

START

The  
Emma  
Goldman  
Papers



REEL

56

The  
Emma  
Goldman  
Papers

*A Microfilm Edition*

---

Reel 56

Government Documents

October 18, 1884 to December 31, 1916

Edited by

Candace Falk

Ronald J. Zboray

and

Daniel Cornford

Government Documents Editor:

Alice Hall

CHADWYCK-HEALEY INC.

Alexandria, Virginia

Cambridge, England

# The Emma Goldman Papers Project

---

## Editors

Candace Falk, Ph.D.  
*Editor and Director*

Ronald J. Zboray, Ph.D.  
*Microfilm Editor*

Daniel Cornford, Ph.D.  
*Associate Editor,  
Correspondence Series*

Alice Hall, J.D.  
*Associate Editor,  
Government Documents*

## Administrative Staff

Sally Thomas  
*Administrative  
Analyst*

Ami Samuels  
*Administrative  
Assistant*

Jennifer Collins  
*Administrative  
Assistant*

Susan Wengraf  
*Exhibit  
Designer*

## Research Associates

Robert Cohen, Ph.D.  
Dennis McEnnerney

Sarah Crome

Barbara Loomis, Ph.D.  
Tom Peabody

## Production Editors

Ellen Ratcliffe

Jennifer Smith

Kurt Thompson

## Editorial Assistants

Brigida Campos  
Christopher Gales  
Leigh Anne Jones  
Joanne Newman  
Rachel Rivera

Colleen Cotter  
Susan Grayzel  
Michael Katz  
Kristin Penner  
Maxine Snow  
Jessica Weiss

Oz Frankel  
Marilynn Johnson  
Sherry Katz  
Julia Rechter  
Françoise Vergès

## International Search Coordinators

Brenda Butler

Karen Hansen

## International Researchers

Henrik Berggren  
Paul Durden  
Professor Lu Zhe  
Barry Pateman

Furio Biagini  
Wolfgang Haug  
Gaetano Manfredonia  
Eleni Varikas

Maria José Del Rio  
Miguel Flamarich I Tarrasa  
Kazuko Ohta  
Susumu Yamaizumi

## Research Assistants and Translators

Elena Balashova  
Sigrid Brauner  
Yvette Chalom  
Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi  
Jeffrey Garrett  
Catherine Houndshell  
Gerd Horton  
Susan Kahn  
Rae Lisker  
Nancy Mackay  
Caroline Pincus  
Naomi Seidman  
Elizabeth Station  
Lars Tragardh

Howard Besser  
Leif Brown  
Roger Cook  
Karl Fields  
Rose Glickman  
Andrew Heinz  
Yoshi Igarashi  
Vivian Kleiman  
Delfina Marcello  
Mary Odem  
Elizabeth Reis  
Paola Sesia-Lewis  
Tyler Stoval

Khojesta Beverleigh  
June Brumer  
Erik Ellner  
Salvador Garcia  
John Guo  
Rebecca Hyman  
Titch Jones  
Liu Zi-Jian  
Caroline Massee  
Sheila O'Neil  
Byron Schiffman  
Daniel Soyer  
Jennifer Terry  
Marcia Yonemoto

CHADWYCK-HEALEY INC.  
Alexandria, Virginia; Cambridge, England; Paris

Copyright © 1990 by  
The Emma Goldman Papers

Documents included in this publication have been reproduced with the permission of the archives in which the original documents are located.

Documents from private collections have been reproduced with the permission of the successors and heirs of the collections. Every attempt has been made to contact all successors and heirs of the private collections.

The arrangement of the pages on microfilm is the property of Chadwyck-Healey Inc., and no copy of this complete reel of microfilm may be made without the written permission of Chadwyck-Healey Inc.

*Without the invaluable help, guidance and enthusiasm of Sara Dunlap Jackson, most of the rich government material in our collection would never have been found. Sara Jackson worked closely with the Emma Goldman Papers in the last ten of her forty-four years as government and military documents research archivist of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. We dedicate the Government Documents series of the Emma Goldman Papers to her, with appreciation and respect.*

## Index to Government Documents:

### Dates, by Accession Number

---

800321000 .....	March 1, 1919	800519050 .....	April 22, 1918
800321001 .....	February 1, 1920	800519051 .....	March 3, 1918
800321004 .....	November 17, 1919	800519052 .....	July 16, 1918
800402080 .....	June 11, 1918	800519053 .....	July 17, 1918
800519000 .....	December 10, 1917	800519054 .....	June 29, 1918
800519001 .....	December 10, 1917	800519060 .....	June 18, 1918
800519002 .....	December 10, 1917	800519062 .....	September 18, 1918
800519005 .....	January 23, 1918	800519063 .....	September 2, 1918
800519006 .....	January 23, 1918	810102030 .....	October 16, 1917
800519007 .....	February 2, 1918	810113001 .....	May 29, 1917
800519008 .....	December 6, 1917	810113002 .....	June 15, 1917
800519009 .....	December 6, 1917	810113003 .....	June 25, 1917
800519011 .....	February 28, 1918	810113004 .....	July 6, 1917
800519012 .....	March 1, 1918	810113005 .....	June 27, 1917
800519013 .....	March 4, 1918	810113006 .....	June 27, 1917
800519014 .....	March 6, 1918	810113007 .....	June 27, 1917
800519015 .....	March 6, 1918	810113008 .....	July 25, 1917
800519016 .....	February 20, 1918	810113009 .....	July 21, 1917
800519017 .....	February 20, 1918	810113010 .....	June 1, 1917
800519018 .....	February 28, 1918	810113011 .....	May 31, 1917
800519019 .....	February 26, 1918	810113012 .....	June 2, 1917
800519020 .....	March 4, 1918	810113013 .....	June 2, 1917
800519021 .....	March 7, 1918	810113014 .....	June 4, 1917
800519022 .....	May 21, 1918	810113017 .....	July 18, 1917
800519023 .....	November 13, 1917	810113018 .....	July 17, 1917
800519024 .....	January 29, 1918	810113019 .....	July 23, 1917
800519026 .....	November 16, 1917	810113020 .....	July 18, 1917
800519027 .....	November 20, 1917	810113021 .....	August 4, 1917
800519028 .....	November 20, 1917	810113022 .....	August 4, 1917
800519029 .....	November 22, 1917	810113023 .....	July 16, 1917
800519030 .....	November 23, 1917	810113024 .....	July 11, 1917
800519031 .....	November 27, 1917	810113025 .....	July 11, 1917
800519032 .....	November 13, 1917	810113026 .....	August 8, 1917
800519033 .....	November 28, 1917	810113027 .....	August 8, 1917
800519034 .....	December 5, 1917	810113028 .....	August 7, 1917
800519035 .....	December 14, 1917	810113029 .....	August 7, 1917
800519040 .....	March 1, 1918	810113030 .....	July 19, 1917
800519041 .....	March 14, 1918	810113031 .....	July 19, 1917
800519042 .....	March 17, 1918	810113032 .....	August 13, 1917
800519043 .....	March 19, 1918	810113033 .....	August 11, 1917
800519048 .....	April 18, 1918	810113035 .....	July 17, 1917
800519049 .....	April 24, 1918	810113036 .....	July 19, 1917

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810113037 ..... August 9, 1917  
810113038 ..... February 24, 1921  
810113039 ..... October 27, 1919  
810113040 ..... October 23, 1919  
810113041 ..... November 8, 1919  
810113042 ..... February 12, 1920  
810113043 ..... February 12, 1920  
810113045 ..... March 2, 1920  
810113046 ..... March 30, 1920  
810113047 ..... December 11, 1919  
810113048 ..... December 11, 1919  
810113049 ..... September 12, 1919  
810113050 ..... July 12, 1917  
810113051 ..... November 17, 1919  
810113055 ..... January 28, 1920  
810113056 ..... February 17, 1920  
810113057 ..... January 13, 1920  
810113058 ..... January 5, 1920  
810113059 ..... December 16, 1919  
810113060 ..... December 15, 1919  
810113062 ..... December 29, 1919  
810113063 ..... December 15, 1919  
810113064 ..... December 12, 1919  
810113066 ..... December 16, 1919  
810113067 ..... October 16, 1919  
810113068 ..... December 18, 1919  
810113069 ..... December 11, 1919  
810113070 ..... December 13, 1919  
810113071 ..... December 12, 1919  
810113072 ..... December 11, 1919  
810113073 ..... December 9, 1919  
810113074 ..... December 9, 1919  
810113075 ..... December 8, 1919  
810113076 ..... December 5, 1919  
810113077 ..... December 4, 1919  
810113078 ..... December 4, 1919  
810113079 ..... January 6, 1920  
810113080 ..... November 25, 1919  
810113081 ..... December 13, 1919  
810113082 ..... December 12, 1919  
810113083 ..... December 5, 1919  
810113084 ..... January 2, 1920  
810113085 ..... December 26, 1919  
810113086 ..... December 13, 1919  
810113089 ..... December 2, 1919  
810113090 ..... December 2, 1919  
810113091 ..... December 2, 1919

810113092 ..... December 3, 1919  
810113093 ..... December 2, 1919  
810113096 ..... December 6, 1919  
810113098 ..... September 15, 1919  
810113099 ..... September 8, 1919  
810113102 ..... September 6, 1919  
810113103 ..... September 4, 1919  
810113104 ..... August 22, 1919  
810113105 ..... August 22, 1919  
810113109 ..... August 23, 1919  
810113113 ..... October 13, 1919  
810113114 ..... October 4, 1919  
810113115 ..... September 24, 1919  
810113116 ..... September 23, 1919  
810113117 ..... September 16, 1919  
810113118 ..... September 15, 1919  
810113119 ..... September 9, 1919  
810113120 ..... September 5, 1919  
810113121 ..... September 23, 1919  
810113122 ..... September 20, 1919  
810113123 ..... September 18, 1919  
810113124 ..... September 4, 1919  
810113128 ..... June 2, 1919  
810113137 ..... June 27, 1919  
810113138 ..... July 1, 1919  
810113139 ..... July 8, 1919  
810113140 ..... July 31, 1919  
810113141 ..... July 11, 1919  
810113142 ..... April 2, 1918  
810113143 ..... April 6, 1918  
810113144 ..... April 9, 1918  
810113145 ..... April 13, 1918  
810113146 ..... March 4, 1919  
810113148 ..... April 25, 1919  
810113149 ..... November 13, 1918  
810113151 ..... March 19, 1918  
810113155 ..... January 27, 1919  
810113156 ..... February 1, 1919  
810113157 ..... March 17, 1919  
810113158 ..... March 26, 1919  
810113160 ..... February 2, 1918  
810113161 ..... December 22, 1917  
810113162 ..... January 5, 1918  
810113164 ..... January 7, 1918  
810113166 ..... January 12, 1918  
810113167 ..... January 14, 1918  
810113168 ..... January 18, 1918

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

810113169 .....January 25, 1918  
810113170 .....January 22, 1918  
810113171 ..... February 7, 1918  
810113172 ..... February 4, 1918  
810113173 ..... February 9, 1918  
810113174 ..... February 21, 1918  
810113175 .....March 13, 1918  
810113176 .....March 13, 1918  
810113177 ..... May 9, 1919  
810113180 ..... December 29, 1917  
810113182 ..... December 21, 1917  
810113225 ..... May 29, 1917  
810113226 .....June 21, 1917  
810113227 ..... September 10, 1917  
810113228 ..... September 12, 1917  
810113229 ..... September 13, 1917  
810113230 ..... September 14, 1917  
810113231 ..... September 14, 1917  
810113232 .....October 13, 1917  
810113233 .....October 13, 1917  
810113234 .....October 15, 1917  
810113235 .....October 19, 1917  
810113236 .....October 24, 1917  
810113237 .....October 25, 1917  
810113239 .....October 27, 1917  
810113240 .....October 28, 1917  
810113241 .....October 31, 1917  
810113242 .....October 31, 1917  
810113243 .....November 2, 1917  
810113244 .....November 2, 1917  
810113245 .....November 2, 1917  
810113246 .....November 2, 1917  
810113247 .....November 3, 1917  
810113248 .....November 5, 1917  
810113249 .....November 5, 1917  
810113250 .....November 5, 1917  
810113251 .....November 6, 1917  
810113252 .....November 8, 1917  
810113253 .....November 5, 1917  
810113254 .....November 14, 1917  
810113255 .....November 19, 1917  
810113256 .....November 22, 1917  
810113258 .....October 13, 1917  
810113260 .....November 19, 1917  
810113261 .....November 20, 1917  
810113263 .....November 23, 1917  
810113264 .....November 28, 1917

810113265 .....November 28, 1917  
810113266 .....November 30, 1917  
810113268 .....December 6, 1917  
810113269 .....December 14, 1917  
810113270 .....December 18, 1917  
810113274 .....December 15, 1917  
810113280 ..... October 19, 1917  
810113281 ..... October 20, 1917  
810113282 ..... September 26, 1917  
810113283 ..... September 28, 1917  
810113284 ..... September 28, 1917  
810113285 ..... September 6, 1917  
810113286 ..... September 6, 1917  
810113287 ..... September 6, 1917  
810113288 ..... September 6, 1917  
810113289 ..... August 16, 1917  
810113290 ..... August 17, 1917  
810113291 ..... August 22, 1917  
810113292 ..... September 8, 1917  
810113294 ..... September 10, 1917  
810113295 ..... September 15, 1917  
810113296 ..... September 17, 1917  
810113297 ..... September 19, 1917  
810113299 ..... September 21, 1917  
810113301 ..... September 26, 1917  
810113302 ..... September 27, 1917  
810113303 ..... September 28, 1917  
810113304 ..... September 28, 1917  
810113305 ..... September 29, 1917  
810113307 ..... December 29, 1917  
810113312 ..... December 29, 1917  
810113318 ..... January 5, 1918  
810113323 ..... January 14, 1918  
810113325 ..... January 15, 1918  
810113326 ..... January 16, 1918  
810113330 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113331 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113332 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113333 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113334 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113335 ..... January 18, 1918  
810113336 ..... January 19, 1918  
810113339 ..... January 23, 1918  
810113341 ..... January 14, 1918  
810113342 ..... January 14, 1918  
810113343 ..... January 29, 1918  
810113344 ..... January 30, 1918



**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810113345 .....January 30, 1918  
810113346 .....January 31, 1918  
810113347 .....January 29, 1918  
810113348 ..... February 1, 1918  
810113349 ..... February 5, 1918  
810113352 ..... February 7, 1918  
810113353 ..... February 8, 1918  
810113357 ..... February 4, 1918  
810113360 ..... February 26, 1918  
810113361 .....March 4, 1918  
810113362 .....March 4, 1918  
810113363 .....March 4, 1918  
810113367 .....March 9, 1918  
810113368 .....March 7, 1918  
810113370 .....April 15, 1918  
810113371 ..... May 20, 1918  
810113375 ..... December 18, 1918  
810113376 ..... December 18, 1918  
810113377 ..... December 20, 1918  
810113378 ..... December 20, 1918  
810113379 ..... December 21, 1918  
810113381 ..... December 24, 1918  
810113383 .....January 3, 1919  
810113385 .....January 14, 1919  
810113386 .....January 15, 1919  
810113390 .....January 17, 1919  
810113391 .....January 17, 1919  
810113392 .....January 17, 1919  
810113393 .....January 17, 1919  
810113394 .....January 17, 1919  
810113404 .....March 11, 1919  
810113427 .....April 17, 1919  
810113429 .....April 23, 1919  
810113435 ..... May 24, 1918  
810113437 ..... May 2, 1919  
810128001 .....April 5, 1918  
810128003 ..... December 18, 1917  
810128004 ..... March 22, 1918  
810128005 ..... March 22, 1918  
810128006 ..... December 20, 1917  
810128009 ..... February 23, 1918  
810128010 .....June 30, 1917  
810128011 .....July 23, 1917  
810128013 .....June 2, 1917  
810128023 ..... December 5, 1917  
810128024 ..... December 5, 1917  
810128025 ..... May 8, 1918

810128026 ..... April 13, 1918  
810128028 ..... February 25, 1918  
810128029 ..... March 12, 1918  
810128030 ..... June 7, 1917  
810128032 ..... April 30, 1918  
810128033 ..... June 30, 1917  
810128034 ..... May 8, 1917  
810128035 ..... June 5, 1917  
810128036 ..... June 8, 1917  
810128037 ..... July 3, 1917  
810128038 ..... March 20, 1918  
810128039 ..... March 14, 1918  
810128041 .....November 15, 1917  
810128042 .....November 15, 1917  
810128043 .....November 5, 1917  
810128046 ..... January 1, 1918  
810128047 ..... April 10, 1918  
810128048 ..... April 15, 1918  
810128049 ..... March 13, 1910  
810128050 ..... January 17, 1918  
810128051 ..... March 4, 1918  
810128052 ..... March 4, 1918  
810128053 ..... March 4, 1918  
810128054 ..... March 4, 1918  
810128057 ..... February 28, 1918  
810128058 ..... February 25, 1918  
810128059 ..... March 14, 1918  
810128061 .....October 18, 1918  
810128062 .....October 18, 1918  
810128063 ..... April 18, 1918  
810128064 ..... March 14, 1918  
810128065 ..... April 27, 1918  
810128066 ..... April 23, 1918  
810128067 ..... August 27, 1918  
810128068 ..... August 21, 1918  
810128069 ..... August 30, 1918  
810128070 ..... August 21, 1918  
810128071 ..... August 22, 1918  
810128072 ..... August 14, 1918  
810128073 ..... April 19, 1918  
810128074 ..... July 10, 1918  
810128076 ..... March 30, 1918  
810128077 ..... March 30, 1918  
810128079 ..... March 30, 1918  
810128080 ..... March 19, 1918  
810128081 ..... March 25, 1918  
810128082 ..... March 8, 1918

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

810128083 ..... March 8, 1918  
810128084 ..... February 27, 1918  
810128085 ..... January 30, 1918  
810128086 ..... February 15, 1918  
810128087 ..... February 27, 1918  
810128088 ..... February 15, 1918  
810128089 ..... February 8, 1918  
810128090 ..... February 27, 1918  
810128091 ..... February 27, 1918  
810128092 ..... November 26, 1917  
810128093 ..... July 31, 1917  
810128094 ..... September 11, 1917  
810128095 ..... September 11, 1917  
810128096 ..... September 7, 1917  
810128097 ..... August 31, 1917  
810128098 ..... September 5, 1917  
810128099 ..... September 12, 1917  
810128100 ..... July 30, 1917  
810128101 ..... October 18, 1918  
810128103 ..... October 14, 1918  
810128104 ..... October 15, 1918  
810128105 ..... September 4, 1918  
810128106 ..... December 18, 1917  
810128107 ..... September 15, 1917  
810128108 ..... August 24, 1917  
810128109 ..... June 28, 1917  
810128110 ..... June 29, 1917  
810128111 ..... September 25, 1917  
810128112 ..... July 26, 1917  
810128113 ..... August 22, 1917  
810128114 ..... August 22, 1917  
810128115 ..... July 23, 1917  
810128116 ..... July 19, 1917  
810128117 ..... May 19, 1917  
810128119 ..... May 10, 1917  
810128120 ..... May 8, 1917  
810128121 ..... May 17, 1917  
810128122 ..... January 1, 1918  
810128123 ..... August 15, 1917  
810128126 ..... July 5, 1917  
810128127 ..... June 21, 1917  
810128130 ..... April 1, 1918  
810128132 ..... July 1, 1918  
810128137 ..... August 3, 1917  
810128138 ..... May 10, 1917  
810128139 ..... September 11, 1917  
810128140 ..... June 29, 1917

810128142 ..... October 4, 1918  
810128145 ..... December 18, 1917  
810128150 ..... September 13, 1918  
810128151 ..... November 27, 1917  
810128152 ..... November 23, 1917  
810128153 ..... November 21, 1917  
810128154 ..... May 2, 1918  
810128155 ..... June 28, 1919  
810128156 ..... April 30, 1918  
810128157 ..... July 25, 1917  
810128158 ..... April 12, 1918  
810128159 ..... February 25, 1918  
810128160 ..... July 21, 1917  
810128162 ..... May 10, 1917  
810128163 ..... May 21, 1917  
810128164 ..... May 28, 1917  
810128165 ..... May 24, 1917  
810128166 ..... July 12, 1917  
810128167 ..... September 11, 1917  
810128168 ..... September 10, 1917  
810206001 ..... September 25, 1917  
810206005 ..... September 25, 1917  
810206006 ..... September 25, 1917  
810206007 ..... September 24, 1917  
810206009 ..... September 27, 1917  
810206011 ..... October 4, 1917  
810206014 ..... October 2, 1917  
810206015 ..... January 18, 1918  
810206016 ..... November 28, 1917  
810206017 ..... November 28, 1917  
810206018 ..... November 30, 1917  
810206020 ..... December 12, 1917  
810206021 ..... December 14, 1917  
810206022 ..... December 19, 1917  
810206024 ..... December 24, 1917  
810206025 ..... December 22, 1917  
810206026 ..... December 24, 1917  
810206028 ..... January 2, 1918  
810206029 ..... January 2, 1918  
810206030 ..... January 7, 1918  
810206032 ..... January 14, 1918  
810206033 ..... January 14, 1918  
810206034 ..... January 14, 1918  
810206035 ..... January 15, 1918  
810206036 ..... January 18, 1918  
810206038 ..... January 21, 1918  
810206039 ..... January 18, 1918

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810206040 .....January 18, 1918  
810206041 .....January 18, 1918  
810206042 .....January 23, 1918  
810206044 .....January 23, 1918  
810206047 .....January 28, 1918  
810206051 .....September 25, 1917  
810206052 .....January 28, 1918  
810206053 .....January 28, 1918  
810206054 .....January 28, 1918  
810206056 .....January 29, 1918  
810206057 .....January 29, 1918  
810206058 .....January 30, 1918  
810206059 .....January 14, 1918  
810206060 .....January 14, 1918  
810206061 .....January 15, 1918  
810206062 .....January 29, 1918  
810206065 .....May 29, 1918  
810206066 .....May 31, 1918  
810206067 .....June 4, 1918  
810206070 .....August 21, 1918  
810206071 .....August 27, 1918  
810206072 .....September 3, 1918  
810206075 .....September 22, 1919  
810206076 .....October 7, 1919  
810206077 .....October 8, 1919  
810206078 .....February 2, 1918  
810206083 .....January 8, 1918  
810206085 .....November 17, 1919  
810225000 .....June 28, 1919  
810225001 .....December 6, 1919  
810225002 .....September 5, 1919  
810225003 .....October 8, 1917  
810225007 .....April 11, 1918  
810225010 .....September 4, 1918  
810225013 .....November 28, 1917  
810225014 .....October 1, 1919  
810225015 .....June 17, 1919  
810225016 .....June 25, 1919  
810225017 .....June 25, 1919  
810225018 .....July 24, 1917  
810331001 .....July 20, 1918  
810331002 .....January 3, 1918  
810331003 .....January 14, 1921  
810331004 .....November 9, 1920  
810331005 .....November 9, 1920  
810331006 .....October 30, 1920  
810331007 .....April 20, 1920

810331008 .....April 16, 1920  
810331009 .....April 3, 1920  
810331010 .....February 27, 1920  
810331013 .....February 21, 1920  
810331016 .....November 30, 1917  
810331020 .....January 22, 1920  
810331021 .....June 2, 1920  
810331022 .....January 1, 1920  
810331023 .....January 1, 1920  
810331024 .....June 30, 1917  
810331025 .....October 2, 1917  
810331026 .....May 7, 1920  
810331027 .....July 25, 1918  
810331028 .....June 3, 1918  
810331029 .....June 18, 1920  
810331030 .....May 11, 1920  
810331031 .....May 11, 1920  
810331035 .....January 15, 1918  
810331036 .....May 1, 1919  
810331037 .....January 15, 1921  
810331038 .....January 8, 1921  
810331039 .....October 6, 1920  
810331040 .....April 15, 1920  
810331041 .....March 16, 1934  
810331044 .....March 10, 1934  
810331045 .....March 1, 1934  
810331046 .....August 2, 1921  
810331047 .....February 9, 1934  
810331048 .....February 10, 1934  
810331049 .....October 15, 1917  
810331051 .....July 15, 1919  
810331052 .....September 18, 1919  
810331053 .....September 29, 1919  
810331054 .....October 4, 1919  
810331055 .....October 4, 1919  
810331056 .....October 7, 1919  
810331057 .....October 27, 1919  
810331058 .....October 27, 1919  
810331060 .....October 29, 1919  
810331061 .....October 27, 1919  
810331063 .....October 31, 1919  
810331064 .....October 28, 1919  
810331065 .....November 14, 1919  
810331066 .....November 18, 1919  
810331067 .....November 18, 1919  
810331068 .....November 19, 1919  
810331069 .....November 20, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

810331070 ..... November 28, 1919  
810331071 ..... November 29, 1919  
810331072 ..... December 1, 1919  
810331073 ..... December 1, 1919  
810331074 ..... December 2, 1919  
810331075 ..... December 2, 1919  
810331076 ..... December 4, 1919  
810331077 ..... December 8, 1919  
810331078 ..... December 9, 1919  
810331079 ..... December 12, 1919  
810331081 ..... December 13, 1919  
810331083 ..... December 13, 1919  
810331084 ..... December 15, 1919  
810331085 ..... December 16, 1919  
810331086 ..... December 4, 1919  
810331087 ..... June 11, 1919  
810331088 ..... January 22, 1918  
810331091 ..... June 17, 1919  
810331093 ..... June 1, 1919  
810331099 ..... November 1, 1919  
810331100 ..... October 31, 1919  
810331102 ..... October 27, 1919  
810331105 ..... December 21, 1918  
810331106 ..... December 4, 1919  
810331107 ..... December 2, 1919  
810331108 ..... December 15, 1919  
810331111 ..... June 2, 1919  
810331112 ..... October 25, 1919  
810331113 ..... November 2, 1919  
810331115 ..... June 17, 1919  
810331116 ..... October 1, 1919  
810331117 ..... January 1, 1920  
810331118 ..... November 4, 1919  
810331119 ..... October 24, 1919  
810331120 ..... October 28, 1919  
810331121 ..... December 11, 1919  
810331122 ..... December 7, 1919  
810331124 ..... October 28, 1919  
810331126 ..... December 10, 1919  
810331127 ..... November 25, 1919  
810331128 ..... November 17, 1919  
810331129 ..... September 12, 1919  
810331130 ..... July 15, 1919  
810331132 ..... August 30, 1918  
810331133 ..... September 17, 1918  
810331134 ..... August 7, 1918  
810331135 ..... October 8, 1918

810331136 ..... May 6, 1919  
810331137 ..... September 9, 1918  
810331138 ..... May 26, 1919  
810331140 ..... June 28, 1919  
810331144 ..... November 12, 1919  
810402001 ..... April 20, 1918  
810402002 ..... April 9, 1918  
810402003 ..... September 19, 1919  
810402004 ..... January 8, 1918  
810402005 ..... January 28, 1918  
810402006 ..... January 18, 1918  
810402007 ..... January 11, 1918  
810402008 ..... December 8, 1917  
810402009 ..... March 30, 1918  
810402010 ..... January 24, 1918  
810402011 ..... November 10, 1917  
810402012 ..... November 6, 1917  
810402013 ..... November 23, 1917  
810402014 ..... November 18, 1917  
810402015 ..... November 15, 1917  
810402016 ..... December 2, 1917  
810402018 ..... May 1, 1918  
810402019 ..... January 15, 1918  
810402020 ..... December 1, 1918  
810402021 ..... November 12, 1919  
810402022 ..... June 12, 1918  
810402026 ..... July 13, 1922  
810402027 ..... June 2, 1917  
810402028 ..... April 1, 1919  
810402029 ..... March 16, 1918  
810402031 ..... July 9, 1917  
810402032 ..... January 6, 1918  
810402033 ..... January 11, 1918  
810402035 ..... January 26, 1918  
810402036 ..... January 22, 1918  
810402037 ..... February 6, 1918  
810402038 ..... January 2, 1918  
810402039 ..... January 2, 1918  
810402040 ..... January 4, 1918  
810402041 ..... January 5, 1918  
810402042 ..... January 6, 1919  
810402043 ..... January 7, 1918  
810402044 ..... January 10, 1918  
810402045 ..... December 31, 1917  
810402046 ..... January 11, 1918  
810402047 ..... January 12, 1918  
810402048 ..... January 13, 1918

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810402049 .....January 14, 1918  
810402050 .....January 14, 1918  
810402051 .....January 15, 1918  
810402052 .....January 15, 1918  
810402055 .....January 16, 1918  
810402058 .....January 18, 1918  
810402059 .....January 18, 1918  
810402060 .....January 21, 1918  
810402061 .....January 23, 1918  
810402062 .....February 4, 1918  
810402063 .....February 5, 1918  
810402064 .....February 1, 1918  
810402065 .....March 12, 1918  
810402066 .....February 15, 1918  
810402067 .....February 4, 1918  
810402068 .....February 20, 1918  
810402069 .....March 11, 1918  
810402070 .....April 10, 1918  
810402072 .....May 8, 1918  
810402073 .....May 10, 1918  
810402074 .....May 13, 1918  
810402075 .....May 13, 1918  
810402076 .....May 2, 1918  
810402077 .....May 24, 1918  
810402078 .....June 5, 1918  
810402079 .....January 1, 1919  
810402081 .....July 25, 1918  
810402082 .....March 23, 1920  
810402083 .....May 17, 1920  
810402084 .....June 26, 1920  
810402085 .....August 5, 1920  
810402086 .....October 4, 1920  
810402087 .....December 16, 1919  
810402099 .....April 14, 1920  
810402101 .....May 7, 1920  
810402102 .....December 23, 1919  
810402104 .....January 20, 1920  
810402105 .....September 11, 1915  
810402106 .....February 26, 1920  
810402108 .....November 17, 1919  
810402109 .....October 1, 1921  
810402110 .....October 1, 1921  
810402111 .....October 29, 1921  
810402112 .....November 3, 1921  
810402114 .....November 3, 1921  
810402115 .....December 10, 1921  
810402117 .....December 19, 1921

810402118 .....December 29, 1921  
810402119 .....December 19, 1921  
810402120 .....February 14, 1921  
810402121 .....January 1, 1920  
810402122 .....February 1, 1921  
810402123 .....January 21, 1922  
810402124 .....January 2, 1922  
810402125 .....January 2, 1922  
810402127 .....February 9, 1922  
810402128 .....February 9, 1922  
810402129 .....February 11, 1922  
810402131 .....March 4, 1922  
810402132 .....March 4, 1922  
810402133 .....March 4, 1922  
810402134 .....May 6, 1922  
810402135 .....April 29, 1922  
810402137 .....May 1, 1922  
810402139 .....May 3, 1922  
810402142 .....January 5, 1923  
810402144 .....March 10, 1923  
810409000 .....March 16, 1922  
810409001 .....March 25, 1922  
810409002 .....April 21, 1922  
810409003 .....March 6, 1922  
810409004 .....March 7, 1922  
810409005 .....March 23, 1922  
810409006 .....March 17, 1922  
810409007 .....March 22, 1922  
810409008 .....March 6, 1922  
810409009 .....March 11, 1922  
810409010 .....March 9, 1922  
810409011 .....March 9, 1922  
810409012 .....March 8, 1922  
810409013 .....March 7, 1922  
810409014 .....March 15, 1922  
810409015 .....February 9, 1922  
810409016 .....February 9, 1922  
810409018 .....December 29, 1921  
810409019 .....July 26, 1921  
810409020 .....December 31, 1921  
810409021 .....November 7, 1921  
810409022 .....November 7, 1921  
810409023 .....December 1, 1921  
810409024 .....December 6, 1921  
810409025 .....December 10, 1921  
810409026 .....December 1, 1921  
810409027 .....December 21, 1919

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810409028 ..... December 22, 1921  
810409029 ..... January 30, 1922  
810409030 ..... March 6, 1922  
810409031 ..... January 3, 1922  
810409032 ..... January 14, 1922  
810409033 ..... January 14, 1922  
810409034 ..... November 10, 1921  
810409035 ..... November 3, 1921  
810409037 ..... January 20, 1922  
810409038 ..... September 7, 1921  
810409040 ..... August 31, 1921  
810409041 ..... August 23, 1921  
810409042 ..... August 4, 1921  
810409043 ..... June 16, 1920  
810409044 ..... June 2, 1920  
810409046 ..... February 11, 1922  
810409047 ..... July 26, 1921  
810409048 ..... February 4, 1922  
810409049 ..... January 28, 1922  
810409050 ..... April 21, 1922  
810409051 ..... April 15, 1922  
810409052 ..... April 11, 1922  
810409053 ..... March 17, 1922  
810409054 ..... March 17, 1922  
810409055 ..... May 1, 1922  
810409056 ..... April 28, 1922  
810409058 ..... April 11, 1922  
810409059 ..... April 11, 1922  
810409060 ..... March 21, 1922  
810409061 ..... March 14, 1922  
810409062 ..... March 9, 1922  
810409063 ..... March 9, 1922  
810409064 ..... March 3, 1922  
810409065 ..... March 2, 1922  
810409067 ..... February 27, 1922  
810409068 ..... February 27, 1922  
810409071 ..... February 25, 1922  
810409072 ..... February 23, 1922  
810409073 ..... January 23, 1922  
810409074 ..... February 20, 1922  
810409075 ..... February 15, 1922  
810409076 ..... February 13, 1922  
810409077 ..... January 25, 1922  
810409078 ..... January 20, 1922  
810409079 ..... January 19, 1922  
810409082 ..... January 5, 1922  
810409085 ..... June 5, 1922

810409088 ..... May 4, 1922  
810409089 ..... April 4, 1922  
810409090 ..... December 1, 1921  
810409091 ..... April 4, 1922  
810409092 ..... April 3, 1922  
810409096 ..... February 28, 1922  
810409097 ..... August 31, 1922  
810409100 ..... August 10, 1922  
810409101 ..... May 8, 1923  
810409102 ..... April 17, 1923  
810409104 ..... April 16, 1924  
810409105 ..... April 16, 1924  
810409106 ..... April 12, 1924  
810409107 ..... April 1, 1924  
810409108 ..... April 4, 1924  
810409110 ..... May 23, 1924  
810409111 ..... May 15, 1924  
810409112 ..... May 3, 1924  
810409114 ..... January 6, 1925  
810409115 ..... October 27, 1926  
810409116 ..... October 27, 1926  
810409117 ..... November 17, 1926  
810409118 ..... November 8, 1926  
810409124 ..... January 12, 1922  
810409125 ..... January 18, 1922  
810409133 ..... January 29, 1920  
810409137 ..... January 10, 1921  
810519356 ..... November 22, 1933  
810519358 ..... November 25, 1933  
810519369 ..... December 19, 1933  
810519372 ..... December 21, 1933  
810519374 ..... December 23, 1933  
810519378 ..... January 1, 1933  
810519379 ..... November 2, 1933  
810519619 ..... October 21, 1937  
810519620 ..... September 16, 1937  
810617000 ..... March 24, 1908  
810617003 ..... March 26, 1908  
810617006 ..... March 30, 1908  
810617008 ..... March 31, 1908  
810617010 ..... March 27, 1908  
810617012 ..... March 31, 1908  
810617013 ..... April 14, 1908  
810617014 ..... April 24, 1908  
810617016 ..... May 2, 1908  
810617017 ..... November 25, 1907  
810617018 ..... November 27, 1907



**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

810617019 ..... December 17, 1907  
810617020 ..... December 4, 1907  
810617021 ..... May 28, 1920  
810617022 ..... June 2, 1920  
810617023 ..... June 2, 1920  
810617024 ..... August 27, 1920  
810617025 ..... June 30, 1920  
810617026 ..... August 25, 1920  
810617027 ..... November 27, 1907  
810617029 ..... November 30, 1907  
810617030 ..... December 2, 1907  
810617034 ..... November 28, 1907  
810617038 ..... December 19, 1907  
810617039 ..... April 8, 1908  
810617041 ..... January 9, 1934  
810617042 ..... October 21, 1926  
810617043 ..... July 26, 1922  
810617044 ..... July 26, 1922  
810617045 ..... April 28, 1922  
810617046 ..... February 6, 1922  
810617047 ..... January 5, 1922  
810617048 ..... March 7, 1922  
810617049 ..... December 22, 1921  
810617050 ..... December 16, 1921  
810617051 ..... December 10, 1921  
810617052 ..... December 9, 1921  
810617053 ..... December 1, 1919  
810617054 ..... December 18, 1919  
810617055 ..... November 29, 1926  
810617056 ..... November 17, 1926  
810617057 ..... September 21, 1936  
810617058 ..... October 30, 1937  
810617059 ..... April 29, 1932  
810617060 ..... April 18, 1932  
810617062 ..... July 19, 1927  
810617064 ..... June 16, 1920  
810617065 ..... June 20, 1922  
810617066 ..... May 4, 1922  
810617067 ..... August 19, 1922  
810617068 ..... October 25, 1921  
810617069 ..... June 9, 1920  
810617070 ..... January 1, 1921  
810617072 ..... April 12, 1922  
810617074 ..... January 14, 1921  
810617076 ..... December 19, 1921  
810617077 ..... December 19, 1921  
810617080 ..... December 23, 1921

810617081 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617082 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617083 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617084 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617085 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617086 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617087 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617088 ..... December 23, 1921  
810617091 ..... December 29, 1921  
810618003 ..... December 9, 1919  
810618004 ..... January 24, 1920  
810618005 ..... January 24, 1920  
810618006 ..... January 26, 1920  
810618007 ..... January 29, 1920  
810618008 ..... January 30, 1920  
810618009 ..... January 30, 1920  
810618010 ..... February 4, 1920  
810618011 ..... February 6, 1920  
810618015 ..... February 16, 1920  
810618017 ..... June 22, 1920  
810618019 ..... September 9, 1920  
810618021 ..... September 18, 1920  
810618022 ..... October 5, 1920  
810618023 ..... December 3, 1919  
810618025 ..... April 26, 1917  
810618026 ..... May 26, 1917  
810618027 ..... May 28, 1917  
810618031 ..... June 8, 1917  
810618033 ..... June 2, 1917  
810618034 ..... June 6, 1917  
810618035 ..... June 12, 1917  
810618036 ..... June 6, 1917  
810618037 ..... May 27, 1917  
810717071 ..... September 21, 1920  
810807020 ..... August 28, 1918  
810807021 ..... December 18, 1919  
810807022 ..... December 23, 1919  
810807023 ..... November 16, 1919  
810807024 ..... February 11, 1920  
810807025 ..... December 8, 1919  
810807026 ..... November 8, 1919  
810807029 ..... September 1, 1901  
810807037 ..... June 16, 1917  
810807044 ..... June 16, 1917  
810813001 ..... January 6, 1902  
810813003 ..... September 17, 1901  
810813005 ..... September 15, 1901

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

810813006 ..... September 15, 1901  
810813007 ..... September 10, 1901  
810813011 ..... September 8, 1901  
810813013 ..... September 18, 1901  
810813014 ..... September 11, 1901  
810826000 ..... September 13, 1917  
810826002 ..... May 11, 1917  
810826003 ..... May 14, 1917  
810826005 ..... October 3, 1917  
810826011 ..... October 11, 1917  
810830029 ..... July 29, 1918  
810903045 ..... June 13, 1918  
810903046 ..... June 12, 1918  
810930027 ..... July 30, 1917  
810930039 ..... June 11, 1917  
810930089 ..... March 27, 1908  
810930090 ..... March 19, 1908  
810930091 ..... March 20, 1908  
810930092 ..... March 20, 1908  
810930093 ..... March 28, 1908  
810930094 ..... April 2, 1908  
810930095 ..... December 2, 1908  
810930097 ..... December 7, 1908  
810930098 ..... August 7, 1908  
810930099 ..... January 7, 1909  
810930100 ..... January 22, 1909  
810930101 ..... January 16, 1909  
810930102 ..... February 11, 1909  
810930103 ..... February 8, 1909  
810930104 ..... February 2, 1909  
810930105 ..... February 5, 1909  
810930106 ..... February 16, 1909  
810930107 ..... April 22, 1909  
810930108 ..... May 17, 1909  
810930109 ..... May 18, 1909  
810930110 ..... March 12, 1921  
810930111 ..... January 12, 1922  
810930112 ..... February 23, 1918  
810930113 ..... March 9, 1930  
810930114 ..... March 11, 1930  
810930115 ..... April 28, 1930  
810930116 ..... December 7, 1931  
810930117 ..... January 30, 1934  
810930118 ..... May 18, 1934  
810930119 ..... May 11, 1934  
810930120 ..... March 19, 1908  
810930137 ..... August 11, 1918

810930139 ..... July 16, 1918  
810930145 ..... September 30, 1919  
810930147 ..... April 9, 1909  
810930148 ..... April 14, 1919  
810930149 ..... January 9, 1919  
810930150 ..... June 21, 1917  
810930153 ..... August 25, 1917  
810930155 ..... September 19, 1919  
810930156 ..... September 26, 1919  
810930158 ..... September 22, 1919  
810930159 ..... September 20, 1919  
810930160 ..... September 19, 1919  
810930162 ..... August 27, 1919  
810930163 ..... August 19, 1919  
810930165 ..... September 24, 1919  
810930166 ..... August 21, 1919  
810930167 ..... August 25, 1919  
810930168 ..... August 27, 1919  
810930172 ..... November 22, 1918  
810930187 ..... October 2, 1919  
810930188 ..... November 23, 1919  
810930189 ..... November 23, 1919  
810930194 ..... August 28, 1917  
810930201 ..... July 1, 1918  
811016000 ..... March 24, 1930  
811016001 ..... March 18, 1930  
811016002 ..... April 24, 1930  
811016003 ..... April 14, 1930  
811016004 ..... May 4, 1934  
811023001 ..... February 19, 1920  
811023002 ..... February 3, 1920  
811023003 ..... February 21, 1920  
811023004 ..... February 21, 1920  
811023005 ..... March 8, 1920  
811023006 ..... March 12, 1920  
811023007 ..... March 11, 1920  
811023008 ..... March 12, 1920  
811023009 ..... March 16, 1920  
811023010 ..... March 22, 1920  
811023011 ..... March 23, 1920  
811023012 ..... March 26, 1920  
811023013 ..... March 23, 1920  
811023014 ..... April 6, 1920  
811023015 ..... April 9, 1920  
811023016 ..... January 3, 1920  
811023017 ..... January 3, 1920  
811023018 ..... January 9, 1920



# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

811023019 .....January 10, 1920  
811023021 .....January 24, 1920  
811023026 .....October 5, 1920  
811023027 .....December 24, 1919  
811023028 .....January 29, 1920  
811023029 .....January 13, 1920  
811023030 .....January 7, 1920  
811023031 .....February 6, 1920  
811023032 .....January 27, 1920  
811023033 .....February 6, 1920  
811023034 .....February 6, 1920  
811023035 .....February 7, 1920  
811023036 .....February 9, 1920  
811023037 .....February 10, 1920  
811023038 .....February 12, 1920  
811023039 .....February 12, 1920  
811023040 .....February 24, 1920  
811023041 .....April 12, 1920  
811023042 .....April 14, 1920  
811023043 .....April 14, 1920  
811023044 .....April 17, 1920  
811023045 .....April 19, 1920  
811023046 .....April 26, 1920  
811023047 .....April 26, 1920  
811023048 .....April 26, 1920  
811023050 .....May 25, 1920  
811023051 .....May 25, 1920  
811023052 .....May 29, 1920  
811023053 .....June 10, 1920  
811023055 .....June 12, 1920  
811023056 .....June 21, 1920  
811023058 .....February 24, 1920  
811023059 .....March 2, 1920  
811023060 .....May 26, 1920  
811023061 .....January 12, 1920  
811023062 .....January 10, 1920  
811023063 .....January 10, 1920  
811023064 .....February 18, 1920  
811023065 .....February 17, 1920  
811023066 .....February 18, 1920  
811027001 .....December 24, 1919  
811027003 .....December 23, 1919  
811027004 .....December 24, 1919  
811027005 .....December 29, 1919  
811027006 .....January 2, 1920  
811027007 .....December 16, 1919  
811027008 .....February 4, 1920

811027009 .....February 14, 1920  
811027011 .....March 17, 1920  
811027012 .....July 26, 1920  
811027013 .....February 18, 1920  
811104016 .....March 5, 1919  
811104144 .....August 9, 1917  
811104179 .....December 30, 1916  
811104180 .....August 2, 1917  
811104187 .....May 13, 1919  
811104188 .....May 15, 1919  
811104189 .....July 15, 1919  
811104191 .....September 13, 1917  
811104214 .....September 5, 1919  
811104253 .....July 12, 1917  
811104263 .....December 8, 1919  
811104264 .....December 12, 1919  
811104265 .....December 19, 1919  
811104280 .....July 12, 1917  
811104319 .....June 30, 1917  
811130001 .....April 18, 1920  
811202210 .....January 30, 1918  
811222005 .....July 25, 1919  
811222006 .....July 25, 1918  
811222009 .....January 30, 1918  
811222020 .....August 19, 1918  
811222024 .....June 11, 1918  
811222029 .....March 30, 1920  
811222032 .....January 26, 1920  
811222033 .....January 23, 1920  
811222034 .....February 23, 1920  
811222035 .....July 17, 1917  
811222037 .....May 4, 1917  
811222038 .....May 2, 1917  
811222039 .....April 30, 1917  
811222040 .....May 2, 1917  
811222041 .....May 25, 1917  
811222042 .....June 6, 1917  
811222043 .....May 31, 1917  
811222044 .....May 22, 1917  
811222045 .....May 22, 1917  
811222046 .....November 6, 1918  
811222047 .....October 15, 1919  
811222048 .....October 16, 1919  
811222049 .....October 18, 1919  
811222050 .....October 17, 1919  
811222051 .....October 20, 1919  
811222052 .....October 18, 1919

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

811222053 ..... September 20, 1919  
811222054 ..... August 19, 1918  
811222055 ..... January 5, 1920  
811222057 ..... June 11, 1918  
811222058 ..... January 22, 1920  
811222059 ..... March 30, 1920  
811222062 ..... January 1, 1917  
811222063 ..... December 13, 1919  
811222065 ..... June 16, 1920  
811222066 ..... December 17, 1919  
811222068 ..... May 1, 1919  
811222069 ..... February 26, 1920  
811222070 ..... June 17, 1919  
811222071 ..... July 17, 1919  
811222072 ..... July 10, 1919  
811222073 ..... December 21, 1917  
811222074 ..... November 22, 1917  
811222075 ..... January 4, 1918  
811222076 ..... December 17, 1917  
811222077 ..... October 11, 1920  
811222078 ..... August 17, 1920  
811222079 ..... June 11, 1918  
811222080 ..... June 1, 1918  
811222081 ..... November 21, 1917  
811222083 ..... March 13, 1920  
811222084 ..... April 18, 1918  
811222085 ..... May 13, 1919  
811222086 ..... July 5, 1918  
811222087 ..... July 2, 1918  
811222088 ..... July 8, 1918  
811222089 ..... March 18, 1920  
811222090 ..... November 13, 1918  
811222091 ..... November 6, 1918  
811222092 ..... December 29, 1919  
811222102 ..... July 31, 1919  
811222106 ..... July 14, 1919  
811222108 ..... June 26, 1919  
811222109 ..... May 13, 1918  
811222110 ..... May 11, 1918  
811222111 ..... September 6, 1917  
811222114 ..... September 12, 1919  
811222124 ..... January 16, 1918  
811222131 ..... July 14, 1919  
811222132 ..... September 6, 1917  
811222135 ..... May 21, 1918  
811222136 ..... December 21, 1919  
811222137 ..... December 21, 1919

811283001 ..... April 18, 1917  
820106000 ..... November 11, 1919  
820106001 ..... November 5, 1919  
820226000 ..... September 24, 1919  
820226001 ..... October 1, 1919  
820226002 ..... November 19, 1919  
820226003 ..... November 26, 1919  
820226004 ..... December 3, 1919  
820226005 ..... December 10, 1919  
820226006 ..... January 7, 1920  
820331000 ..... April 17, 1920  
820331001 ..... May 1, 1920  
820331002 ..... April 2, 1921  
820331003 ..... December 8, 1924  
820331004 ..... November 15, 1924  
820331007 ..... May 8, 1925  
820331009 ..... April 15, 1925  
820331010 ..... January 17, 1925  
820331011 ..... December 15, 1924  
820510003 ..... November 7, 1918  
820621002 ..... November 10, 1917  
820924000 ..... October 15, 1919  
820930096 ..... December 14, 1908  
821025000 ..... April 24, 1920  
821210001 ..... October 27, 1919  
821210002 ..... November 1, 1919  
821210003 ..... December 9, 1919  
821210004 ..... October 31, 1919  
821210005 ..... October 27, 1919  
821210006 ..... October 28, 1919  
821210007 ..... November 5, 1919  
821210008 ..... November 1, 1919  
821210009 ..... July 21, 1919  
821210010 ..... October 30, 1919  
821210011 ..... October 30, 1919  
821210012 ..... October 29, 1919  
821210013 ..... October 30, 1919  
821210014 ..... October 31, 1919  
821210015 ..... October 31, 1919  
821210016 ..... November 5, 1919  
821210017 ..... November 1, 1919  
821210018 ..... November 6, 1919  
821808000 ..... April 17, 1919  
821808001 ..... April 16, 1919  
821808002 ..... April 16, 1919  
830120003 ..... April 10, 1908  
830214000 ..... September 13, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

830214002 ..... September 5, 1919  
830214003 ..... August 29, 1919  
830214004 ..... August 26, 1919  
830214005 ..... August 15, 1919  
830214006 ..... April 26, 1919  
830214007 ..... April 25, 1919  
830214008 ..... July 21, 1917  
830214009 ..... February 25, 1918  
830214010 ..... July 21, 1917  
830214011 ..... July 20, 1917  
830214012 ..... July 20, 1917  
830214013 ..... July 21, 1917  
830214014 ..... April 8, 1908  
830214015 ..... May 3, 1909  
830214016 ..... January 1, 1909  
830214017 ..... November 14, 1907  
830214018 ..... September 23, 1919  
830214019 ..... September 24, 1919  
830214021 ..... September 17, 1919  
830214022 ..... September 18, 1919  
830214023 ..... January 18, 1921  
830214024 ..... January 13, 1921  
830214025 ..... March 30, 1920  
830214026 ..... October 16, 1919  
830214027 ..... October 27, 1919  
830214028 ..... December 20, 1919  
830214029 ..... November 29, 1919  
830214030 ..... November 24, 1919  
830214031 ..... November 26, 1919  
830214032 ..... November 17, 1919  
830214033 ..... October 15, 1919  
830214034 ..... November 24, 1919  
830214036 ..... November 12, 1919  
830214037 ..... November 7, 1919  
830214038 ..... November 8, 1919  
830214039 ..... October 9, 1919  
830214040 ..... October 6, 1919  
830214041 ..... October 27, 1919  
830214042 ..... December 22, 1921  
830214043 ..... December 21, 1921  
830214045 ..... December 12, 1919  
830214046 ..... December 12, 1919  
830214047 ..... December 4, 1919  
830214048 ..... December 3, 1919  
830214049 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214050 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214051 ..... December 2, 1919

830214052 ..... December 1, 1919  
830214053 ..... December 1, 1919  
830214054 ..... December 1, 1919  
830214055 ..... November 18, 1919  
830214056 ..... July 13, 1934  
830214057 ..... May 14, 1934  
830214058 ..... March 23, 1934  
830214059 ..... March 1, 1934  
830214060 ..... February 23, 1934  
830214061 ..... February 27, 1934  
830214062 ..... February 15, 1934  
830214063 ..... February 11, 1934  
830214064 ..... February 11, 1934  
830214065 ..... January 9, 1934  
830214066 ..... January 9, 1934  
830214067 ..... January 6, 1934  
830214068 ..... December 26, 1933  
830214069 ..... December 5, 1933  
830214070 ..... December 21, 1933  
830214071 ..... December 19, 1933  
830214072 ..... December 5, 1933  
830214073 ..... December 4, 1933  
830214074 ..... November 25, 1933  
830214075 ..... November 24, 1933  
830214076 ..... November 22, 1933  
830214077 ..... November 18, 1933  
830214078 ..... November 8, 1933  
830214079 ..... March 27, 1930  
830214080 ..... December 1, 1919  
830214081 ..... November 2, 1926  
830214082 ..... March 9, 1922  
830214083 ..... September 1, 1901  
830214084 ..... September 24, 1907  
830214085 ..... September 25, 1907  
830214086 ..... September 23, 1907  
830214087 ..... October 19, 1907  
830214088 ..... October 11, 1907  
830214089 ..... November 13, 1907  
830214090 ..... November 13, 1907  
830214091 ..... November 14, 1907  
830214092 ..... November 17, 1907  
830214093 ..... January 7, 1907  
830214094 ..... January 6, 1907  
830214095 ..... November 19, 1907  
830214096 ..... November 19, 1907  
830214097 ..... November 20, 1907  
830214098 ..... November 21, 1907

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

830214099 ..... January 11, 1907  
830214100 ..... November 21, 1907  
830214101 ..... November 23, 1907  
830214102 ..... November 22, 1907  
830214103 ..... November 23, 1907  
830214104 ..... December 11, 1907  
830214105 ..... December 12, 1907  
830214106 ..... December 12, 1907  
830214107 ..... December 14, 1907  
830214108 ..... December 24, 1907  
830214109 ..... December 28, 1907  
830214110 ..... February 24, 1908  
830214111 ..... February 28, 1908  
830214112 ..... February 28, 1908  
830214113 ..... February 28, 1908  
830214114 ..... February 28, 1908  
830214115 ..... March 2, 1908  
830214116 ..... March 4, 1908  
830214117 ..... March 9, 1908  
830214118 ..... March 16, 1908  
830214119 ..... March 18, 1908  
830214120 ..... March 21, 1908  
830214121 ..... March 31, 1908  
830214122 ..... April 4, 1908  
830214123 ..... April 11, 1908  
830214124 ..... April 14, 1908  
830214125 ..... April 9, 1908  
830214126 ..... April 8, 1908  
830214127 ..... April 6, 1908  
830214128 ..... April 8, 1908  
830214129 ..... April 20, 1908  
830214130 ..... April 23, 1908  
830214131 ..... May 21, 1908  
830214145 ..... May 14, 1908  
830214146 ..... May 18, 1908  
830214148 ..... May 20, 1908  
830214149 ..... May 21, 1908  
830214150 ..... June 12, 1894  
830214151 ..... March 31, 1908  
830214153 ..... May 27, 1908  
830214154 ..... June 18, 1908  
830214155 ..... June 26, 1908  
830214156 ..... December 20, 1908  
830214157 ..... January 2, 1909  
830214158 ..... January 8, 1909  
830214159 ..... January 12, 1909  
830214160 ..... January 15, 1909

830214161 ..... January 15, 1909  
830214162 ..... February 16, 1909  
830214163 ..... February 16, 1909  
830214164 ..... May 18, 1917  
830214165 ..... July 1, 1917  
830214166 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214167 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214168 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214169 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214170 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214171 ..... July 12, 1917  
830214172 ..... September 18, 1919  
830214173 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214174 ..... April 8, 1909  
830214175 ..... October 18, 1919  
830214176 ..... October 20, 1919  
830214177 ..... October 20, 1919  
830214178 ..... June 14, 1917  
830214179 ..... September 1, 1916  
830214180 ..... October 1, 1919  
830214181 ..... January 25, 1909  
830214182 ..... October 17, 1919  
830214183 ..... November 17, 1919  
830214184 ..... November 17, 1919  
830214209 ..... September 27, 1919  
830214210 ..... November 12, 1907  
830214211 ..... November 12, 1907  
830214212 ..... November 22, 1907  
830214214 ..... November 29, 1919  
830214215 ..... November 26, 1919  
830214216 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214217 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214218 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214219 ..... December 2, 1919  
830214220 ..... October 3, 1927  
830214221 ..... February 6, 1934  
830214222 ..... May 27, 1908  
830331010 ..... April 3, 1920  
830331032 ..... June 6, 1917  
830406006 ..... January 1, 1918  
830523018 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523019 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523020 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523021 ..... December 5, 1919  
830523022 ..... December 9, 1919  
830523023 ..... December 9, 1919  
830523024 ..... December 22, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

830523025 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523026 ..... December 5, 1919  
830523027 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523028 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523029 ..... January 5, 1920  
830523030 ..... December 22, 1919  
830523031 ..... January 27, 1920  
830523032 ..... January 28, 1920  
830523033 ..... February 26, 1921  
830523035 ..... December 21, 1924  
830523036 ..... December 21, 1924  
830523107 ..... January 11, 1934  
830523108 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523109 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523110 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523111 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523112 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523113 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523114 ..... January 14, 1934  
830523115 ..... January 15, 1934  
830523116 ..... January 15, 1934  
830523117 ..... January 15, 1934  
830523118 ..... January 19, 1934  
830523119 ..... March 27, 1934  
830523120 ..... April 4, 1934  
830523121 ..... April 6, 1934  
830523122 ..... April 11, 1934  
830523123 ..... April 16, 1934  
830523124 ..... April 17, 1934  
830523125 ..... April 17, 1934  
830523126 ..... January 10, 1934  
830523127 ..... April 14, 1934  
830523128 ..... February 15, 1940  
830523129 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523130 ..... January 12, 1934  
830523131 ..... April 5, 1934  
830523132 ..... April 5, 1934  
830523158 ..... December 22, 1919  
830907000 ..... January 2, 1920  
831002183 ..... November 4, 1911  
831002184 ..... November 6, 1911  
831002186 ..... November 17, 1911  
831002209 ..... December 9, 1901  
831215000 ..... April 9, 1908  
831215001 ..... December 15, 1908  
831220004 ..... February 7, 1918  
831220006 ..... February 8, 1918

831220007 ..... February 9, 1918  
840305201 ..... June 4, 1917  
840305204 ..... June 14, 1917  
840305219 ..... December 22, 1933  
840305226 ..... January 5, 1934  
840305302 ..... February 21, 1934  
840305303 ..... February 21, 1934  
840305315 ..... April 11, 1934  
840305805 ..... February 13, 1934  
840306055 ..... April 5, 1934  
840306113 ..... August 21, 1929  
840306114 ..... August 27, 1929  
840306115 ..... September 30, 1929  
840306137 ..... April 12, 1934  
840306138 ..... April 13, 1934  
840306154 ..... December 21, 1933  
840306155 ..... January 9, 1934  
840306156 ..... January 8, 1934  
840306175 ..... January 5, 1934  
840306210 ..... February 16, 1934  
840306217 ..... October 26, 1934  
840405006 ..... April 7, 1916  
840405007 ..... April 7, 1916  
840420000 ..... July 23, 1930  
840522296 ..... October 26, 1939  
850128000 ..... September 21, 1940  
850128001 ..... September 11, 1940  
850128002 ..... May 14, 1940  
850128003 ..... May 14, 1940  
850128004 ..... May 14, 1940  
850128005 ..... February 24, 1940  
850128006 ..... February 20, 1940  
850128007 ..... December 15, 1939  
850128008 ..... December 12, 1939  
850128009 ..... December 12, 1939  
850128010 ..... December 7, 1939  
850128011 ..... December 6, 1939  
850128012 ..... December 6, 1939  
850128013 ..... December 4, 1939  
850128014 ..... November 30, 1939  
850128015 ..... September 20, 1939  
850128016 ..... April 22, 1939  
850128017 ..... November 29, 1934  
850128018 ..... May 3, 1934  
850128019 ..... January 19, 1934  
850128020 ..... January 15, 1934  
850128021 ..... October 17, 1928



# Index to Government Documents:

## Dates, by Accession Number

850128022 .....October 13, 1928  
850128023 ..... February 8, 1928  
850128024 .....December 13, 1927  
850128025 .....October 1, 1927  
850128026 ..... September 28, 1927  
850128029 ..... September 7, 1927  
850128030 ..... September 2, 1927  
850128031 .....March 14, 1927  
850128032 .....March 9, 1927  
850128033 .....March 10, 1927  
850128034 .....March 9, 1927  
850128035 .....March 8, 1927  
850128036 .....March 8, 1927  
850128037 ..... February 4, 1927  
850128038 .....January 31, 1927  
850128039 .....January 11, 1927  
850128040 .....January 8, 1927  
850128041 ..... December 14, 1926  
850128042 ..... November 23, 1926  
850128043 ..... November 6, 1926  
850128044 ..... November 2, 1926  
850128045 ..... November 3, 1926  
850128046 ..... November 3, 1926  
850128047 .....October 25, 1926  
850128048 .....October 21, 1926  
850128049 ..... May 4, 1908  
850128050 .....March 29, 1940  
850128051 ..... December 15, 1939  
850128052 ..... December 12, 1939  
850128053 ..... December 12, 1939  
850128054 ..... December 6, 1939  
850128055 ..... December 6, 1939  
850128056 ..... November 30, 1934  
850128057 ..... February 10, 1928  
850128058 ..... December 16, 1927  
850128059 ..... September 29, 1927  
850128061 ..... September 3, 1927  
850128062 .....March 14, 1927  
850128063 .....March 9, 1927  
850128064 .....March 8, 1927  
850128065 .....March 10, 1927  
850128066 ..... February 3, 1927  
850128067 .....January 12, 1927  
850128068 ..... December 16, 1926  
850128069 ..... December 16, 1926  
850128070 .....October 22, 1926  
850205000 ..... November 27, 1917

850205002 ..... August 27, 1917  
850205004 .....September 14, 1917  
850205006 .....November 2, 1917  
850205007 ..... March 22, 1918  
850205019 ..... July 23, 1917  
850205021 .....September 25, 1917  
850205022 .....December 4, 1917  
850205023 .....December 7, 1917  
850205024 .....December 10, 1917  
850205025 .....December 10, 1917  
850205026 .....December 27, 1917  
850205029 .....December 6, 1917  
850205030 .....December 28, 1917  
850205032 ..... January 11, 1918  
850205033 ..... January 16, 1918  
850205034 ..... January 17, 1918  
850205035 ..... January 17, 1918  
850205039 ..... January 18, 1918  
850205040 ..... January 21, 1918  
850205041 ..... January 21, 1918  
850205042 ..... January 21, 1918  
850205043 ..... January 22, 1918  
850205044 ..... January 22, 1918  
850205047 ..... April 5, 1918  
850205049 ..... October 1, 1919  
850205050 ..... January 1, 1920  
850205054 .....November 25, 1919  
850205055 .....November 28, 1919  
850205056 .....November 29, 1919  
850205058 ..... December 3, 1919  
850205060 ..... February 28, 1922  
850205064 ..... June 1, 1918  
850205068 ..... July 7, 1917  
850205069 ..... August 13, 1917  
850205070 ..... August 29, 1917  
850205071 ..... September 6, 1917  
850205072 ..... September 6, 1917  
850205073 ..... September 28, 1917  
850205075 ..... October 22, 1917  
850205076 .....November 9, 1917  
850205077 ..... August 19, 1918  
850205078 .....November 9, 1921  
850205079 ..... June 28, 1917  
850205080 ..... September 9, 1917  
850205083 ..... January 25, 1918  
850205098 ..... December 9, 1917  
850205099 .....December 13, 1917

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

850205100 ..... December 1, 1918  
850205102 ..... July 1, 1919  
850205103 ..... July 2, 1918  
850205104 ..... July 8, 1918  
850205105 ..... July 12, 1918  
850205107 ..... August 30, 1918  
850205109 ..... August 31, 1918  
850205110 ..... August 31, 1918  
850205111 ..... September 12, 1918  
850205112 ..... October 7, 1918  
850205113 ..... September 20, 1919  
850205120 ..... April 1, 1920  
850205121 ..... June 25, 1918  
850205122 ..... November 22, 1917  
850205123 ..... May 18, 1918  
850205124 ..... May 25, 1918  
850205129 ..... December 30, 1918  
850205130 ..... January 7, 1919  
850205131 ..... January 10, 1919  
850205132 ..... January 16, 1919  
850205134 ..... November 15, 1919  
850205135 ..... June 2, 1919  
850215000 ..... November 2, 1906  
850401018 ..... September 17, 1901  
850401024 ..... October 1, 1901  
850401025 ..... October 18, 1901  
850401026 ..... September 11, 1901  
850401027 ..... September 20, 1901  
850401028 ..... September 20, 1901  
850401029 ..... September 23, 1901  
850401030 ..... September 28, 1901  
850401031 ..... September 9, 1901  
850401032 ..... September 13, 1901  
850401033 ..... September 19, 1901  
850401034 ..... September 21, 1901  
850401035 ..... September 9, 1901  
850401036 ..... September 10, 1901  
850401037 ..... September 11, 1901  
850401038 ..... September 13, 1901  
850401039 ..... September 14, 1901  
850401040 ..... September 17, 1901  
850401041 ..... September 18, 1901  
850401042 ..... September 22, 1901  
850401043 ..... October 1, 1901  
850401044 ..... May 23, 1917  
850401045 ..... July 28, 1917  
850401046 ..... September 11, 1917

850401047 ..... June 14, 1917  
850401048 ..... August 18, 1917  
850418002 ..... December 12, 1920  
850418003 ..... January 1, 1920  
850418004 ..... March 13, 1920  
850418009 ..... May 1, 1920  
850418010 ..... July 3, 1920  
850418011 ..... October 2, 1920  
850625193 ..... July 20, 1917  
850625194 ..... July 23, 1917  
850625195 ..... August 8, 1917  
850625197 ..... December 9, 1919  
850625231 ..... June 9, 1919  
850625232 ..... August 24, 1919  
850625259 ..... July 6, 1919  
850625260 ..... September 1, 1919  
850625270 ..... June 28, 1917  
850625271 ..... June 29, 1917  
850625278 ..... February 1, 1918  
850702457 ..... July 1, 1917  
850702458 ..... February 5, 1918  
850702459 ..... March 18, 1918  
850702460 ..... March 18, 1918  
850702461 ..... March 18, 1918  
850702462 ..... March 19, 1918  
850702463 ..... March 21, 1918  
850702464 ..... March 22, 1918  
850702465 ..... January 23, 1919  
850702466 ..... January 27, 1919  
850702467 ..... August 13, 1919  
850702468 ..... August 18, 1919  
850712141 ..... December 26, 1916  
850712143 ..... December 30, 1916  
850712144 ..... August 14, 1917  
850712145 ..... August 16, 1917  
850712146 ..... October 23, 1917  
850712148 ..... March 16, 1918  
850712149 ..... March 18, 1918  
850712150 ..... March 18, 1918  
850712151 ..... March 27, 1918  
850712152 ..... April 6, 1918  
850712155 ..... December 8, 1919  
850712158 ..... October 3, 1917  
850712159 ..... October 13, 1917  
850712161 ..... October 24, 1917  
850712162 ..... November 2, 1917  
850712163 ..... November 3, 1917

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

850712170 ..... March 22, 1918  
850712171 ..... April 2, 1918  
850712175 ..... April 25, 1919  
850712178 ..... June 4, 1919  
850712180 ..... August 7, 1919  
850712183 ..... January 2, 1920  
850712185 ..... September 10, 1917  
850712187 ..... September 20, 1917  
850712188 ..... September 22, 1917  
850712190 ..... September 26, 1917  
850712191 ..... September 27, 1917  
850712192 ..... September 27, 1917  
850712194 ..... September 29, 1917  
850712195 ..... October 10, 1917  
850712196 ..... October 10, 1917  
850712198 ..... October 15, 1917  
850712201 ..... November 22, 1917  
850712203 ..... November 28, 1917  
850712204 ..... November 28, 1917  
850712206 ..... November 30, 1917  
850712207 ..... December 4, 1917  
850712208 ..... December 4, 1917  
850712211 ..... December 26, 1917  
850712214 ..... December 31, 1917  
850712215 ..... January 5, 1918  
850712217 ..... January 8, 1918  
850712220 ..... January 25, 1918  
850712222 ..... December 23, 1918  
850712223 ..... December 26, 1918  
850712225 ..... January 4, 1919  
850712234 ..... December 19, 1919  
850712237 ..... April 13, 1918  
850712241 ..... November 14, 1918  
850712243 ..... March 5, 1919  
850712251 ..... April 26, 1919  
850712253 ..... August 15, 1919  
850712265 ..... September 5, 1919  
850712270 ..... September 10, 1919  
850712271 ..... September 11, 1919  
850712273 ..... September 13, 1919  
850712274 ..... September 15, 1919  
850712275 ..... September 17, 1919  
850712276 ..... September 18, 1919  
850712278 ..... September 20, 1919  
850712279 ..... September 20, 1919  
850712280 ..... September 22, 1919  
850712281 ..... September 23, 1919

850712282 ..... September 23, 1919  
850712283 ..... September 23, 1919  
850712285 ..... September 24, 1919  
850712286 ..... September 24, 1919  
850712287 ..... September 25, 1919  
850712288 ..... September 25, 1919  
850712289 ..... September 25, 1919  
850712290 ..... September 25, 1919  
850712292 ..... September 26, 1919  
850712303 ..... October 2, 1919  
850712306 ..... October 17, 1919  
850712307 ..... October 20, 1919  
850712308 ..... October 28, 1919  
850712312 ..... November 7, 1919  
850712315 ..... November 12, 1919  
850712316 ..... November 13, 1919  
850712317 ..... November 13, 1919  
850712318 ..... November 14, 1919  
850712319 ..... November 14, 1919  
850712325 ..... November 24, 1919  
850712326 ..... November 24, 1919  
850712330 ..... November 29, 1919  
850712331 ..... November 29, 1919  
850712334 ..... December 1, 1919  
850712335 ..... December 1, 1919  
850712337 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712339 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712340 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712341 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712342 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712343 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712344 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712345 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712346 ..... December 2, 1919  
850712348 ..... December 3, 1919  
850712349 ..... December 3, 1919  
850712351 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712353 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712354 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712355 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712356 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712357 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712358 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712359 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712361 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712362 ..... December 4, 1919  
850712363 ..... December 5, 1919



# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

850712364 ..... December 5, 1919  
850712365 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712366 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712367 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712368 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712369 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712370 ..... December 6, 1919  
850712371 ..... December 8, 1919  
850712372 ..... December 8, 1919  
850712373 ..... December 9, 1919  
850712375 ..... December 12, 1919  
850712376 ..... December 12, 1919  
850712378 ..... December 13, 1919  
850712379 ..... December 13, 1919  
850712381 ..... December 13, 1919  
850712382 ..... December 15, 1919  
850712383 ..... December 15, 1919  
850712384 ..... December 19, 1919  
850712385 ..... December 19, 1919  
850712387 ..... December 13, 1919  
850712388 ..... December 27, 1933  
850712389 ..... December 26, 1916  
850712390 ..... December 27, 1916  
850712394 ..... June 28, 1917  
850712395 ..... June 30, 1917  
850712396 ..... July 2, 1917  
850712397 ..... July 3, 1917  
850712398 ..... July 9, 1917  
850712401 ..... February 13, 1922  
850712412 ..... February 21, 1924  
850712449 ..... September 27, 1919  
850712460 ..... August 8, 1917  
850712461 ..... August 9, 1917  
850712462 ..... August 15, 1917  
850712463 ..... August 23, 1917  
850712468 ..... September 25, 1917  
850712470 ..... October 3, 1917  
850712472 ..... October 5, 1917  
850712473 ..... October 9, 1917  
850712474 ..... November 28, 1917  
850712476 ..... December 1, 1917  
850712479 ..... December 22, 1917  
850712481 ..... December 26, 1917  
850712483 ..... January 9, 1918  
850712484 ..... January 14, 1918  
850712485 ..... January 14, 1918  
850712487 ..... January 15, 1918

850712488 ..... January 19, 1918  
850712490 ..... January 25, 1918  
850712491 ..... January 28, 1918  
850712492 ..... January 29, 1918  
850712494 ..... February 2, 1918  
850712495 ..... February 6, 1918  
850712509 ..... December 15, 1919  
850712510 ..... August 6, 1917  
850712511 ..... July 18, 1917  
850712512 ..... August 24, 1917  
850712516 ..... April 13, 1920  
850712517 ..... December 26, 1916  
850806016 ..... March 30, 1918  
850806021 ..... October 25, 1917  
850806027 ..... November 17, 1917  
850806039 ..... November 29, 1917  
850806040 ..... November 30, 1917  
850806044 ..... December 15, 1917  
850806045 ..... December 22, 1917  
850806046 ..... January 4, 1918  
850806047 ..... January 7, 1918  
850806048 ..... January 9, 1918  
850806091 ..... October 1, 1919  
850806158 ..... May 23, 1916  
850806159 ..... November 4, 1916  
850806160 ..... November 4, 1916  
850806161 ..... November 20, 1916  
850806164 ..... December 1, 1916  
850806165 ..... December 5, 1916  
850806167 ..... October 18, 1884  
850806168 ..... November 6, 1907  
850806169 ..... September 24, 1908  
850806170 ..... September 24, 1908  
850806171 ..... October 12, 1908  
850806172 ..... October 7, 1908  
850806173 ..... October 17, 1908  
850806174 ..... October 16, 1908  
850806175 ..... October 17, 1908  
850806176 ..... October 17, 1908  
850806177 ..... December 7, 1908  
850806178 ..... December 29, 1908  
850806179 ..... September 24, 1908  
850806180 ..... January 19, 1909  
850806181 ..... January 22, 1909  
850806182 ..... January 20, 1909  
850806183 ..... April 5, 1909  
850806184 ..... April 9, 1909

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

850806185 .....April 8, 1909  
850806186 .....September 28, 1908  
850806187 .....April 8, 1909  
850806188 .....June 21, 1917  
850806193 .....July 3, 1917  
850806194 .....July 9, 1917  
850806196 .....July 9, 1917  
850806197 .....July 5, 1917  
850806198 .....July 9, 1917  
850806199 .....July 10, 1917  
850806200 .....July 17, 1917  
850806201 .....July 17, 1917  
850806202 .....July 19, 1917  
850806203 .....July 19, 1917  
850806205 .....July 24, 1917  
850806206 .....July 26, 1917  
850806207 .....July 26, 1917  
850806208 .....August 2, 1917  
850806209 .....August 6, 1917  
850806210 .....August 17, 1917  
850806212 .....January 2, 1918  
850806213 .....October 2, 1917  
850806215 .....October 2, 1917  
850806219 .....January 23, 1918  
850806224 .....February 1, 1918  
850806226 .....February 2, 1918  
850806227 .....February 2, 1918  
850806228 .....February 2, 1918  
850806229 .....February 18, 1918  
850806230 .....March 7, 1918  
850806234 .....March 11, 1918  
850806236 .....March 15, 1918  
850806238 .....March 15, 1918  
850806239 .....March 13, 1918  
850806242 .....May 10, 1918  
850806243 .....May 9, 1918  
850806244 .....May 10, 1918  
850806251 .....July 24, 1917  
850812003 .....May 19, 1919  
850812004 .....July 21, 1919  
850812005 .....September 29, 1919  
850812006 .....September 5, 1919  
850812007 .....September 5, 1919  
850812015 .....December 10, 1919  
850812019 .....December 5, 1919  
850812020 .....December 5, 1919  
850812022 .....September 5, 1919

850812023 .....December 1, 1919  
850812024 .....December 8, 1919  
850812025 .....December 8, 1919  
850812026 .....December 9, 1919  
850812027 .....December 10, 1919  
850812029 .....December 10, 1919  
850812032 .....December 19, 1919  
850812034 .....January 9, 1920  
850812037 .....March 7, 1918  
850812038 .....June 27, 1917  
850827003 .....July 1, 1917  
850827004 .....July 1, 1917  
850827005 .....July 1, 1917  
850827006 .....October 1, 1919  
850827008 .....October 1, 1919  
850827009 .....October 1, 1919  
850827010 .....June 1, 1917  
850827016 .....July 1, 1917  
850827017 .....July 1, 1917  
850827025 .....October 1, 1919  
850827029 .....October 25, 1917  
850827030 .....January 22, 1918  
850827031 .....October 1, 1919  
850827034 .....October 1, 1919  
850827035 .....January 1, 1917  
850827043 .....December 1, 1919  
850827044 .....December 5, 1919  
850827045 .....December 12, 1919  
850827048 .....August 16, 1917  
850827049 .....August 16, 1917  
850827050 .....August 16, 1917  
850827053 .....August 22, 1917  
850827054 .....August 24, 1917  
850827064 .....July 1, 1917  
850827065 .....January 1, 1918  
851025000 .....June 27, 1925  
860404000 .....January 5, 1918  
860404001 .....December 10, 1921  
860404002 .....March 22, 1922  
860404003 .....March 29, 1922  
860404004 .....April 17, 1922  
860713064 .....December 1, 1917  
861028121 .....May 18, 1923  
870116042 .....April 15, 1916  
870203000 .....August 30, 1918  
870204000 .....April 1, 1917  
870204001 .....May 11, 1917

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

870209000 ..... May 15, 1917  
870210001 ..... May 25, 1917  
870210002 ..... May 1, 1917  
870210003 ..... May 30, 1917  
870210004 ..... June 16, 1917  
870210005 ..... June 16, 1917  
870210009 ..... March 17, 1919  
870210010 ..... August 14, 1917  
870212001 ..... June 15, 1917  
870212004 ..... June 26, 1917  
870213000 ..... July 30, 1917  
870217000 ..... July 14, 1917  
870217002 ..... July 30, 1917  
870217003 ..... July 18, 1917  
870217005 ..... August 1, 1917  
870217006 ..... August 1, 1917  
870217007 ..... August 13, 1917  
870217008 ..... August 13, 1917  
870217009 ..... August 1, 1917  
870218000 ..... September 1, 1917  
870220000 ..... May 1, 1917  
870220001 ..... May 1, 1917  
870220002 ..... June 2, 1917  
870220004 ..... September 11, 1917  
870223000 ..... September 12, 1917  
870224012 ..... September 2, 1917  
870224013 ..... October 4, 1917  
870225032 ..... October 25, 1917  
870225043 ..... October 10, 1917  
870226002 ..... May 18, 1918  
870303007 ..... November 10, 1917  
870303008 ..... November 5, 1917  
870303009 ..... October 31, 1917  
870303010 ..... October 31, 1917  
870303011 ..... October 27, 1917  
870303012 ..... October 26, 1917  
870303017 ..... November 19, 1917  
870303018 ..... November 20, 1917  
870303019 ..... September 28, 1917  
870313000 ..... August 1, 1917  
870313001 ..... August 1, 1917  
870313002 ..... July 1, 1917  
870403000 ..... October 25, 1917  
870410000 ..... November 15, 1917  
870508001 ..... October 4, 1893  
870508002 ..... August 25, 1893  
870508003 ..... August 21, 1893

870508004 ..... September 6, 1893  
870508005 ..... November 14, 1893  
870508006 ..... August 25, 1893  
870508007 ..... August 25, 1893  
870508008 ..... November 13, 1893  
870527002 ..... January 29, 1918  
870527003 ..... January 1, 1918  
870527004 ..... January 1, 1918  
870527009 ..... February 1, 1918  
870527010 ..... April 1, 1918  
870528004 ..... December 5, 1919  
870528007 ..... April 18, 1918  
870528008 ..... June 8, 1918  
870528009 ..... February 1, 1919  
870528010 ..... February 1, 1919  
870528011 ..... September 20, 1918  
870528012 ..... September 9, 1918  
870528013 ..... August 19, 1918  
870528014 ..... August 15, 1918  
870528015 ..... April 1, 1918  
870528016 ..... April 13, 1918  
870528017 ..... July 19, 1918  
870528018 ..... July 27, 1918  
870601000 ..... February 15, 1918  
870601001 ..... February 1, 1918  
870602000 ..... March 25, 1918  
870602001 ..... March 26, 1918  
870602004 ..... March 1, 1918  
870602006 ..... February 2, 1918  
870602010 ..... April 11, 1918  
870602013 ..... April 18, 1918  
870602014 ..... April 10, 1918  
870602015 ..... April 1, 1918  
870602018 ..... April 16, 1918  
870602020 ..... July 5, 1917  
870602021 ..... April 25, 1918  
870605000 ..... October 1, 1917  
870608001 ..... August 24, 1918  
870609003 ..... December 18, 1918  
870610001 ..... April 1, 1919  
870616000 ..... January 15, 1918  
870616002 ..... September 24, 1919  
870619000 ..... January 26, 1919  
870619001 ..... January 26, 1919  
870622000 ..... June 24, 1919  
870622001 ..... July 14, 1919  
870624000 ..... September 15, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

870625000 ..... November 16, 1919  
870629000 ..... October 28, 1919  
870701000 ..... June 21, 1917  
870701001 ..... December 5, 1919  
870701002 ..... December 5, 1919  
870701003 ..... December 8, 1919  
870701004 ..... September 5, 1919  
870701005 ..... December 1, 1919  
870701006 ..... December 9, 1919  
870701007 ..... January 9, 1920  
870706000 ..... December 29, 1885  
870708000 ..... January 12, 1921  
870708001 ..... October 25, 1921  
870708002 ..... August 30, 1921  
870708003 ..... September 24, 1921  
870708004 ..... November 21, 1921  
870708005 ..... November 16, 1921  
870708006 ..... November 15, 1921  
870708007 ..... November 15, 1921  
870708008 ..... November 14, 1921  
870708009 ..... November 12, 1921  
870708010 ..... November 17, 1921  
870708011 ..... November 10, 1921  
870708013 ..... January 17, 1922  
870708015 ..... January 5, 1922  
870708016 ..... December 24, 1921  
870708017 ..... December 22, 1921  
870708019 ..... November 21, 1921  
870708020 ..... January 13, 1922  
870708021 ..... January 2, 1922  
870708022 ..... January 2, 1922  
870708023 ..... January 2, 1922  
870708024 ..... January 28, 1922  
870708025 ..... January 18, 1922  
870708026 ..... January 10, 1922  
870708028 ..... March 1, 1922  
870708029 ..... March 9, 1922  
870708030 ..... March 2, 1922  
870708031 ..... January 20, 1922  
870708032 ..... March 2, 1922  
870708033 ..... March 8, 1922  
870708036 ..... March 11, 1922  
870708038 ..... March 17, 1922  
870708039 ..... March 22, 1922  
870708040 ..... March 27, 1922  
870708041 ..... March 24, 1922  
870708044 ..... March 29, 1922

870708045 ..... June 5, 1922  
870708046 ..... October 5, 1922  
870708049 ..... January 29, 1923  
870708050 ..... November 30, 1923  
870708051 ..... December 31, 1923  
870708054 ..... November 8, 1925  
870708055 ..... November 6, 1926  
870708056 ..... March 28, 1927  
870708057 ..... March 24, 1927  
870708058 ..... October 17, 1927  
870708059 ..... March 12, 1930  
870708061 ..... March 21, 1930  
870708062 ..... April 7, 1930  
870708065 ..... March 25, 1930  
870708067 ..... April 8, 1930  
870708069 ..... April 9, 1930  
870708070 ..... October 1, 1931  
870708071 ..... October 1, 1927  
870708072 ..... November 23, 1927  
870708073 ..... October 16, 1942  
870708074 ..... February 1, 1934  
870708075 ..... February 2, 1934  
870708076 ..... February 1, 1934  
870708077 ..... May 1, 1934  
870708078 ..... March 6, 1934  
870708079 ..... February 20, 1934  
870708080 ..... February 1, 1934  
870708081 ..... January 20, 1934  
870708082 ..... February 19, 1934  
870708083 ..... February 9, 1934  
870708084 ..... February 24, 1934  
870708086 ..... February 24, 1934  
870708087 ..... February 1, 1934  
870708089 ..... February 26, 1932  
870708090 ..... January 1, 1930  
870708092 ..... January 1, 1920  
870708093 ..... April 21, 1932  
870713000 ..... April 11, 1922  
870713001 ..... April 1, 1922  
870714023 ..... March 9, 1908  
870714024 ..... February 28, 1908  
870714025 ..... February 28, 1908  
870714026 ..... June 30, 1917  
870714027 ..... April 2, 1918  
870714028 ..... February 28, 1918  
870714029 ..... January 24, 1922  
870714030 ..... January 18, 1922

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

870714031 ..... February 21, 1922  
870714032 ..... February 15, 1922  
870714033 ..... May 2, 1922  
870714034 ..... April 28, 1922  
870716000 ..... December 2, 1919  
870716001 ..... December 2, 1919  
870716002 ..... December 6, 1919  
870716003 ..... November 25, 1919  
870717000 ..... December 13, 1919  
870717001 ..... December 15, 1919  
870717004 ..... December 21, 1919  
870717005 ..... January 21, 1920  
870717006 ..... January 20, 1920  
870717007 ..... December 1, 1919  
870717008 ..... January 16, 1920  
870717010 ..... January 28, 1920  
870717012 ..... January 29, 1920  
870717014 ..... April 14, 1920  
870717015 ..... April 14, 1920  
870717016 ..... April 14, 1920  
870717017 ..... June 30, 1920  
870717020 ..... September 28, 1920  
870717021 ..... October 6, 1920  
870717022 ..... August 9, 1920  
870717023 ..... December 10, 1921  
870717024 ..... December 5, 1919  
870720002 ..... January 17, 1922  
870720005 ..... January 18, 1922  
870720006 ..... December 23, 1919  
870720007 ..... December 27, 1919  
870720008 ..... January 31, 1920  
870721001 ..... December 5, 1919  
870722000 ..... February 5, 1920  
870722001 ..... May 6, 1920  
870722002 ..... June 29, 1917  
870722003 ..... October 14, 1919  
870723000 ..... December 1, 1917  
870723001 ..... December 16, 1919  
870723002 ..... December 16, 1919  
870723003 ..... December 12, 1919  
870723004 ..... December 31, 1919  
870724009 ..... January 31, 1920  
870727000 ..... January 28, 1920  
870727001 ..... March 2, 1920  
870727002 ..... March 20, 1920  
870727003 ..... March 23, 1920  
870727004 ..... February 18, 1920

870727005 ..... January 19, 1920  
870727006 ..... February 21, 1920  
870727007 ..... November 14, 1916  
870727008 ..... November 7, 1916  
870727009 ..... November 6, 1916  
870727010 ..... October 28, 1916  
870727012 ..... February 7, 1920  
870727013 ..... January 19, 1916  
870727015 ..... March 12, 1920  
870728001 ..... April 18, 1920  
870728002 ..... December 12, 1919  
870728003 ..... June 4, 1920  
870729000 ..... June 9, 1920  
870729001 ..... September 21, 1920  
870731000 ..... October 19, 1921  
870803001 ..... January 7, 1922  
870803023 ..... February 6, 1922  
870804000 ..... April 7, 1922  
870804001 ..... January 28, 1920  
870804002 ..... January 28, 1920  
870804003 ..... May 3, 1922  
870804004 ..... May 2, 1922  
870804005 ..... March 23, 1922  
870804006 ..... March 22, 1922  
870804007 ..... June 20, 1922  
870804008 ..... June 20, 1922  
870804009 ..... May 26, 1922  
870804010 ..... May 1, 1922  
870804011 ..... July 28, 1922  
870804012 ..... July 1, 1918  
870804013 ..... July 17, 1922  
870804014 ..... July 13, 1922  
870804015 ..... June 20, 1922  
870805005 ..... January 20, 1920  
870806000 ..... April 7, 1930  
870806001 ..... November 30, 1931  
870807000 ..... April 15, 1932  
870807001 ..... April 29, 1932  
870807003 ..... January 29, 1934  
870810001 ..... April 11, 1934  
870810002 ..... January 25, 1910  
870810004 ..... June 29, 1917  
870810005 ..... June 30, 1917  
870810006 ..... June 30, 1917  
870810007 ..... July 10, 1917  
870810008 ..... July 18, 1917  
870810009 ..... August 10, 1917



# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

870810010 .....August 25, 1917  
 870810011 .....August 30, 1917  
 870810012 .....October 25, 1917  
 870810013 .....October 27, 1917  
 870810014 .....November 16, 1917  
 870810015 .....November 7, 1917  
 870810016 .....November 20, 1917  
 870810017 .....November 27, 1917  
 870810018 .....November 27, 1917  
 870810019 .....November 28, 1917  
 870810020 .....November 15, 1917  
 870810021 .....December 5, 1917  
 870810022 .....November 21, 1917  
 870810023 .....December 6, 1917  
 870810025 .....December 13, 1917  
 870810028 .....December 24, 1917  
 870810030 .....December 31, 1917  
 870810031 .....January 10, 1918  
 870810032 .....March 13, 1918  
 870810033 .....June 11, 1918  
 870810034 .....November 17, 1919  
 870812000 .....December 1, 1907  
 870812001 .....March 18, 1908  
 870812002 .....March 24, 1908  
 870812003 .....March 31, 1908  
 870813000 .....June 11, 1908  
 870813001 .....July 15, 1908  
 870813002 .....August 4, 1908  
 870814000 .....January 6, 1909  
 870814001 .....January 2, 1909  
 870814005 .....May 15, 1909  
 870814008 .....July 1, 1917  
 870814009 .....December 4, 1917  
 870814010 .....January 1, 1918  
 870814012 .....December 10, 1921  
 870824000 .....December 5, 1919  
 870828000 .....May 3, 1922  
 870922167 .....March 23, 1922  
 871102000 .....January 29, 1919  
 871102001 .....February 25, 1919  
 871102004 .....April 3, 1920  
 871102005 .....April 10, 1920  
 871102006 .....April 14, 1920  
 871102007 .....April 21, 1920  
 871102008 .....May 28, 1921  
 871102009 .....June 4, 1921  
 871102010 .....July 30, 1921

871102011 ..... July 23, 1921  
 871102012 ..... August 6, 1921  
 871102013 ..... August 13, 1921  
 871102014 ..... September 17, 1921  
 871102015 ..... September 26, 1921  
 871102016 .....December 10, 1921  
 871102017 ..... January 1, 1919  
 871104002 .....October 23, 1908  
 871104003 ..... April 8, 1909  
 871104004 ..... April 8, 1909  
 871104006 ..... January 19, 1909  
 871105030 ..... April 5, 1909  
 871105085 .....November 2, 1916  
 871105086 ..... May 1, 1916  
 871109000 .....November 2, 1906  
 871109001 .....November 5, 1906  
 871109002 ..... July 24, 1917  
 871110001 .....July 19, 1917  
 871110002 .....July 19, 1917  
 871111000 .....July 10, 1917  
 871111001 .....July 10, 1917  
 871111002 .....December 5, 1919  
 871113000 ..... October 1, 1919  
 871118003 ..... May 1, 1918  
 871211000 .....November 30, 1917  
 871211001 ..... January 3, 1918  
 871217000 ..... July 1, 1917  
 871221000 .....December 10, 1917  
 880205001 ..... August 6, 1915  
 880205002 ..... August 7, 1915  
 880205003 ..... August 7, 1915  
 880205004 ..... August 9, 1915  
 880205005 ..... August 10, 1915  
 880205006 ..... August 9, 1915  
 880205007 ..... August 9, 1915  
 880205008 ..... August 13, 1915  
 880205009 ..... August 10, 1915  
 880205010 ..... September 10, 1915  
 880224000 ..... September 20, 1895  
 880224001 ..... September 20, 1895  
 880224002 ..... September 25, 1895  
 880224003 ..... September 25, 1895  
 880224004 ..... October 4, 1895  
 880224005 .....October 9, 1895  
 880311000 ..... March 1, 1924  
 880329002 .....July 6, 1916  
 880329003 .....July 3, 1916

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

880329004 .....June 26, 1916  
 880329007 .....July 7, 1916  
 880329008 .....June 5, 1916  
 880329010 .....July 1, 1914  
 880329011 .....July 28, 1914  
 880329012 .....July 24, 1914  
 880329013 ..... February 4, 1910  
 880329014 ..... February 3, 1910  
 880329015 ..... February 2, 1910  
 880329016 ..... February 2, 1910  
 880329017 .....January 1, 1910  
 880329018 .....January 29, 1910  
 880329019 .....January 29, 1910  
 880329020 .....January 29, 1910  
 880329021 .....January 29, 1910  
 880329022 .....January 29, 1910  
 880329023 .....January 28, 1910  
 880329024 .....January 26, 1910  
 880329025 .....January 26, 1910  
 880329026 .....January 25, 1910  
 880329027 .....January 26, 1910  
 880329028 .....January 25, 1910  
 880329029 .....January 21, 1910  
 880329030 .....January 24, 1910  
 880329031 .....January 15, 1910  
 880329032 .....January 14, 1910  
 880329034 .....January 14, 1918  
 880329035 .....August 7, 1918  
 880329036 .....April 18, 1933  
 880329037 .....April 13, 1933  
 880329038 .....June 11, 1918  
 880329039 .....June 4, 1918  
 880329040 .....June 4, 1918  
 880329041 .....January 19, 1920  
 880404001 .....March 1, 1911  
 880404002 .....November 12, 1910  
 880404003 .....November 29, 1910  
 880404004 .....December 12, 1910  
 880404005 .....January 29, 1911  
 880404006 ..... February 1, 1911  
 880404007 ..... February 1, 1911  
 880404008 .....April 1, 1911  
 880404022 .....January 30, 1911  
 880404023 ..... December 30, 1933  
 880404024 .....January 18, 1934  
 880414000 ..... May 30, 1917  
 880422000 .....January 17, 1922

880422002 .....December 31, 1921  
 880422004 ..... January 10, 1920  
 880422006 ..... January 10, 1920  
 880422007 ..... January 25, 1920  
 880428005 ..... January 31, 1934  
 880428006 ..... January 19, 1934  
 880428007 ..... June 7, 1934  
 880428008 ..... June 3, 1934  
 880429001 .....December 28, 1917  
 880429002 ..... February 6, 1918  
 880429003 ..... September 30, 1919  
 880429007 .....November 30, 1919  
 880429008 ..... December 2, 1919  
 880429010 .....December 22, 1919  
 880429011 ..... April 27, 1920  
 880429012 ..... June 18, 1920  
 880429013 ..... August 14, 1920  
 880503000 .....November 22, 1907  
 880507002 ..... April 14, 1934  
 880507003 ..... April 14, 1934  
 880507004 ..... April 22, 1934  
 880507005 ..... January 11, 1934  
 880507006 ..... April 5, 1934  
 880507007 .....December 28, 1933  
 880507008 .....December 19, 1933  
 880509000 .....December 19, 1907  
 880511005 ..... April 22, 1938  
 880511006 .....November 5, 1909  
 880511007 ..... May 29, 1938  
 880511008 ..... June 9, 1903  
 880511009 ..... May 8, 1903  
 880511010 ..... January 1, 1900  
 880511011 ..... January 1, 1900  
 880511012 ..... January 1, 1930  
 880511013 .....December 18, 1907  
 880511014 .....November 27, 1909  
 880511015 .....October 26, 1907  
 880511016 .....November 1, 1911  
 880511017 ..... April 5, 1912  
 880511018 ..... June 14, 1928  
 880511019 ..... June 17, 1928  
 880511020 ..... June 21, 1929  
 880511021 ..... May 28, 1930  
 880511022 ..... March 28, 1932  
 880511023 ..... January 18, 1938  
 880511024 .....December 9, 1938  
 880511025 ..... January 23, 1939

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

880511026 ..... February 10, 1939  
880511027 ..... June 12, 1940  
880511028 ..... June 24, 1940  
880511029 ..... May 14, 1940  
880511030 ..... August 9, 1940  
880603000 ..... October 25, 1915  
880603001 ..... October 25, 1915  
880603002 ..... October 20, 1915  
880603003 ..... October 20, 1915  
880603004 ..... April 23, 1917  
880603005 ..... May 1, 1917  
880603006 ..... May 25, 1917  
880603007 ..... May 29, 1917  
880603008 ..... May 27, 1917  
880603009 ..... May 31, 1917  
880603010 ..... May 31, 1917  
880603011 ..... May 25, 1917  
880603013 ..... June 10, 1917  
880603014 ..... June 2, 1917  
880603015 ..... June 2, 1917  
880603016 ..... June 4, 1917  
880603017 ..... June 5, 1917  
880603018 ..... June 8, 1917  
880603019 ..... June 11, 1917  
880603020 ..... June 12, 1917  
880603021 ..... June 13, 1917  
880603022 ..... June 17, 1917  
880603023 ..... June 19, 1917  
880603024 ..... June 21, 1917  
880603025 ..... June 21, 1917  
880603026 ..... June 21, 1917  
880603027 ..... June 22, 1917  
880603028 ..... June 22, 1917  
880603029 ..... June 22, 1917  
880603030 ..... June 25, 1917  
880603031 ..... June 23, 1917  
880603032 ..... June 25, 1917  
880603033 ..... June 25, 1917  
880603034 ..... June 26, 1917  
880603035 ..... June 23, 1917  
880603036 ..... June 23, 1917  
880603037 ..... June 24, 1917  
880603038 ..... June 24, 1917  
880603039 ..... June 24, 1917  
880603040 ..... June 24, 1917  
880603041 ..... June 26, 1917  
880603043 ..... June 28, 1917

880603044 ..... June 28, 1917  
880603047 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603048 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603049 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603050 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603051 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603052 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603053 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603054 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603055 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603056 ..... June 29, 1917  
880603057 ..... June 30, 1917  
880603058 ..... June 30, 1917  
880603059 ..... July 1, 1917  
880603060 ..... July 2, 1917  
880603061 ..... July 2, 1917  
880603062 ..... July 2, 1917  
880603063 ..... July 6, 1917  
880603065 ..... July 10, 1917  
880603066 ..... July 11, 1917  
880603067 ..... July 11, 1917  
880603068 ..... July 11, 1917  
880603069 ..... July 11, 1917  
880603070 ..... July 11, 1917  
880603071 ..... July 14, 1917  
880603072 ..... July 14, 1917  
880603073 ..... July 17, 1917  
880603074 ..... July 17, 1917  
880603075 ..... July 17, 1917  
880603076 ..... July 18, 1917  
880603077 ..... July 18, 1917  
880603078 ..... July 19, 1917  
880603079 ..... July 20, 1917  
880603080 ..... July 21, 1917  
880603083 ..... July 27, 1917  
880603087 ..... July 30, 1917  
880603089 ..... August 5, 1917  
880603090 ..... August 11, 1917  
880603091 ..... August 14, 1917  
880603092 ..... August 14, 1917  
880603093 ..... August 15, 1917  
880603094 ..... August 1, 1917  
880603095 ..... August 1, 1917  
880603096 ..... August 16, 1917  
880603097 ..... August 16, 1917  
880603109 ..... July 1, 1917  
880603111 ..... July 28, 1917



**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

880603112 ..... July 1, 1917  
880603113 ..... July 1, 1917  
880603114 ..... June 21, 1917  
880606000 ..... August 23, 1917  
880606001 ..... August 27, 1917  
880606002 ..... August 27, 1917  
880606004 ..... August 28, 1917  
880606005 ..... August 31, 1917  
880606006 ..... September 13, 1917  
880606007 ..... September 13, 1917  
880606008 ..... September 19, 1917  
880606009 ..... September 21, 1917  
880606010 ..... September 29, 1917  
880606011 ..... October 4, 1917  
880606012 ..... October 7, 1917  
880606013 ..... October 9, 1917  
880606014 ..... October 13, 1917  
880606015 ..... October 30, 1917  
880606016 ..... November 5, 1917  
880606018 ..... November 13, 1917  
880606019 ..... November 13, 1917  
880606020 ..... November 15, 1917  
880606021 ..... December 15, 1917  
880606022 ..... December 29, 1917  
880606023 ..... December 29, 1917  
880606024 ..... December 29, 1917  
880606025 ..... December 29, 1917  
880606026 ..... December 29, 1917  
880606027 ..... November 27, 1917  
880606028 ..... January 1, 1918  
880606029 ..... January 4, 1918  
880606030 ..... January 5, 1918  
880606031 ..... January 5, 1918  
880606032 ..... January 5, 1918  
880606033 ..... January 8, 1918  
880606034 ..... January 9, 1918  
880606035 ..... January 11, 1918  
880606036 ..... January 16, 1918  
880606037 ..... February 2, 1918  
880606038 ..... February 3, 1918  
880606039 ..... February 12, 1918  
880606040 ..... March 2, 1918  
880606041 ..... March 3, 1918  
880606042 ..... March 4, 1918  
880606043 ..... March 10, 1918  
880606044 ..... March 11, 1918  
880606045 ..... March 13, 1918

880606046 ..... March 8, 1918  
880606047 ..... March 9, 1918  
880606048 ..... March 10, 1918  
880606049 ..... March 9, 1918  
880606050 ..... March 9, 1918  
880606051 ..... March 8, 1918  
880606052 ..... March 14, 1918  
880606053 ..... March 8, 1918  
880606062 ..... March 14, 1918  
880606063 ..... March 20, 1918  
880606064 ..... March 21, 1918  
880606065 ..... March 23, 1918  
880606066 ..... March 26, 1918  
880606067 ..... March 25, 1918  
880606068 ..... March 26, 1918  
880606070 ..... October 22, 1918  
880606071 ..... October 25, 1918  
880606072 ..... October 25, 1918  
880606073 ..... June 2, 1919  
880606074 ..... September 2, 1919  
880606075 ..... September 5, 1919  
880606076 ..... September 12, 1919  
880606077 ..... September 15, 1919  
880606078 ..... September 1, 1919  
880606079 ..... September 1, 1919  
880606080 ..... September 16, 1919  
880606081 ..... September 16, 1919  
880606082 ..... September 18, 1919  
880606083 ..... September 18, 1919  
880606084 ..... September 18, 1919  
880606085 ..... September 18, 1919  
880606086 ..... September 18, 1919  
880606087 ..... September 19, 1919  
880606088 ..... September 22, 1919  
880606089 ..... September 22, 1919  
880606090 ..... September 24, 1919  
880606091 ..... September 24, 1919  
880606092 ..... September 25, 1919  
880606093 ..... September 28, 1919  
880606094 ..... September 28, 1919  
880606095 ..... September 29, 1919  
880606096 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606097 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606098 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606099 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606100 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606101 ..... September 30, 1919

**Index to Government Documents:**

**Dates, by Accession Number**

880606102 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606103 ..... September 30, 1919  
880606104 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606105 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606106 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606107 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606108 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606109 ..... October 2, 1919  
880606110 ..... October 2, 1919  
880606111 ..... October 2, 1919  
880606112 ..... October 2, 1919  
880606113 ..... October 2, 1919  
880606114 ..... October 3, 1919  
880606115 ..... October 3, 1919  
880606116 ..... October 3, 1919  
880606117 ..... October 3, 1919  
880606118 ..... October 4, 1919  
880606119 ..... October 1, 1919  
880606120 ..... October 4, 1919  
880606121 ..... October 6, 1919  
880606122 ..... October 6, 1919  
880606123 ..... October 6, 1919  
880606124 ..... October 7, 1919  
880606125 ..... October 6, 1919  
880606126 ..... October 7, 1919  
880606127 ..... October 6, 1919  
880606128 ..... October 8, 1919  
880606129 ..... October 8, 1919  
880606130 ..... October 9, 1919  
880606131 ..... October 10, 1919  
880606132 ..... October 10, 1919  
880606133 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606134 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606135 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606136 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606137 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606138 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606139 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606140 ..... October 11, 1919  
880606141 ..... October 13, 1919  
880606142 ..... October 13, 1919  
880606143 ..... October 14, 1919  
880606144 ..... October 14, 1919  
880606145 ..... October 14, 1919  
880606146 ..... October 14, 1919  
880606147 ..... October 14, 1919  
880606148 ..... October 14, 1919

880606149 ..... October 15, 1919  
880606150 ..... October 15, 1919  
880606151 ..... October 15, 1919  
880606152 ..... October 15, 1919  
880606153 ..... October 15, 1919  
880606154 ..... October 16, 1919  
880606155 ..... October 16, 1919  
880606156 ..... October 16, 1919  
880606157 ..... October 17, 1919  
880606158 ..... October 17, 1919  
880606159 ..... October 17, 1919  
880606160 ..... October 17, 1919  
880606161 ..... October 17, 1919  
880606162 ..... October 18, 1919  
880606163 ..... October 18, 1919  
880606164 ..... October 18, 1919  
880606165 ..... October 18, 1919  
880606166 ..... October 20, 1919  
880606167 ..... October 20, 1919  
880606168 ..... October 22, 1919  
880606169 ..... October 23, 1919  
880606170 ..... October 22, 1919  
880606171 ..... October 22, 1919  
880606172 ..... October 22, 1919  
880606173 ..... October 23, 1919  
880606174 ..... October 23, 1919  
880606175 ..... October 23, 1919  
880606176 ..... October 23, 1919  
880606177 ..... October 25, 1919  
880606178 ..... October 25, 1919  
880606179 ..... October 25, 1919  
880606180 ..... October 24, 1919  
880606181 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606182 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606183 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606184 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606185 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606186 ..... October 27, 1919  
880606187 ..... October 28, 1919  
880606188 ..... October 28, 1919  
880606189 ..... October 28, 1919  
880606190 ..... October 29, 1919  
880606191 ..... October 29, 1919  
880606192 ..... October 30, 1919  
880606193 ..... October 30, 1919  
880606194 ..... November 1, 1919  
880606195 ..... November 1, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

880606196 ..... November 2, 1919  
880606197 ..... November 2, 1919  
880606198 ..... November 5, 1919  
880606199 ..... November 6, 1919  
880606200 ..... November 7, 1919  
880606201 ..... November 12, 1919  
880606202 ..... November 12, 1919  
880606203 ..... November 12, 1919  
880606204 ..... November 13, 1919  
880606205 ..... November 14, 1919  
880606206 ..... November 15, 1919  
880606207 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606208 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606209 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606210 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606211 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606212 ..... November 18, 1919  
880606213 ..... November 13, 1919  
880606214 ..... November 18, 1919  
880606215 ..... November 18, 1919  
880606216 ..... November 17, 1919  
880606217 ..... November 19, 1919  
880606218 ..... November 19, 1919  
880606219 ..... November 13, 1919  
880606220 ..... November 20, 1919  
880606222 ..... November 20, 1919  
880606223 ..... November 20, 1919  
880606224 ..... November 21, 1919  
880606225 ..... November 21, 1919  
880606227 ..... November 22, 1919  
880606228 ..... November 22, 1919  
880606229 ..... November 22, 1919  
880606230 ..... November 22, 1919  
880606231 ..... November 22, 1919  
880606232 ..... November 23, 1919  
880606233 ..... November 24, 1919  
880606234 ..... November 24, 1919  
880606235 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606236 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606237 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606238 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606239 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606240 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606241 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606242 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606243 ..... November 25, 1919  
880606244 ..... November 26, 1919,

880606245 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606246 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606247 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606248 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606249 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606250 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606251 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606252 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606253 ..... November 26, 1919  
880606255 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606256 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606257 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606258 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606259 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606260 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606261 ..... November 28, 1919  
880606262 ..... November 29, 1919  
880606263 ..... November 24, 1919  
880606264 ..... November 29, 1919  
880606265 ..... November 29, 1919  
880606266 ..... November 29, 1919  
880606267 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606268 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606269 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606270 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606271 ..... November 21, 1919  
880606272 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606273 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606274 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606275 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606276 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606277 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606278 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606279 ..... December 1, 1919  
880606280 ..... December 2, 1919  
880606281 ..... December 2, 1919  
880606282 ..... December 2, 1919  
880606283 ..... December 3, 1919  
880606284 ..... December 3, 1919  
880606285 ..... December 3, 1919  
880606286 ..... December 3, 1919  
880606287 ..... December 3, 1919  
880606288 ..... December 4, 1919  
880606289 ..... December 4, 1919  
880606290 ..... December 4, 1919  
880606291 ..... December 4, 1919  
880606292 ..... December 4, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

880606293 .....	December 4, 1919	880726083 .....	January 4, 1910
880606294 .....	December 6, 1919	880817002 .....	May 1, 1909
880606295 .....	December 6, 1919	880817003 .....	May 22, 1908
880606296 .....	December 6, 1919	880817004 .....	June 10, 1908
880606297 .....	December 6, 1919	880817005 .....	June 10, 1908
880606298 .....	December 8, 1919	880817006 .....	June 15, 1908
880606299 .....	December 8, 1919	880817007 .....	June 19, 1908
880606300 .....	December 9, 1919	880817008 .....	June 22, 1908
880606301 .....	December 9, 1919	880817009 .....	June 24, 1908
880606302 .....	December 10, 1919	880817010 .....	June 30, 1908
880606303 .....	December 11, 1919	880817011 .....	June 30, 1908
880606304 .....	December 17, 1919	880817012 .....	June 30, 1908
880606305 .....	December 11, 1919	880817013 .....	July 3, 1908
880606306 .....	November 1, 1919	880817014 .....	July 21, 1908
880606307 .....	December 18, 1919	880817015 .....	July 7, 1908
880606308 .....	December 23, 1919	880817016 .....	January 16, 1909
880606309 .....	December 12, 1919	880817017 .....	January 8, 1909
880606310 .....	December 15, 1919	880817018 .....	April 6, 1909
880606311 .....	January 26, 1920	880817019 .....	April 14, 1909
880606312 .....	January 28, 1920	880817022 .....	July 7, 1908
880606313 .....	January 29, 1920	880817063 .....	November 8, 1939
880606314 .....	January 28, 1920	880819006 .....	September 18, 1919
880606315 .....	January 28, 1920	880928000 .....	May 31, 1917
880606316 .....	July 10, 1920	880928001 .....	June 4, 1917
880606319 .....	April 15, 1919	880928002 .....	June 6, 1917
880606320 .....	January 23, 1920	880928020 .....	January 24, 1918
880606321 .....	January 26, 1920	880928021 .....	January 22, 1918
880606322 .....	January 27, 1920	880928022 .....	January 23, 1918
880610000 .....	July 18, 1917	880928023 .....	January 23, 1918
880615350 .....	October 5, 1922	880928024 .....	January 23, 1918
880615400 .....	May 15, 1924	880928025 .....	January 23, 1918
880615401 .....	October 27, 1926	880928033 .....	September 22, 1919
880615403 .....	March 1, 1924	880928034 .....	September 22, 1919
880615404 .....	May 8, 1923	880928035 .....	December 1, 1918
880615405 .....	August 31, 1922	880928037 .....	January 16, 1919
880615406 .....	July 26, 1922	880928038 .....	January 16, 1919
880615408 .....	August 10, 1922	880928039 .....	January 11, 1919
880615409 .....	April 11, 1922	880928040 .....	January 16, 1918
880615410 .....	April 11, 1922	880928041 .....	January 1, 1918
880615411 .....	March 9, 1922	880928042 .....	January 17, 1918
880615412 .....	March 2, 1922	880928044 .....	April 11, 1918
880615417 .....	February 23, 1922	880928045 .....	May 21, 1918
880615419 .....	January 1, 1920	880928046 .....	May 25, 1918
880615429 .....	March 14, 1922	880928050 .....	February 16, 1918
880615430 .....	December 19, 1921	880928051 .....	January 28, 1918
880615431 .....	April 15, 1924	880928052 .....	March 16, 1920
880628000 .....	September 15, 1917	880928053 .....	February 21, 1920



# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

880928054 ..... February 20, 1920  
881012013 ..... May 31, 1917  
881012014 ..... December 26, 1901  
881012015 ..... January 1, 1903  
881012016 ..... July 28, 1907  
881012019 ..... September 15, 1901  
881026000 ..... May 31, 1917  
890216000 ..... November 26, 1919  
890216001 ..... November 26, 1919  
890222009 ..... November 11, 1907  
890301001 ..... January 25, 1922  
890301002 ..... February 21, 1922  
890301003 ..... January 1, 1898  
890301004 ..... February 5, 1898  
890301005 ..... March 5, 1898  
890301006 ..... March 12, 1898  
890301007 ..... March 26, 1898  
890301008 ..... April 2, 1898  
890301009 ..... September 2, 1899  
890301010 ..... September 23, 1901  
890301011 ..... October 1, 1901  
890301012 ..... October 3, 1901  
890301013 ..... October 19, 1901  
890301014 ..... June 8, 1907  
890301015 ..... September 22, 1907  
890301016 ..... October 12, 1907  
890301017 ..... April 10, 1909  
890301018 ..... March 1, 1911  
890301019 ..... August 15, 1911  
890301020 ..... April 22, 1911  
890301021 ..... November 12, 1910  
890301022 ..... November 29, 1910  
890301023 ..... November 28, 1910  
890301024 ..... December 13, 1910  
890302008 ..... January 30, 1911  
890302009 ..... January 30, 1911  
890310004 ..... December 5, 1919  
890310005 ..... November 15, 1918  
890310006 ..... May 24, 1918  
890316003 ..... April 16, 1918  
890322039 ..... December 3, 1919  
890323000 ..... May 28, 1920  
890323001 ..... July 9, 1929  
890323002 ..... May 19, 1919  
890323004 ..... December 18, 1919  
890327019 ..... February 6, 1919  
890414000 ..... May 14, 1940

890414001 ..... May 14, 1940  
890414002 ..... May 14, 1940  
890414003 ..... May 14, 1940  
890414004 ..... March 4, 1940  
890414005 ..... March 2, 1940  
890414006 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414007 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414008 ..... March 28, 1937  
890414012 ..... July 26, 1924  
890414013 ..... July 26, 1924  
890414014 ..... February 17, 1922  
890414016 ..... May 14, 1940  
890414019 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414023 ..... May 28, 1935  
890414027 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414028 ..... March 3, 1937  
890414029 ..... September 20, 1939  
890414030 ..... September 20, 1939  
890414032 ..... February 20, 1922  
890414033 ..... February 18, 1922  
890414035 ..... February 16, 1923  
890414036 ..... February 16, 1923  
890414037 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414038 ..... January 1, 1924  
890414039 ..... February 2, 1924  
890414040 ..... January 1, 1920  
890414041 ..... February 26, 1932  
890414042 ..... August 14, 1933  
890414043 ..... July 10, 1930  
890414044 ..... November 28, 1938  
890414045 ..... March 22, 1938  
890414046 ..... March 14, 1938  
890414047 ..... January 1, 1925  
890414051 ..... September 1, 1923  
890414052 ..... September 1, 1923  
890414053 ..... November 5, 1923  
890414054 ..... November 3, 1923  
890414055 ..... December 2, 1938  
890414056 ..... September 29, 1939  
890414057 ..... June 15, 1917  
890414058 ..... February 18, 1936  
890414062 ..... October 28, 1936  
890414063 ..... April 3, 1922  
890414064 ..... April 26, 1924  
890414065 ..... April 26, 1924  
890414066 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414067 ..... January 1, 1930

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

890414068 ..... September 30, 1937  
890414069 ..... September 15, 1939  
890414070 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414071 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414072 ..... December 24, 1921  
890414073 ..... December 15, 1921  
890414074 ..... February 6, 1922  
890414075 ..... March 27, 1922  
890414078 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414079 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414080 ..... June 7, 1917  
890414086 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414088 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414090 ..... December 5, 1930  
890414091 ..... December 5, 1930  
890414094 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414096 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414097 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414098 ..... January 1, 1930  
890414105 ..... January 1, 1920  
890414106 ..... January 1, 1920  
890414114 ..... June 10, 1922  
890414116 ..... December 12, 1921  
890414119 ..... September 6, 1924  
890414120 ..... November 13, 1924  
890414123 ..... September 22, 1922  
890414125 ..... March 31, 1920  
890414126 ..... October 5, 1925  
890414127 ..... October 5, 1925  
890414128 ..... March 22, 1922  
890414129 ..... March 15, 1922  
890414130 ..... December 8, 1923  
890414136 ..... December 5, 1930  
890414140 ..... May 19, 1938  
890414141 ..... February 26, 1923  
890414142 ..... July 26, 1938  
890414144 ..... December 15, 1921  
890414147 ..... August 17, 1938  
890414148 ..... October 25, 1938  
890414149 ..... November 15, 1938  
890414150 ..... December 14, 1938  
890419000 ..... February 27, 1918  
890420026 ..... April 20, 1916  
890425011 ..... May 18, 1912  
890513000 ..... December 20, 1917  
890520000 ..... April 2, 1923  
890520001 ..... January 22, 1924

890520003 ..... February 10, 1922  
890520004 ..... March 2, 1922  
890520005 ..... March 9, 1922  
890520006 ..... February 18, 1922  
890520007 ..... December 29, 1921  
890520008 ..... February 13, 1922  
890520008 ..... February 13, 1922  
890520011 ..... April 19, 1922  
890520013 ..... January 1, 1920  
890520014 ..... May 29, 1923  
890520015 ..... September 20, 1923  
890520016 ..... December 19, 1922  
890520017 ..... January 28, 1922  
890520020 ..... March 1, 1918  
890520021 ..... May 1, 1918  
890520022 ..... March 1, 1918  
890520023 ..... March 1, 1918  
890520024 ..... March 1, 1918  
890520025 ..... March 2, 1918  
890520026 ..... March 2, 1918  
890520027 ..... March 2, 1918  
890520028 ..... March 3, 1918  
890520029 ..... March 4, 1918  
890520030 ..... March 4, 1918  
890520031 ..... March 5, 1918  
890520032 ..... March 5, 1918  
890520033 ..... March 5, 1918  
890520034 ..... March 6, 1918  
890520035 ..... March 6, 1918  
890520036 ..... March 7, 1918  
890520037 ..... March 7, 1918  
890520038 ..... March 8, 1918  
890520039 ..... March 9, 1918  
890520040 ..... March 10, 1918  
890520041 ..... March 10, 1918  
890520042 ..... March 11, 1918  
890520043 ..... March 11, 1918  
890520044 ..... March 11, 1918  
890520045 ..... March 12, 1918  
890520046 ..... March 13, 1918  
890520047 ..... March 13, 1918  
890520048 ..... March 14, 1918  
890520049 ..... March 14, 1918  
890520050 ..... March 15, 1918  
890520051 ..... March 15, 1918  
890520052 ..... March 15, 1918  
890520053 ..... March 16, 1918

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

890520054 .....	March 16, 1918	890520101 .....	April 24, 1918
890520055 .....	March 16, 1918	890520102 .....	April 24, 1918
890520056 .....	March 18, 1918	890520103 .....	April 27, 1918
890520057 .....	March 18, 1918	890520104 .....	April 28, 1918
890520058 .....	March 19, 1918	890520105 .....	April 29, 1918
890520059 .....	March 20, 1918	890520106 .....	May 1, 1918
890520060 .....	March 21, 1918	890520107 .....	May 1, 1918
890520061 .....	March 21, 1918	890520108 .....	May 1, 1918
890520062 .....	March 24, 1918	890520109 .....	May 4, 1918
890520063 .....	March 22, 1918	890520110 .....	May 1, 1918
890520064 .....	March 22, 1918	890520111 .....	May 1, 1918
890520065 .....	March 25, 1918	890520112 .....	May 2, 1918
890520066 .....	March 4, 1918	890520113 .....	May 3, 1918
890520067 .....	March 26, 1918	890520114 .....	May 6, 1918
890520068 .....	March 26, 1918	890520115 .....	May 7, 1918
890520069 .....	March 27, 1918	890520116 .....	May 8, 1918
890520070 .....	March 28, 1918	890520117 .....	May 12, 1918
890520071 .....	March 29, 1918	890520118 .....	May 13, 1918
890520072 .....	March 30, 1918	890520119 .....	May 15, 1918
890520073 .....	March 31, 1918	890520120 .....	May 17, 1918
890520074 .....	March 31, 1918	890520121 .....	May 18, 1918
890520075 .....	April 1, 1918	890520122 .....	May 18, 1918
890520076 .....	April 2, 1918	890520123 .....	May 18, 1918
890520077 .....	April 2, 1918	890520124 .....	May 18, 1918
890520078 .....	April 3, 1918	890520125 .....	May 18, 1918
890520079 .....	April 3, 1918	890520126 .....	May 22, 1918
890520080 .....	April 4, 1918	890520127 .....	May 27, 1918
890520081 .....	April 4, 1918	890520128 .....	May 27, 1918
890520082 .....	April 7, 1918	890520129 .....	May 31, 1918
890520083 .....	April 9, 1918	890520130 .....	June 1, 1918
890520084 .....	April 10, 1918	890520131 .....	June 3, 1918
890520085 .....	April 10, 1918	890520132 .....	June 3, 1918
890520086 .....	April 11, 1918	890520133 .....	June 4, 1918
890520087 .....	April 11, 1918	890520134 .....	June 5, 1918
890520088 .....	April 11, 1918	890520135 .....	June 17, 1918
890520089 .....	April 13, 1918	890520136 .....	June 9, 1918
890520090 .....	April 14, 1918	890520137 .....	June 12, 1918
890520091 .....	April 14, 1918	890520138 .....	June 12, 1918
890520092 .....	April 16, 1918	890520139 .....	June 14, 1918
890520093 .....	April 16, 1918	890520140 .....	June 16, 1918
890520094 .....	April 17, 1918	890520141 .....	June 16, 1918
890520095 .....	April 18, 1918	890520142 .....	June 16, 1918
890520096 .....	April 20, 1918	890520143 .....	June 19, 1918
890520097 .....	April 20, 1918	890520144 .....	June 21, 1918
890520098 .....	April 20, 1918	890520145 .....	June 22, 1918
890520099 .....	April 21, 1918	890520146 .....	June 22, 1918
890520100 .....	April 22, 1918	890520147 .....	June 23, 1918

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

890520148 .....	June 24, 1918	890520195 .....	September 18, 1918
890520149 .....	June 25, 1918	890520196 .....	September 20, 1918
890520150 .....	June 30, 1918	890520197 .....	September 22, 1918
890520151 .....	July 1, 1918	890520198 .....	September 23, 1918
890520152 .....	July 2, 1918	890520199 .....	September 24, 1918
890520153 .....	July 4, 1918	890520200 .....	March 26, 1918
890520154 .....	July 4, 1918	890520201 .....	March 26, 1918
890520155 .....	July 4, 1918	890527002 .....	September 26, 1918
890520156 .....	July 6, 1918	890527003 .....	September 27, 1918
890520157 .....	July 7, 1918	890527004 .....	September 30, 1918
890520158 .....	July 7, 1918	890527005 .....	October 1, 1918
890520159 .....	July 10, 1918	890527006 .....	October 20, 1918
890520160 .....	July 21, 1918	890527007 .....	October 5, 1918
890520161 .....	July 22, 1918	890527008 .....	October 7, 1918
890520162 .....	July 27, 1918	890527009 .....	October 18, 1918
890520163 .....	July 28, 1918	890527010 .....	October 21, 1918
890520164 .....	July 30, 1918	890527011 .....	October 23, 1918
890520165 .....	August 25, 1918	890527012 .....	October 25, 1918
890520166 .....	August 3, 1918	890527013 .....	October 27, 1918
890520167 .....	August 4, 1918	890527014 .....	October 31, 1918
890520168 .....	August 8, 1918	890527015 .....	November 3, 1918
890520169 .....	August 11, 1918	890527016 .....	November 3, 1918
890520170 .....	August 13, 1918	890527017 .....	November 5, 1918
890520171 .....	August 15, 1918	890527018 .....	November 7, 1918
890520172 .....	August 16, 1918	890527019 .....	November 9, 1918
890520173 .....	August 16, 1918	890527020 .....	November 10, 1918
890520174 .....	August 18, 1918	890527021 .....	November 10, 1918
890520175 .....	August 18, 1918	890527022 .....	November 11, 1918
890520176 .....	August 19, 1918	890527023 .....	November 15, 1918
890520177 .....	August 22, 1918	890527024 .....	November 16, 1918
890520178 .....	August 23, 1918	890527025 .....	November 17, 1918
890520179 .....	August 24, 1918	890527026 .....	November 22, 1918
890520180 .....	August 27, 1918	890527027 .....	November 24, 1918
890520181 .....	September 1, 1918	890527028 .....	November 27, 1918
890520182 .....	August 30, 1918	890527029 .....	November 29, 1918
890520183 .....	September 1, 1918	890527030 .....	December 22, 1918
890520184 .....	September 29, 1918	890527031 .....	December 1, 1918
890520185 .....	September 1, 1918	890527032 .....	December 4, 1918
890520186 .....	September 1, 1918	890527033 .....	December 8, 1918
890520187 .....	September 3, 1918	890527034 .....	December 9, 1918
890520188 .....	September 6, 1918	890527035 .....	December 12, 1918
890520189 .....	September 8, 1918	890527036 .....	December 14, 1918
890520190 .....	September 8, 1918	890527037 .....	December 15, 1918
890520191 .....	September 9, 1918	890527038 .....	December 15, 1918
890520192 .....	September 15, 1918	890527039 .....	December 16, 1918
890520193 .....	September 13, 1918	890527040 .....	December 18, 1918
890520194 .....	September 13, 1918	890527041 .....	January 9, 1919



**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

890527042 ..... December 27, 1918  
890527043 ..... December 23, 1918  
890527044 ..... December 24, 1918  
890527045 ..... December 25, 1918  
890527046 ..... December 27, 1918  
890527047 ..... December 27, 1918  
890527048 ..... December 29, 1918  
890527049 ..... December 31, 1918  
890527050 ..... January 2, 1919  
890527051 ..... January 3, 1919  
890527052 ..... January 5, 1919  
890527053 ..... January 5, 1919  
890527054 ..... January 7, 1919  
890527055 ..... January 13, 1919  
890527056 ..... January 14, 1919  
890527057 ..... January 18, 1919  
890527058 ..... January 19, 1919  
890527059 ..... January 24, 1919  
890527060 ..... January 25, 1919  
890527061 ..... January 25, 1919  
890527062 ..... January 26, 1919  
890527063 ..... January 30, 1919  
890527064 ..... February 2, 1919  
890527065 ..... February 1, 1919  
890527066 ..... February 3, 1919  
890527067 ..... February 5, 1919  
890527068 ..... February 13, 1919  
890527069 ..... February 14, 1919  
890527070 ..... February 16, 1919  
890527071 ..... February 16, 1919  
890527072 ..... February 18, 1919  
890527073 ..... February 22, 1919  
890527074 ..... February 25, 1919  
890527075 ..... February 28, 1919  
890527076 ..... February 28, 1919  
890527077 ..... March 18, 1919  
890527078 ..... March 18, 1919  
890527079 ..... April 6, 1919  
890527080 ..... April 5, 1919  
890527081 ..... May 1, 1919  
890527082 ..... May 22, 1918  
890527083 ..... May 21, 1919  
890527084 ..... May 22, 1919  
890527085 ..... May 29, 1919  
890527086 ..... June 1, 1919  
890527087 ..... June 5, 1919  
890527088 ..... June 3, 1919

890527089 ..... June 13, 1919  
890527090 ..... June 15, 1919  
890527091 ..... June 16, 1919  
890527092 ..... June 16, 1919  
890527093 ..... June 18, 1919  
890527094 ..... June 20, 1919  
890527095 ..... June 21, 1919  
890527096 ..... June 25, 1919  
890527097 ..... June 26, 1919  
890527098 ..... June 28, 1919  
890527099 ..... June 30, 1919  
890527100 ..... July 1, 1919  
890527101 ..... July 4, 1919  
890527102 ..... July 9, 1919  
890527103 ..... July 7, 1919  
890527104 ..... July 10, 1919  
890527105 ..... July 10, 1919  
890527106 ..... July 13, 1919  
890527107 ..... July 15, 1919  
890527108 ..... July 16, 1919  
890527109 ..... July 17, 1919  
890527110 ..... July 18, 1919  
890527111 ..... July 22, 1919  
890527112 ..... July 24, 1919  
890527113 ..... July 26, 1919  
890527114 ..... July 27, 1919  
890527115 ..... July 29, 1919  
890527116 ..... July 30, 1919  
890527117 ..... July 31, 1919  
890527118 ..... August 1, 1919  
890527119 ..... August 5, 1919  
890527120 ..... August 5, 1919  
890527121 ..... August 5, 1919  
890527122 ..... August 9, 1919  
890527123 ..... August 11, 1919  
890527124 ..... August 12, 1919  
890527125 ..... August 18, 1919  
890527126 ..... August 18, 1919  
890527127 ..... August 21, 1919  
890527128 ..... August 25, 1919  
890527129 ..... August 24, 1919  
890527130 ..... August 30, 1919  
890527131 ..... August 31, 1919  
890527132 ..... September 7, 1919  
890527133 ..... September 10, 1919  
890527134 ..... September 11, 1919  
890527135 ..... September 11, 1919

# Index to Government Documents:

# Dates, by Accession Number

890527136 .....	September 11, 1919	891216007 .....	April 23, 1921
890527137 .....	September 12, 1919	891216008 .....	April 23, 1921
890527138 .....	September 14, 1919	891216009 .....	March 30, 1922
890527139 .....	September 14, 1919	891216010 .....	March 25, 1922
890527140 .....	September 16, 1919	891216016 .....	April 15, 1920
890527141 .....	September 19, 1919	891216017 .....	March 23, 1920
890527142 .....	September 19, 1919	891216018 .....	December 11, 1919
890527143 .....	September 19, 1919	891216019 .....	December 7, 1919
890527144 .....	September 21, 1919	891216020 .....	December 7, 1919
890527145 .....	September 22, 1919	891216021 .....	December 6, 1919
890527146 .....	September 22, 1919	891216024 .....	December 23, 1919
890527147 .....	September 23, 1919	891216025 .....	December 13, 1919
890527148 .....	September 27, 1919	891216028 .....	September 28, 1919
890527149 .....	September 28, 1919	891216029 .....	November 18, 1919
890624000 .....	February 1, 1919	891216030 .....	November 24, 1919
890708004 .....	September 20, 1920	891216031 .....	November 17, 1919
890708006 .....	March 4, 1918	891216032 .....	November 21, 1919
890721014 .....	February 15, 1932	891216033 .....	November 12, 1919
890729000 .....	March 22, 1918	891216035 .....	November 20, 1920
890814009 .....	December 23, 1924	891216036 .....	December 9, 1920
890814010 .....	December 23, 1924	891216037 .....	February 12, 1921
890814011 .....	December 26, 1924	891218011 .....	January 1, 1930
890814012 .....	December 26, 1924	891218012 .....	January 1, 1930
890814013 .....	December 26, 1924	891218013 .....	January 1, 1930
890814014 .....	December 27, 1924	891218014 .....	January 1, 1930
890814015 .....	December 27, 1924	891218015 .....	November 1, 1900
890814016 .....	December 28, 1924	891218026 .....	August 13, 1900
890814017 .....	December 29, 1924	891218028 .....	August 13, 1900
890814018 .....	December 29, 1924	891218033 .....	August 1, 1907
890814019 .....	December 29, 1924	891218034 .....	November 4, 1926
890814020 .....	December 30, 1924	891218035 .....	October 30, 1926
890814021 .....	December 30, 1924	900104000 .....	February 23, 1918
890814022 .....	December 30, 1924	900125000 .....	July 31, 1919
890814023 .....	December 30, 1924	900129003 .....	September 30, 1919
890814024 .....	December 30, 1924	900131001 .....	October 2, 1919
890814025 .....	December 30, 1924	900206000 .....	October 13, 1894
890814026 .....	December 30, 1924	900206001 .....	October 18, 1919
890814027 .....	December 30, 1924	900315000 .....	December 20, 1921
890825000 .....	December 18, 1920	900315001 .....	November 16, 1921
890918000 .....	August 5, 1915	900315002 .....	December 8, 1921
891120003 .....	February 28, 1920	900315003 .....	December 12, 1921
891120007 .....	February 1, 1920	900320001 .....	April 1, 1923
891129000 .....	June 16, 1917	900404051 .....	January 12, 1934
891216001 .....	May 29, 1917	900404060 .....	January 18, 1934
891216004 .....	December 20, 1921	900404103 .....	April 3, 1934
891216005 .....	December 10, 1921	900404108 .....	April 5, 1934
891216006 .....	December 10, 1921	900404110 .....	April 11, 1934

**Index to Government Documents:****Dates, by Accession Number**

900404111 .....April 12, 1934  
900404126 ..... September 10, 1934  
900404130 ..... September 14, 1934  
900404131 ..... September 22, 1934  
900404138 .....October 16, 1934  
900404140 .....October 22, 1934  
900404235 .....October 4, 1934  
900406000 ..... May 7, 1934  
900410000 .....March 21, 1934  
900412002 ..... February 22, 1940  
900427000 ..... December 21, 1919  
900502001 .....April 20, 1916  
900507000 .....January 1, 1920  
900507001 .....January 1, 1920  
900507002 .....January 1, 1920  
900507003 .....June 1, 1917  
900507004 ..... February 1, 1918  
900507005 ..... February 20, 1918  
900507006 ..... September 1, 1919  
900507007 ..... September 1, 1919  
900507008 ..... September 1, 1919  
900507009 ..... September 1, 1919  
900507010 ..... December 18, 1917  
900507011 .....July 25, 1917  
900529000 .....March 13, 1920  
900529001 .....March 13, 1920  
900529002 ..... September 12, 1920  
900530000 ..... September 12, 1919  
900530001 ..... September 12, 1919  
900530002 ..... September 30, 1919  
900530004 ..... September 26, 1919  
900530005 .....October 3, 1919  
900530006 .....October 10, 1919  
900530007 .....October 8, 1919  
900530008 .....October 10, 1919  
900530009 .....October 18, 1919  
900530011 ..... May 1, 1920  
900616000 .....January 7, 1918  
900824001 .....June 19, 1900  
900824006 ..... September 17, 1895  
900824007 .....November 14, 1895  
900824008 .....October 31, 1900  
900824013 ..... September 16, 1901  
900824014 ..... September 20, 1901  
900824015 .....March 26, 1901  
900824016 .....March 19, 1901  
900824018 ..... September 8, 1901

900824019 ..... September 8, 1901  
900824020 ..... September 9, 1901  
900824021 ..... September 9, 1901  
900824022 ..... September 17, 1901  
900824023 ..... September 25, 1901  
900824024 ..... October 5, 1901  
900824025 ..... May 8, 1902  
901105002 ..... April 4, 1934  
901105003 ..... April 6, 1934  
901105004 ..... January 27, 1938  
901105005 ..... February 5, 1938  
901105006 ..... February 5, 1938  
901105007 ..... January 23, 1940  
901105008 ..... January 25, 1940

## Contents

---

### Reel 56

#### Government Documents: October 18, 1884 to December 31, 1916

- [Naturalization Petition] 1884 Oct. 18 [government transcript] / Jacob A. Kersner.  
Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer,  
*Gellert*.
- Explanatory Note: People of New York v. Emma Goldman, August 1893  
People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Grand Jury Indictment] 1893 [Aug.?  
21?] / De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney.
- [People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles Jacob,  
Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department].
- [People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles R.  
Young [New York Police Department].
- [People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Morris Schwartz  
[New York Police Department].
- People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 [Sept. 6 to Nov. 12] /  
De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney.
- People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 Sept. 6 to Nov. 13 / De  
Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney.
- People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 Sept. 6 to Nov. 14 / De  
Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney.
- People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of  
General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.
- People v. Jacob Kersner: Minutes of Session, 1894 June 12 [government transcript]  
/ [Onandago County Court?] Syracuse, N.Y.
- Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on  
Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court.
- [Photograph of Emma Goldman, 1895?] / [author unknown].
- Les Anarchistes à Londres — 28 cm. *In* L'Autorité (Sept. 17, [18]95) / [author  
unknown].
- [Letter] 1895 Sept. 20, Berlin [to] Herrn Freiherr von der Recke von der Horst,  
Koeniglichen Regierungspraesident, Dusseldorf [Germany] / von Windheim,  
Polizeipraesident.
- [Letter] 1895 Sept. 25, Dusseldorf [Germany to] Oberbuergermeister / [Herrn?  
Freiherr? von? der? Recke? von? der? Horst?] Regierungspraesident.
- [Letter] 1895 Sept. 25, D[usseldorf] [Germany to] Oberbuergermeister [draft] /  
[Herrn? Freiherr? von? der? Recke? von? der? Horst? Regierungspraesident?].
- [Memorandum] 1895 Oct. 4, Berlin [to] Herrn Freiherr von der Recke von der  
Horst, koeniglichen Regierungspraesident, Dusseldorf [Germany] / von  
Windheim, Polizeipraesident.
- [Letter] 1895 Oct. 9, D[usseldorf] [Germany to] Oberbuergermeister [draft] /  
[Herr? Freiherr? von? der? Recke? von? der? Horst? Regierungspraesident?].
- [Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1895 Nov. 14 / Bornibus [Préfecture de Police,  
Cabinet du Préfet].

- [File of Emma Goldman; 1898? (cover page)] / Ministerium des Innern.  
Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (Feb. 5, 1898)].  
Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 5, 1898)].  
Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 12, 1898)].  
Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 26, 1898)].  
Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (April 2, 1898)].  
[News Briefs] / J.H. Havel. — 33 cm. *In* Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (Sept. 2, 1899)].  
[File of Emma Goldman, 19--?, Rome? (cover page?)] / [Ministero dell' Interno?].  
[File of Emma Goldman, 19--?, Rome? (cover page?)] / [Archivio di Stato].  
[Report on the Congrès International des Oeuvres et Institutions Feminines] Paris, 1900 June 19 / Foureur [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet].  
[Report on attentat against the king of Italy] Milan [Italy] 1900 Aug. 13 / [Agent? Sûreté Générale].  
Gli Anarchici Italiani negli Stati Uniti — 28 cm. *In* Secolo [of Milan (Aug.? 13? 1900)] / [author unknown].  
[Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1900 Oct. 31 / Finot [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet].  
Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. *In* Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].  
[Letter, between 1901 and 1914] Dec. 9, London [to] Police Department, New York [government transcript] / A.E. Emmanuel, Secret Police Agent.  
Liste des Anarchistes Italiens... proposés pour être Expulsés... [Paris, 1901? March? 19?] / Troisième Bureau de Recherches [Préfecture? de Police?, Cabinet? du Préfet?].  
[Letter] 1901 March 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Cabinet [du Préfet-Premier] Bureau, [Paris] / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Ministre de l'Intérieur et de Culture....  
Explanatory Note: Czolgosz' Assassination of President McKinley, September 1901.  
[Photograph of Emma Goldman, 1901? Sept.?] / [Chicago Police Department?].  
[Photographs of Emma Goldman, 1901? Sept.?] / [Chicago Police Department?].  
[Letter] 1901 Sept. 8, Plainfield, N.J. [to] James M. Beck, Acting Attorney General, [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Charles S. Sminck.  
L'Attentat contre le Président Mac-Kinley — 36 cm. *In* [Le Petit Parisien (Sept. 8, 1901)] / [author unknown].  
Nos Depeches De Londres: L'anarchiste Czolgosz — 30 cm. *In* [L'Echo de Paris (Sept. 8, 1901)] / [author unknown].  
L'Assassin Czolgosz — 30 cm. *In* Le Journal (Sept. 9, [19]01) / [author unknown].  
L'anarchiste Czolgosz — 21 cm. *In* Le Français (Sept. 9, [19]01) / [author unknown].  
Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 9 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.  
Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 9 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.



- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 10, Charleston, S.C. [to] P[hilander] C. Knox, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Thomas W. Bacot.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 11, Michigan City, Ind. [to] E. D. Crumpacker [Representative] Valp[a]raiso, Ind. / B. Rubin.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 13 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 14 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[era]l, Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker.
- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[era]l, Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. [government? transcript] / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker.
- [Police Record of Emma Goldman] / Philadelphia Bureau of Police, Detective Service. — 28 cm. *In* [The New York World (Sept. 15, 1901)].
- Les Anarchistes — 30 cm. *In* Le Siecle (Sept. 16, [19]01) / [author unknown].
- Le jugement de Czolgosz — 29 cm. *In* [Le Journal] (Sept. 17 [1901]) / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 17, Plainfield, N.J. [to Philander C. Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Charles S. Sminck.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- [Letter] 1901 Sept. 18, Valparaiso, Ind. [to] P[hilander] C. Knox, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E. D. Crumpacker [Representative].
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 18 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 19 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illia]m H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Contre Les Anarchistes / L. ER. — 21 cm. *In* Le Libertaire (Sept. 20, [19]01).
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 21 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 22 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.



- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept 23 [excerpt] / George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Emma Goldmann — 32 cm. *In* [Berliner? Ta]geblatt (Sept. 23, 1901) / [author unknown].
- Le Procès de Czolgosz — 36 cm. *In* [Le] Français (Sept. 25, 1901) / [author unknown].
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Rochester District, 1901 Sept. 28 [excerpt] / Samuel P. Ireland, Special Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Denver District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / Joseph A. Walker, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- McKinley als Opfer der Lockspizelei! — 31 cm. *In* [unknown periodical (Oct. 1, 1901)] / [author unknown].
- Nordamerika. Emma Goldmann — ein Polizeispitzel — 32 cm. *In* [unknown periodical (Oct. 3, 1901)] / [author unknown].
- Sus Aux Anarchos — 30 cm. *In* [Le Petit Sou] (Oct. [5, 1901]) / [author unknown].
- Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 18 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
- [News Briefs] — 33 cm. *In* Neues Leben [Berlin (Oct. 19, 1901)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1901 Dec. 26 [Washington, D.C.? to] John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. / George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.
- [Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- Liste des anarchistes habitant ou ayant habité les Etats-Unis [Paris] 1902 May 8 / [Préfet? de Police? Cabinet? du Préfet?].
- [Memorandum in re: Proclamation on Anarchists, 1903?] / [Office of the President?].
- [Report re:] Emma Goldman, anarchica, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1903 May 8 / [Console Generale d' Italia].
- [Report re:] Emma Goldman, anarchica, Rome, 1903 June 9 / Ministero dell' Interno.
- Explanatory Note: Two New York Criminal Anarchy Prosecutions, October 1906 and January 1907.
- People of New York v. William Gordon [*et al.*: Affidavit] 1906 Nov. 2 / Morris Schwartz [New York Police Department].
- [People of New York v. William Gordon, *et al.*: Answer to Charges] 1906 Nov. 2 / Emma Goldman.
- People of New York v. William Gordon [*et al.*: cover page] 1906 Nov. 5 / [Clerk, New York] City Magistrates' Court, Fourth District, First Division.
- [Speech, Clinton Hall, New York] / [Emma Goldman]. — 1907 Jan. 6 [excerpt, government transcript].
- [Letter] 1907 Jan. 7, New York [to] William M. McLaughlin, Inspector, Detective Bureau, New York / August Braun, Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department].

- People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District.
- Vereinigte Staaten — 32 cm. *In Der freie Arbeiter* [Berlin (June 8, 1907)] / [author unknown].
- [Telegram] 1907 July 28, New York [to Theodore] Roosevelt, President, [Washington, D.C.] / Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Hippolyte Havel.
- Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur].
- Amerika. Das "Land der Freiheit" — 32 cm. *In Vorwärts* [Berlin (Sept. 22, 1907)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1907 Sept. 23, New York [to] Joseph Murray, Acting Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Ellis Island, N.Y. / Arthur Woods, Fourth Deputy Commissioner [New York Police Department?].
- [Letter] 1907 Sept. 24, Washington, D.C. [to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], New York / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Sept. 25, New York [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Joseph Murray, Acting Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Oct. 11, Zeist, Netherlands [to] John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / Maurits Hymans [Agent? Secret Service? Treasury Department?].
- Vereinigte Staaten — 33 cm. *In Der freie Arbeiter* [Berlin (Oct. 12, 1907)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1907 Oct. 19, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department].
- [Report re: Emma Goldmann] London, 1907 Oct. 26 / Virgilio.
- Certificate of Citizenship, 1907 Nov. 6, for Jacob A. Kersner / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County.
- [Report re: Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1907 Nov. 11 / [Agent? German Police].
- Description of Anarchistical Meeting, 1907 Nov. 12, Ellis Island, N.Y. [cover page] / N[athaniel] G. Schlamm and Daniel Folkmar, Inspectors [Bureau of Immig. Dept. of Commerce and Labor].
- [Memorandum, 1907 Nov. 12, New York to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. [fragment] / Nathaniel G. Schlamm and Daniel Folkmar, Immigrant Inspectors [Bureau of Immigration].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 13, New York [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 13, Washington, D.C. [to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor] / F[rank] P.

- Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Warrant] 1907 Nov. 14 [for arrest of Emma Goldman] / Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Warrant] 1907 Nov. 14 [for arrest of Emma Goldman] / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Memorandum] 1907 Nov. 17, New York [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 19 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- Report of Maurits Hymans, Special Immigrant Inspector, 1907 Nov. 20 [excerpt] / [Bureau of Immigration? Department of Commerce and Labor?].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 21, Ellis Island, N.Y. [to] Charles Earl, Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Robert Watchorn [Commissioner, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 21, Washington, D.C. [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston, Mass. / F.H. Larned, Acting Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Mother Earth Concert and Ball] 1907 Nov. 22 [advertisement] / [Mother Earth Publishing Ass'n.]
- [Mother Earth Concert and Ball] 1907 Nov. 22 [advertisement] / [Mother Earth Publishing Ass'n.]
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 22, Chicago [to Frank P. Sargent] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 23, Boston [to Frank P. Sargent] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Geo[rge] B. Billings, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 23, Washington, [D.C. to Robert Watchorn] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.H. Larned, Acting Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 25, Madrid [to] William H. Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State, Madrid] / [Marquis? de? Herrera?] Ministro de Estado.
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 27 [Madrid to Marquis? de? Herrera?, Ministro de Estado, Madrid] / William H. Buckler, Charge d'Affaires ad-interim [American Legation, Department of State].
- [Telegram] 1907 Nov. 27, Madrid [to Elihu Root] Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [William H.] Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State].

- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 28, Madrid [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / William H. Buckler, Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation [Department of State].
- [Letter] 1907 Nov. 30 [Washington, D.C. to] Richard Sylvester [Superintendent, Washington Police Department], Washington [D.C.] / Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary [Department of State].
- [Arrest Record and Vital Statistics, 1907? Dec.? of Emma Goldman] / Detective Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 2, Washington, D.C. [to] Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Richard Sylvester, Superintendent [Washington Police Department].
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 4, Washington [D.C. to] William H. Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State], Madrid / E[lihu] Root [Secretary of State] Department of State.
- Telephone Memorandum [in re: Goldman's Boston Speeches] 1907 Dec. 11 / R.O.D., Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Washington, D.C. [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 17 [Madrid to Marquis? de? Herrera?, Ministro de Estado, Madrid] / W[illiam]m Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State].
- [Memorandum re:] Emma Goldman, Rome, 1907 Dec. 18 / [Archivio di Stato].
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 19, Madrid [to] William Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State, Madrid] / Marquis de Herrera, Ministro de Estado.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 19, Madrid [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam]m Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State].
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer.
- [Letter] 1907 Dec. 28 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / [Charles Earl] Solicitor [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- Anarchist Urges Trial Marriages — 20 cm. *In* [unknown periodical (Feb. 24, 1908?)] / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, St. Louis, Mo. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- Would Banish Emma Goldman — 27 cm. *In* [St. Louis Times (Feb. 28, 1908)] / [author unknown].

- [Telegram] 1908 Feb. 28, St. Louis, Mo. [to Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General] Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / [James R.] Dunn, Inspector [in Charge, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Telegram] 1908 Feb. 28, Washington, D.C. [to James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], St. Louis, Mo. / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, New York [to] Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [London?] / Bennett, Consul General.
- [Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, New York [to] James Bryce [Ambassador?] British Embassy, Washington, D.C. / Bennett, Consul General.
- [Telegram] 1908 March 2, Chicago [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Edwin W.] Sims, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [Telegram] 1908 March 4, Washington [D.C. to] Edwin W. Sims, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Chicago / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor.
- [Letter] 1908 March 9 [Washington, D.C. to] Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], Chicago / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Report re:] Emma Goldman, Russian Anarchist [London? 1908 March 9? (cover page)] / [British] Foreign Office.
- [Letter] 1908 March 16, Chicago [to] Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [Confidential Files, 1908 March 19 to 1934 May 18 (cover page)] / Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 March 19, Pittsburgh[h] Pa. [to] Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 March 20 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburgh[h], Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 March 20 [Washington, D.C. to] A[braham] L. Zamosh, Naturalization Examiner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Pittsburgh[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Memorandum] 1908 March 21, Washington, D.C. [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / Charles Earl, Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor.



- [Letter] 1908 March 24, Washington, D.C. [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1908 March 24 [Washington, D.C. to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Telegram] 1908 March 26, Washington, D.C. [to Frank H. Mason] Consul [General, Department of State], Paris / [Wilbur J.] Carr [Chief Clerk] Department of State.
- [Letter] 1908 March 27, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Elihu Root [Secretary of State] Department of State.
- [Letter] 1908 March 27, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [Frank H. Mason, Consul General, Department of State].
- [Letter] 1908 March 28 [Washington, D.C. to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Telegram] 1908 March 30, Paris [to Elihu Root] Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [Frank H.] Mason [Consul General, Department of State].
- [Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary [of State] Department of State.
- [Letter] 1908 March 31, Paris [to] Wilbur [J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason [Consul General, Department of State].
- [Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State], Paris / W[ilbur] J. Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State.
- [Telegram] 1908 March 31 [Washington, D.C. to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington, D.C. [to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal, / [Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 April 2 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 April 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [Certificate of Citizenship] 1908 April 6 [for Jacob A. Kersner (government transcript)] / Person A. Robbins, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].



- [Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- Miss Goldman Free: Anarchist Queen Crosses International Boundary — 25 cm. *In* [St. Paul Pioneer Press] (April 8, 1908) / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1908 April 8, Winnipeg [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State].
- [Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa / J.H. Ashdown, Mayor.
- [Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 April 10, Richmond, Ind. [to] Cha[rle]s J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] D[udley] Foulke.
- [Letter] 1908 April 11, Washington [D.C. to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 April 14, Montreal [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Memorandum, 1908 April 14?, Washington, D.C. to Wilbur J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, [Washington, D.C.] / [Robert? Bacon? Assistant Secretary of State? Department of State?].
- [Letter] 1908 April 20, Montreal [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 April 23, Washington [D.C. to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / F[rank] P. [Sargent] Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 April 24, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State].
- [Report In re:] Socialists in Winnipeg, 1908 May 2, Winnipeg / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State].
- [Letter] 1908 May 4 [Ottawa, Canada to W.D. Scott] Superintendent of Immigration [Department of the Interior], Ottawa, Canada / [Assistant to Minister of Justice? Department of Justice].
- [Deposition] 1908 May 14 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / David Kersner.
- [Affidavit] 1908 May 18 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Abraham and Bessie Kersner.
- [Affidavit] 1908 May 20 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Simon Goldstein.

- [Affidavit] 1908 May 21 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Samuel Cohen.
- [Letter] 1908 May 21, Rochester, N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- General Orders No. 84, 1908 May 22 [reducing sentence of William Buwalda] / Joseph W. Duncan, Chief of Staff [War Department].
- [Letter, 1908 May 27, Ellis Island] N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [List of Exhibits, 1908 May 27, in re: Jacob Kersner denaturalization] / [John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- [Letter] 1908 June 10, Washington [D.C. to] W[illia]m H. Taft, Secretary of War [War Department], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Loeb, Secretary to the President.
- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 June 10, Washington, D.C. / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department].
- [Letter] 1908 June 11, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / [Fred C.] Ainsworth, Adjutant General, War Department.
- [Memorandum] 1908 June 15 [Washington, D.C. to Fred Ainsworth] Adjutant General [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Fred W. Carpenter, Private Secretary, Office of the Secretary, War Department.
- [Letter] 1908 June 18, Washington [D.C. to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / Rich[ard] K. Campbell, Chief, Div. of Naturalization, Bur. of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor.
- [Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department.
- [Letter] 1908 June 22 [Washington, D.C. to] W[illia]m Loeb Jr., Secretary to the President, [Washington, D.C.] / John C. Seofield, Chief Clerk [War Department].
- [Letter] 1908 June 24, Oyster Bay, N.Y. [to George B. Davis] Judge-Advocate General [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Theodore Roosevelt [President].
- [Letter] 1908 June 26, New York [to] Frank [P.] Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau [of] Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m P. Hazen [Operative? Secret Service? Treasury Department?].
- [Letter] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco to] Adjutant General [War Department, San Francisco] / F[rancis] A. Pope, C[orps of] E[ngineers, War Department].
- [Letter] 1908 June 30, San Francisco [to Fred C. Ainsworth] Adjutant General [War Department], Washington, D.C. / Frederick Funston, Commanding General, Headquarters Department of California [War Department].
- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco] / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department].
- [Memorandum:] Case of Private William Buwalda, 1908 July 3, Washington, D.C. / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department.

- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 July 7 [Washington, D.C.] / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department].
- [Letter] 1908 July 7, Oyster Bay, N.Y. [to] Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] Loeb Jr., Secretary to the President.
- [Memorandum] 1908 July 15, Washington, D.C. [to] R[obert] S[haw] O[liver] Assistant Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department.
- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 July 21 [Washington, D.C.?] / [Adjutant General's Office? War Department?].
- [Letter] 1908 Aug. 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 Aug. 7, Lenox, Mass. [to] P[almer] S. Chambers, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- Explanatory Note: Denaturalization of Jacob Kersner, September 1908 – April 1909.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass, United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint [1908 Sept. 24 (draft?)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Affidavit] 1908 Sept. 24 / R.A. Weatherby [Naturalization Examiner, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].
- United States v. Jacob [A.] Kersner: Docket Page, 1908 Sept. 28 to 1909 April 9 [transcript] / [United States District Court, Western District of New York].
- [Letter] 1908 Oct. 7, Elmira, N.Y. [to] S[idney] W. Petrie [Clerk, United States District Court], Buffalo, N.Y. [transcript] / W[illiam] R. Compton, U[nited] S[tates] Marshal, Department of Justice.
- [United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena and Return] 1908 Oct. 12 [for Jacob Kersner (transcript)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Ass[istan]t U[nited] S[tates] Att[orne]y [Department of Justice].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 16 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Lyman M. Bass [United States Attorney, Department of Justice].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 17 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Fred O. Viehmann [Deputy United States Marshal, Department of Justice].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Order of Service by Publication] 1908 Oct. 17 / John R. Hazel, Judge, United States District Court, Western District of New York.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Order of Service by Publication & Affidavits, 1908 Oct. 17 [cover page] / United States District Court, Western District of New York.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Subpoena and Return] 1908 Oct. 23 [for Jacob A. Kersner (transcript)] / Palmer S. Chambers, Special Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice].

- [Letter] 1908 Dec. 2 [Washington, D.C. to George Von L. Meyer] Postmaster General [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1908 Dec. 7, Washington, D.C. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / G[eorge] V[on L.] Meyer [Postmaster General, Post Office Department].
- [United States v. Jacob Kersner: Proof of Publication] 1908 Dec. 7 / Thomas Flannery.
- [Letter] 1908 Dec. 14 [Washington, D.C. to] John C. Sweet, Ass[istan]t U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Saint Paul, Minn. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Memorandum] 1908 Dec. 15, Ottawa, Canada [to] Frank Oliver [Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada] / W.D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior.
- [Letter, 1908] Dec. 20, New York [to] Miriam [Yampolsky], Chicago / A[lexander] B[erkman].
- [United States v. Jacob Kersner: Proof of Publication] 1908 Dec. 29 / W.A. Forster.
- [Letter, 1909? Jan.? to unknown recipient, Chicago (excerpt, government transcript)] / [Emma Goldman].
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 2, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor].
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 2, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [Memorandum] 1909 Jan. 6, Washington, D.C. [to] Caine [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam?] R. H[arr?], Special Assistant Attorney General? Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 7 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 8, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce & Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce and Labor.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 8, San Francisco [to] Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Buwalda.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 12, Washington [D.C. to Daniel D. Davies] Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Chicago / Dan[ie]l J. Keefe, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 15, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce and Labor.
- Woman Anarchist Leader is Jailed – 20 cm. *In* [San Francisco Examiner (Jan. 15, 1909)] / [author unknown].
- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1909 Jan. 16 [Washington, D.C.?] / [Adjutant General's Office? War Department?].

- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 16, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena] 1909 Jan. 19 [for Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen (transcript)] / Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Praecipe for Subpoena, 1909 Jan. 19 / Lyman M. Bass, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 20, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to] Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk, U[nited] S[tates] District Court [Western District of New York], Buffalo, N.Y. [transcript] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Jan. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Notice of Service] 1909 Jan. 22 [of Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen] / W[illiam] R. Compton, United States Marshal.
- [Will of Abraham Goldman: Waiver of Citation] 1909 Jan. 25 [transcript] / Emma Goldman.
- [Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 2, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] R. Harr [Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice.
- [Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 5, Washington, D.C. [to William R.] Harr [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / H[enry] C. Gauss [Special Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Feb. 8 [Washington, D.C. to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Feb. 11, Washington [D.C. to] Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Oscar S. Straus, Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor.
- [Letter] 1909 Feb. 16 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 Feb. 16, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce and Labor.
- [Will of Abraham Goldman:] Petition [for probate] 1909 Feb. 16 / Samuel Cominsky.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Praecipe for Subpoena, 1909 April 5 / John Lord O'Brian, United States Attorney [Department of Justice].
- [United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena] 1909 April 5 [to Abraham and Bessie Kersner (transcript)] / Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York].
- [Letter] 1909 April 6, Hudsonville, Mich. [to] Joseph M. Dickinson, Sec[retary] of War [War Department], Washington, D.C. [fragment] / W[illiam] Buwalda.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization, 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York.



- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization] 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Findings, 1909 April 8 / John R. Hazel, Judge, United States District Court, Western District of New York.
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Clerk's Minutes, 1909 April 8 / [Sidney W. Petrie] Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York].
- [Telegram, 1909? April 9? Buffalo? N.Y.? to unknown recipient, Washington, D.C.?] / [author unknown].
- United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Notice of Service] 1909 April 9 [of Samuel Cohen and Simon Goldstein] / W[illia]m R. Compton United States Marshal.
- Vereinigste Staaten — 33 cm. *In Der freie Arbeiter* [Berlin (April 10, 1909)] / [author unknown].
- [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1909 April 14, Washington, D.C. / [Adjutant General's Office] War Department.
- [Letter] 1909 April 22, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice.
- Document File [1909? May? of William Buwalda] / Military Secretary's Office, War Department.
- [Letter] 1909 May 3, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce & Labor.
- [Letter] 1909 May 15, New Haven, Conn. [to] George W. Wickersham, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Henry D. Cowles, Chief, New Haven Police.
- [Memorandum] 1909 May 17 [Washington, D.C. to William R.] Harr [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] W. Wickersham, Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- [Letter] 1909 May 18 [Washington, D.C. to] Henry D. Cowles, Chief, Police [Department], New Haven, Conn. / [George W. Wickersham] Attorney General, Department of Justice.
- Goldman v. Reyburn et al. : [Opinion of Judge Willson, Philadelphia, Pa., 1909 Oct. 14] — 34 cm. *In The Legal Intelligencer* (Nov. 5, 1909) / [author unknown].
- [Memorandum] 1909 Nov. 27, Rome [to] Ministero dell' Interno, Rome / [Ministro degli Affari Esteri].
- Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 4, Detroit, Mich. [to] Frank Croul, Commissioner of Police, Detroit, Mich. / Ben L. Reitman.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 14, New York [to] W.S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department].
- [Memorandum] 1910 Jan. 15, New York [to Anthony] Comstock, Inspector [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. M[ayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 21, New York [to Alexander? Berkman?] New York / Edwin C. Wood.



- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 24, New York [to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / A[lexander] Berkman.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to Alexander Berkman], New York / [E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department].
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to] Walter S. Mayer, Inspector-in-Charge [Post Office Department], New York / [E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department].
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the] Post Office D[e]pt. [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / A[lexander] Berkman.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 26, New York [to] W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / Anthony Comstock, Inspector, Post Office Department.
- [Memorandum] 1910 Jan. 26 [New York to Anthony] Comstock, Inspector [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 26, New York [to] Superintendent, Mailing Department [Post Office Department], N[ew] Y[ork (transcript)] / A[lexander] Berkman.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 28, New York [to] W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / Anthony Comstock, Inspector, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to] Theo[dore] Ingalls, Acting Chief Inspector [Post Office Department], Washington, D.C. / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to] A[lexander] Berkman, New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to Walter S. Mayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office [Department], New York / A[lexander] Berkman.
- [Envelope, 1910] Jan. 29, New York [to Walter S. Mayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office [Department], New York / [Alexander Berkman].
- [Letter] 1910 Feb. 2 [Washington, D.C. to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / [Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the Post Office Dept., Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1910 Feb. 2 [Washington, D.C. to] A[lexander] Berkman, New York / [Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the Post Office Dept., Department of Justice].
- [Letter] 1910 Feb. 3, New York [to] Theo[dore] Ingalls, Acting Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], Washington, D.C. / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1910 Feb. 4, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster, Post Office Department.
- Explanatory Note: Kotoku Case, November 1910.
- [Kotoku Protest Letter] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 324-325 ; 22 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Nov. 12, 1910].
- Japanese Radicals Condemned to Die — 28 cm. *In* New York Call (Nov. 12, 1910) / [author unknown].

- Facts Regarding Japanese Radicals / Hippolyte Havel. — 28 cm. *In* New York Call (Nov. 28, 1910).
- [Report on Kotoku Protests in United States] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 327-330 ; 22 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Nov. 29, 1910].
- Wants Facts of Kotoku Trial / Hippolyte Havel. — 28 cm. *In* [New York Tribune (Nov. 29, 1910)].
- [Kotoku Protest Meeting in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — 17 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Dec. 12, 1910].
- Speakers of Seven Nations in Protest — 28 cm. *In* New York Call (Dec. 13, 1910) / [author unknown].
- [Report on Kotoku Protest Meeting in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 333-334 ; 14.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Jan. 29, 1911].
- [Report on Kotoku Protest in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 335-345 ; 22 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Jan. 30, 1911].
- One Patrolman Stops Anarchist Procession — 28 cm. *In* New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].
- Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" — 28 cm. *In* [New York] Call (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].
- [Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].
- [Report in re: F. Sako article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 316-323 ; 16.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].
- [United States Protest Movement Against Kotoku Trial] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 314-316 ; 14 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [March? 1911?].
- Gegen einseitige Klassen-Propaganda / Emma Goldman. — 33 cm. *In* Der Sozialist [Berlin (March 1, 1911)].
- [Emma Goldman Donates Money to Victims of Kotoku Case] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 383-384 ; 14.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [April? 1911].
- [Report from Stanton] / F. B. — 33 cm. *In* Der Freie Arbeiter [Berlin (April 22, 1911)].
- Aus unserer Bewegung — 17 cm. *In* Der Anarchist [Leipzig (Aug. 15, 1911)] / [author unknown].
- [Recipient of Prohibited Literature] Rome, 1911 Nov. 1 / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1911 Nov. 4, Melbourne [Australia to] E. Penfold, Sydney [Australia] / King O'Malley, Department of Home Affairs.
- [Letter] 1911 Nov. 6, Melbourne [Australia to] E. Penfold, Sydney [Australia] / [Arlee?] Hunt, Secretary, Department of External Affairs.
- [Letter] 1911 Nov. 17, Sydney [Australia to unknown recipient (fragment)] / [E. Penfold].
- [Letter] 1912 April 5, New York [to] Ministero dell' Interno, Rome / [Console Generale d' Italia].
- People of the State of California v. Earne[st] E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk.

- [Letter] 1914 July 24, New York [to William H. Lamar] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department].
- [Letter] 1914 July 28 [Washington, D.C. to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / [William H. Lamar, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office, Justice Department].
- Explanatory Note: City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman, August 1915.
- [Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Complaint, Aug. 6, 1915 / W.P. La Roche, City Attorney.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and Ben Reitman]: Judgment, Aug. 7, 1915 [against Emma Goldman] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge.
- City of Portland v. [Emma Goldman and] Ben Reitman: Judgment, Aug. 7, 1915 [against Ben Reitman] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Notice of Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 / [C.E.S.] Wood.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Transcript on Appeal, Aug. 10, 1915 [cover page] / Jo[h]n B. Coffey, Clerk, Circuit Court of Multnomah County.
- [City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Certificate of Authenticity, Aug. 10, 1915] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge.
- City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and] Ben Reitman: [Order] Aug. 13, 1915 [granting motion to dismiss] / William N. Gatens, Judge, Circuit Court of Multnomah County.
- [City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Certificate of Authenticity] Sept. 10, 1915 / Jo[h]n B. Coffey, Clerk, Circuit Court of Multnomah County.
- [Letter] 1915 Sept. 11, Schenectady, N.Y. [to] William Sanger, [New York (government transcript)] / Mr. and Mrs. Richard Verhagen.
- Explanatory Note: Har Dayal Letters, October 1915.
- [Letter] 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.
- [Envelope, 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam to] Alexander Berkman, New York / [Har Dayal].
- [Letter] 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.
- [Envelope, 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam to] Alexander Berkman, New York / [Har Dayal].
- [Letter] 1916 Jan. 19, New York [to] W[illia]m D. Haywood, Chicago / Ben L. Reitman.
- Explanatory Note: Two Birth Control Cases, People of New York v. Emma Goldman, April 1916 and October 1916.
- [Letter, 1916] April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].
- [Letter] 1916 April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].
- [Property Tax Record] 1916 April 15, Chappaqua, N.Y. / Bolton Hall.

- Emma Goldman's Defense [April 20, 1916] / Emma Goldman. — p. 27; 34 cm. *In* The Masses — Vol. 8, no. 8 (June 1916).
- Emma Goldman Before the Bar, April 20, 1916 / [Emma Goldman, *et al.*]. — p. 496-503 ; 22 cm. *In* Mother Earth — Vol. 9, no. 3 (May 1916).
- People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: Information [1916 May?] / Edward Swann, District Attorney.
- [People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1916 May 23 [in support of indictment]. / Thomas A. Price [New York Police Department].
- [Letter] 1916 June 5, Washington [D.C. to William H. Lamar] Solicitor [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / A.M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department.
- [Memorandum in re: Mother Earth, 1916 June? 26?] / [Post Office Department].
- [Letter] 1916 July 3, New York [to A.M. Dockery] Third Assistant Postmaster General [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C. (transcript)] / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department].
- [Letter] 1916 July 6, Washington [D.C. to William H. Lamar] Solicitor, Post Office Department, [Washington, D.C.] / A.M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department.
- [Letter] 1916 July 7 [Washington, D.C. to A.M. Dockery] Third Assistant [Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / Acting Solicitor [Post Office Department].
- Down With the Anarchists! / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916].
- [Letter] 1916 Oct. 28, Chicago [to unknown recipient, Chicago] / Ben L. Reitman.
- People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Nov. 2 [in support of motion for grand jury indictment] / Emma Goldman.
- People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Notice of Motion] 1916 Nov. 4 [for grand jury indictment] / Harry Weinberger.
- People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: Affidavit & Notice of Motion [1916 Nov.? 4? (cover page)] / Harry Weinberger.
- [Letter] 1916 Nov. [6? Chicago to] Ben [L.] Reitman, Chicago / [William D. Haywood].
- [Letter, 1916 Nov. 7] Chicago [to William D. Haywood, Chicago] / Ben L. Reitman.
- [Letter] 1916 Nov. 14, Chicago [to] William D. Haywood, Chicago / Ben L. Reitman.
- [Memorandum] 1916 Nov. 20 [New York to] Harry Weinberger, [New York] / [Clerk?] Court of General Sessions [of the Peace].
- People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Dec. 1 [in support of motion for postponement]. / Harry Weinberger.
- People v. Byrne — 30 cm. *In* N[ew] Y[ork] Law Journal (Dec. 5, 1916) / [author unknown].
- [Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] War Department, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- [Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] Leonard Wood [United States Army], New York / [Harry Weinberger].
- [Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] Department [of the] Navy, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger].
- [Letter] 1916 Dec. 27 [New York to] J.M. Holmes, Brooklyn, N.Y. / [Harry Weinberger].

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 30, New York [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Ira Richard,  
Department Surgeon, Headquarters Eastern Department [United States Army].  
[Letter] 1916 Dec. 30 [New York to] Clerk, Court of Special Sessions, New York /  
[Harry Weinberger].



## Introduction to Reel 56 (October 18, 1884 to December 31, 1916)

---

Before 1917, Emma Goldman's government files contain fragmentary accounts of some of her many encounters with law enforcement agencies in the United States and abroad. The United States federal government, which kept relatively good records, was only sporadically interested in Goldman's activities, whereas the local law enforcement officials who did follow her closely, particularly the New York and Chicago police, either did not make or did not retain investigative records. These early documents track the beginning of the government's efforts attempts to censor and eventually expel Goldman. Investigative agencies of foreign countries, especially those with active anarchist movements, also followed Goldman's activities.

The Government Documents Series begins with the record of Goldman's arrival in the United States on board the *Gellert* in 1885. The next series of documents date from her trial in 1893. That year the district attorney of the city of New York charged Goldman with unlawful assembly based on her electrifying speech before a crowd of unemployed at Union Square. After a brief trial, the jury found her guilty and she was sentenced to one year in prison on Blackwell's Island.

Goldman toured Europe on her release. The German officials, fearing that she might cross their borders to spread dangerous anarchist propaganda, circulated her photograph. During Goldman's next trip to Europe for the clandestine International Anti-Parliamentary Congress in Paris in 1900, the French government tried to monitor the activities of anarchists. French authorities feared the movement because of its implication in the assassination of King Umberto of Italy by Italian anarchist Gaetano Bresci earlier that year. French files contain a published report from the congress which includes the text of Goldman's presentations, as well as a short report on Goldman's

attendance at an earlier feminist congress. In March 1901, Goldman's name appears on a list of anarchists to be expelled from France.

President McKinley's assassination in 1901 by self-proclaimed anarchist Leon Czolgosz brought Goldman national notoriety. Because the federal law enforcement system was rudimentary in the early 1900's, the Secret Service, a branch of the Treasury Department concerned primarily with counterfeiting, handled the investigation for the federal government. The government files contain the records of the Secret Service's search for Goldman and for evidence to connect her with the crime. The Justice Department received many vituperative letters exhorting them to arrest and deport Goldman. Unfortunately, the Chicago Police Department left no records of its arrest and two-week detention and interrogation of Goldman.

The McKinley assassination provoked a wave of anti-anarchist legislation. Failing to agree on harsher measures, Congress enacted the Anarchist Exclusion Act in 1903, which prohibited anarchists from entering the United States. That prohibition remained law until November 1990. New York and several other states enacted criminal laws penalizing the advocacy of anarchism. The New York police used this criminal anarchy law to arrest Goldman and other anarchists in late 1906 and early 1907.

When Goldman was in Europe in 1907 for the International Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam, public pressure mounted on the Bureau of Immigration not to allow her back into the country. The Bureau responded with a series of investigations that culminated in the denaturalization of Goldman's former husband, Jacob Kersner, in April 1909 and ultimately in her deportation in December 1919.

Between November 1907 and May 1908, the Bureau of Immigration conducted a series of inquiries into Goldman's citizenship status. Proceeding cautiously so as not to alert her, they concluded that she probably acquired citizenship when she married Kersner. The Anarchist Exclusion Act of 1903

authorized the government to keep out anarchists, but not to deport those already in the United States. And the government could not deport or exclude its citizens, even the anarchists. The Bureau decided to proceed by first taking away Kersner's citizenship under the 1906 denaturalization law, which allowed the government to cancel fraudulently obtained citizenship papers. Then they could claim that Goldman had lost her citizenship as well, and refuse to allow her back into the United States the next time she traveled.

The Bureau of Immigration files contain a fairly complete account of their investigation and decisionmaking process, including major reports on November 17, 1907, and March 18, March 21, April 4, and May 27, 1908. On April 8, 1909, American border officials detained Goldman for questioning when she tried to cross into Minnesota from Canada. Armed with a certified copy of Kersner's citizenship papers, Goldman forced the immigration officials to admit her. Goldman's immigration file contains a verbatim transcript of this hearing. Kersner's denaturalization case began in September 1908 and went to court in April 1909. Kersner did not appear to defend himself because the government supposedly could not find him to notify him. The government's attorney delayed the case in order to consider whether he should notify Goldman. After deliberations, he decided it was better not to warn her.

Several documents from this period provide glimpses into the network of undercover government agents and Goldman's more informal information-gathering system. On October 11, 1907, undercover agent Maurits Hymans, who followed Goldman and other anarchists in Europe for the Amsterdam Congress, reported on Goldman's plans to return to the United States. Intercepted letters from Berkman and Goldman on December 20, 1908 and early January 1909 show that there was a spy in the Chicago anarchist community and that Goldman knew of the government's secret efforts to denaturalize Kersner. A Bureau of Immigration report on May 3, 1909, suggests that within three weeks of Kersner's denaturalization, at which

Kersner did not appear because the government did not notify him, both Goldman and the Bureau knew where he was living.

As part of their efforts to deport Goldman, the Bureau of Immigration began gathering information with which to prove she was an anarchist. They sent stenographers to record her speeches in November and December of 1907 and they assigned an immigration inspector to follow her during her Canadian tour in April 1908.

Reel 56 also includes: the military records of William Buwalda, a soldier whom the army court-martialed for shaking hands with Goldman after she spoke on "Patriotism" in San Francisco in 1908; Japanese Interior Ministry reports from 1910 and 1911 on protests organized by Goldman and other American anarchists against the trial and execution of Japanese anarchist, Kotoku; Post Office correspondence regarding attempts to censor *Mother Earth*; and the records of several court cases. In 1910, the Post Office held up delivery of *Mother Earth* until Anthony Comstock finally decided that Goldman's article, "The White Slave Traffic," was not obscene. Again in 1914, they held up *Mother Earth* for an issue glorifying the explosion on New York's Lexington Avenue that killed three anarchists. Among the court cases included in the collection are Goldman's Philadelphia free speech fight in November 1909 and three arrests for lectures on birth control, one in Portland, Oregon, in 1915 and two in New York in 1916.

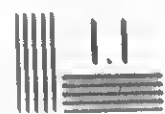
# 16X



1.0



1.2



1.1

1.8



1.25



1.4



1.6



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Naturalization Petition] 1884 Oct. 18 [government transcript] Jacob A. Kersner  
4 p., 31 x 22 cm

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's citizenship petition included the affidavit, the affidavit of two witnesses, and the county judge's grant of citizenship.

**Notes:** Transcript copy made on January 14, 1909, for use at Kersner's denaturalization. For certified copy, see 850812004.

## Naturalization, Affidavits and Order in Case

of

JACOB A. KERSNER.

Filed Oct. 18, 1884

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Naturalization Petition] 1884 Oct. 18 [government transcript] / Jacob A. Kersner. — 4 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's citizenship petition includes his affidavit, the affidavit of two witnesses, and the county judge's grant of citizenship.

**Notes:** Transcript copy made on January 14, 1909 for use at Kersner's denaturalization. For certified copy, see 850812004.

County Court, County of Monroe.

[Oct, 18, 1884]

In the Matter of the Application

of

Jacob A.Kersner

To Become a citizen of the United States.

State of New York. )  
Monroe County ) ss:

I, Jacob A.Kersner, an alien, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I was born in Belgrad, Servia, as I am informed and believe, on the 1st day of April, 1863, that I emigrated therefrom and arrived in the United States, on or about the 18th day of June 1879; that I resided in the United States three years preceding the time when I became twenty-one years of age, and have continued to reside therein to the present time; that, including the three years of my minority, I have so resided in the United States for five years or more last past and not elsewhere, and that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Germany, and that for two years last past it has been bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court )  
this 18th day of Oct. 1884, before me. ) J.A.Kersner.

J.A.Niven,  
Spl. Dep. Clerk.

State of New York )  
Monroe County ) ss:

Simon Goldstein of Rochester, and Samuel Cohen of Rochester in the County of Monroe, in the State aforesaid, being severally sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States; that he is well acquainted with the above named applicant; that said applicant has resided in the United States, for five years last past, and not elsewhere, and for the last year in the State of New York,

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Naturalization Petition] 1884 Oct. 18 [government transcript] / Jacob A. Kersner. — 4 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's citizenship petition includes his affidavit, the affidavit of two witnesses, and the county judge's grant of citizenship.

**Notes:** Transcript copy made on January 14, 1909 for use at Kersner's denaturalization. For certified copy, see 850812004.

wherein he now resides; and during all that time has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court  
this 18th day of Oct. 1884, before me.      )  
J.A. Niven, Spl. Dep. Clerk      ) Simon Goldstein  
Sam'l Kone

State of New York      )  
Monroe County,      ) ss: I Jacob A. Kersner, do solemnly swear,  
that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and  
that I hereby absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all  
allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state  
or sovereignty, and particularly to the Emperor of Germany, of  
whom I am a subject. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court  
this 18th day of Oct. 1884, before me.      )  
J.A. Niven      ) J.A. Kersner  
Spl. Dep. Clerk

State of New York      )  
Monroe County Court.      )  
At a Term of the County Court, held at the  
Court House in Rochester in and for the County of ----- on the  
18th day of Oct. 1884.

Present, Hon. Jno. S. Morgan

County Judge.

In the Matter of the Application of

Jacob A. Kersner

To become a Citizen of the United States.

The said applicant having made application to this Court to become a citizen of the United States and it appearing to the full satisfaction of this Court that the said applicant has resided in the United States for the continued term of five years next preceding this application, and for the last year in the State of New York, and that he has in all respects complied with the laws of the United States in relation to naturalization; and the said court being satisfied that during all that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Naturalization Petition] 1884 Oct. 18 [government transcript] / Jacob A. Kersner. —  
4 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's citizenship petition includes his affidavit, the affidavit of two witnesses, and the  
county judge's grant of citizenship.

**Notes:** Transcript copy made on January 14, 1909 for use at Kersner's denaturalization. For certified copy,  
see 850812004.

the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and  
well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and  
the said applicant having appeared in open Court, and taken and  
subscribed the oath that he will support the Constitution of  
the United States, and of abjuration required by law; ORDERED,  
that the said Jacob A. Kersner be and he hereby is admitted a  
citizen of the United States and each and any of them.

H. D. McNaughton,  
Clerk

J. S. M.  
Co. J.

State of New York )  
Monroe County Clerk's Office ) ss:  
Rochester, N.Y. )

I, JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Clerk of the  
County of Monroe, of the County Court of said County, and of the  
Supreme Court, both being Courts of Record, having a common seal, do  
hereby CERTIFY, that I have compared a copy of naturalization, Affi-  
davits and Order in case hereunto annexed, with the original now on  
file in this Office, and that the same is a correct transcript there-  
of and of the whole of said original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed  
the seal of said County and Courts, this 14th day of Jan'y, A. D. 1909

(SEAL)  
(Certified Copy)

JAMES L. HOTCHKISS  
Clerk



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer.  
*Gellert*.— 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the *Gellert* includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

## PASSENGERS' LIST

THE PASSENGER ACT, 1888

## District of New York, Port of New York.

I, *John H. Goldman*, Master of the Steamer *Gellert*, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Port of New York, is a full and perfect list of all the passengers taken on board of the said Steamer *Gellert*, at the Port of New York, from which port said Steamer is now arrived, and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the location of the compartments or space of the said Steamer occupied by each during the passage, the country of citizenship of each, and also the destination or location intended by each, and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the dates, and the names and ages of those who died, also of the pieces of baggage of each, also a true statement as far as can be ascertained with reference to the intention of each alien passenger, as to a protracted sojourn in this country.

So help me God

List of Manifest  
 in P. 1000s taken on board the  
 Master's name

NAME	AGE	SEX	Occupation or Calling	The Country of which he or she is a Citizen	Intended Destination	Place of Birth	Location of compartment or space each occupied	No. of pieces of baggage	Transient or Permanent
<u>Steerage Passengers.</u>									
1. <i>Arnostava Shantzky</i>	24	female	wife	Russia	Hortiana	Hortiana	II Cpt	1	
2. <i>Emma</i>	4	"	children						
3. <i>Alexander</i>	2	male							
4. <i>Marie</i>		female	child						
5. <i>Adolf Jung</i>	18	male	workman	Russia	Mittel				
6. <i>Barth Pizker</i>	18	"	"	Hungary	Mazda				
7. <i>Don's Leidenberger</i>	36	female	wife	Russia	Tver	Tver	T. Gt	1	
8. <i>Willy</i>	4	male	child						
9. <i>Paulina Pander</i>	26	female	wife	Russia	Sadowa	Sadowa		1	
10. <i>Carl</i>	4	male	son						
1. <i>Johann</i>	36	"	workman						
2. <i>Malvine Gerden</i>	34	female	single	Russia	Meyenburg			1	
3. <i>Ernst Breiling</i>	34	male	workman	Hamburg			B		
4. <i>Johann Johanson</i>	29	"	"	Russia	Island				
5. <i>Johann Schamer</i>	44	"	work	Russia	Thiel			1	
6. <i>Adolf Halyman</i>	18	"	child	Hungary	Lalla				

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer Gellert] / Master of the Steamer.  
 Gellert. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the Gellert includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

1	Georg Hidenburg	44	male	farmer	Prussia	Cammer	"
2	Casimir Gerniowski	23	"	workman	Prussia	Luswatten	"
3	Johann Fille	60	"	farmer	Bohemia	Opotowitz	"
4	Frankiska Dleutau	24	female	single	"	Mladno	II Gt
5	Salman Sesanke	23	male	workman	Hungary	Kalkusei	"
6	Maria Libat	9	female	child	"	"	"
7	Jan Hroczek	23	male	workman	Austria	Salzburg	B
8	Helene Pregatner	24	female	wife	Hungary	Budapest	II Gt
9	Josef Horejki	18	male	workman	"	hagy Roman	B
10	Anna Roth	53	female	wife	"	"	II Gt
11	Andreas - do -	24	male	farmer	"	"	"
12	Josef - do -	23	"	"	"	"	"
13	Elizabeth - do -	20	female	single	"	"	"
14	Johann - do -	7	male	boy	Hungary	Alpele	"
15	Anna - do -	24	female	wife	"	"	"
16	Stephan - do -	8	male	"	"	"	"
17	Maria - do -	6	female	children	"	"	"
18	Elizabeth - do -	4	"	"	"	"	"
19	Anna - do -	11	"	baby	"	"	"
20	Maria Kertincsi	20	"	wife	Hungary	Alpele	"
21	Justy - do -	9	male	son	"	"	"
22	Frankiska Fins	18	"	workman	Bohemia	Adalind	B
23	Louis Jung	34	"	merchant	Prussia	Adole	"
24	Julius Hesse	16	"	taylor	Prussia	Bamberg	"
25	Franciszek Baumgarten	22	"	workman	"	"	"
26	Stephan Karba	46	"	"	Prussia	Luswatten	II Gt
27	Karl - do -	21	"	"	"	"	"
28	Maria - do -	20	female	wife	"	"	B
29	Arno - do -	20	male	taylor	"	Phradon	"

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer Gellert] / Master of the Steamer.  
 Gellert. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the Gellert includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

NAME	AGE		SEX	Occupation or Calling	The Country of which they are Citizens	Intended Destination or (having place)	Date and Cause of Death	Location of compartment or space each occupied	Place of origin	Remarks
	Years	Months								
102. Hansa Kilder	8		female	children	Prussia	Kassel		II Gt		
3. Otto — do —	2		male					B		
4. Franz Peder	26		"	man	do	Berlin		B		
5. Sarah Arndel	16		"	merchant	Russia	Albig		B		
6. Johann Lieb	29		"	smith	Prussia	Bielefeld		B		
7. Martha Schneider	18		female	single	Russia	Leubach		II Gt		
8. Miriam Rubin	16		"	"		Gloggenburg		"		
9. L. H. Rubin	19		"	"		Kriampol		B		
110. Edwin Rosenblatt	60		male	dealer		Wien		B		
1. Sarah Blowski	29		"	shoemaker	Prussia	Wassel		"		
2. Benjamin Winer	32		"	dealer		Byegow		"		Handwritten
3. Bertha Weinbaum	20		female	wife		Byegow		II Gt		Handwritten
4. Lili — do —	"		"	child		Byegow		"		
5. Hilda Haege	29		male	dealer	Prussia	Burg		B		Handwritten
6. Helene Binowitz	24		female	single	Russia	St. Petersburg		II Gt		
7. Emma — do —	27		"	"				B		
8. Louis Pfeiffer	25		male	dealer	Austria	Wien		B		Handwritten
9. Marie Kula	33		female	wife				II Gt		
110. Herta — do —	9		male	children	Russia	Wassel		"		
1. Herta — do —	8		"	"				"		
2. Sara Oppen	40		female	wife				"		
3. Lili — do —	17		"	"				"		
4. Bernhard — do —	9		male	"				"		
5. Anna — do —	8		female	children	Austria	Tarnow		"		
6. Marie — do —	7		"	"				"		
7. Josef — do —	4		male	"				"		
8. Lilli Gapp	24		"	merchant	Russia	Gandorh		B		

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer Gellert] / Master of the Steamer.  
 Gellert. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the Gellert includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

4	Heram Hermann	18	"	"	Austria	Prystak		
130	Ignatz Hirschenmann	45	"	"	Hungary	Eperies		
1	Carl F. Müller	38	"	painter	Hamburg			
2	Augusta Grossmann	18	female	single	Hungary	Wag	II	PH
3	J. A. Chondrian	29	male	dealer	Hamburg		B	1
4	Conrad Peck	57	"	"	Prussia	Hildes	B	1
5	Mikhaline Welyand	53	female	single	"	Prussia	II	PH
6	Fritz Halperin	16	male	workman	"	Prussia	B	
7	San Harnikowski	42	"	farmer	"	Prussia		
8	Katy Lohr	26	female	wife	Bohemia	Prisch	I	PH
9	Ignatz — do —		"	male	baby			
140	Herich Hirschenmann	57	"	workman				
1	Hang — do —	32	female	wife				
2	Chaim — do —	9	male	children	Austria	Eperies		
3	Blume — do —	4	female					
4	Isaac — do —		"	male	baby			
5	Marie Wisan	24	female	wife	Hungary	Lenger		
6	Maji — do —		"	baby				
7	Boris Ludmann	40	male	organmaker	Prussia	Bialystok	B	
8	Hermann Herg	24	"	tailor	Prussia	Thiers		
9	Salinas Hirschenmann	37	"	workman			I	PH
150	John Lampke	36	"	"				
1	Ludw. Drogoszki	28	"	"	Prussia	Samalken		
2	Lewy Jęglinski	17	"	"				
3	Wladislaw Romanetti	17	"	"			B	
4	Samuel Abramson	44	"	"			I	PH
5	Auguste — do —	40	female	wife				
6	Auguste — do —	9	"	children	Prussia	Talshen		
7	Orissel — do —	9	male					

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer.  
*Gellert*.— 9 p. ; 22 × 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the *Gellert* includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

NAME	Age	Sex	Occupation, or Calling	The Country of which they are Citizens	Number of compartments or staterooms occupied	Number of trunks or baggage	Remarks
138 <i>Wilk Mosskine</i>	6	male	children	Russia <i>Polotsk</i>	II	4	
9 <i>Carl — da —</i>	4	"	"	"	B		
160 <i>Josef Saitzinski</i>	24	"	seaman	"	"		
1 <i>Michael Mosskine</i>	29	"	workman	"	"		
2 <i>Loring Engelsti</i>	22	"	"	"	II	4	
3 <i>Frank Labrowski</i>	60	"	"	Russia <i>Suwalki</i>	"		
4 <i>Eva — da —</i>	60	female	wife	"	"		
5 <i>Roman — da —</i>	9	male	children	"	"		
6 <i>Hasmira — da —</i>	4	female	"	"	"		
7 <i>Thomas — da —</i>	25	male	workman	"	"		
168 <i>Sara Luchermann</i>	21	female	single	Russia <i>Batium</i>	"		

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer.  
*Gellert*. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the *Gellert* includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

NAME	AGE	SEX	Occupation or Calling	The Country of which they are Citizens	Intended Destination	Date and Name of Vessel	Number of passengers each brought	No. of pieces of baggage	Remarks
<u>Cabin - Passengers.</u>									
1. Otto Thorup	36	male	merchant	H. St.	Hamburg		1	transient	
2. Carl Ernst Lehn	34	"	seaman	do	Hamburg		2	do	
3. Emma Horn	20	female	single	Prussia	Breslau		4		
4. Sabie - do -	24	"	"	"	"				
5. Carl Hirsch	31	male	quaker	H. St.	Dresden			transient	
6. Barbara Wolf	69	female	wife	Prussia	Königsberg		3		
7. Tony - do -	29	"	daughter						
8. Martha - do -	"	"	babies						
9. David - do -	"	male	"	"	"				
10. Consul Ch. Hilde	30	"	merchant	H. St.	Hamburg		4	transient	
11. Hans Hilde	33	female	single	H. St.	Hamburg		3	do	
12. Otto Lehn	28	male	merchant	H. St.	Hamburg		1	do	
13. Ella - do -	28	female	wife	"	"		2	do	
14. Heinrich Albrich	27	male	merchant	H. St.	Hamburg		1	do	
15. Wilhelm Schuckert	21	"	do	Austria	Wien		1	transient	
16. Alton Hilde	28	"	do	H. St.	Bremen		1	do	
17. Adolf Hilde	48	"	do	"	Bremen		1	do	
18. Hermann Hilde	38	"	do	H. St.	Bremen		2	do	
19. John Hilde	30	"	do	H. St.	Hamburg		2	do	
20. Anna - do -	24	female	wife	"	"		2	do	
1. Hermann Lotmann	24	"	single	H. St.	Hamburg		2	do	
2. Henry Bohmann	22	male	boy	"	"		1	do	
3. Friedrich Klein	24	"	daughter	Prussia	Breslau		1	do	
4. Ludwig Meyer	16	"	merchant	Prussia	Speier		2	transient	
5. Louis D. Larchet	40	"	"	Prussia	Strasbourg		2	transient	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer, *Gellert*.— 9 p.; 22 x 35 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
**Summary:** The list of passengers on the *Gellert* includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
**Notes:** Nine shots of five pages.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer *Gellert*] / Master of the Steamer.  
*Gellert*. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the *Gellert* includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

NAME	AGE		SEX	Occupation or Calling	The Country to which they are Citizens	Intended Destination	Date and Class of Ticket	Number of compartments or space and occupied	No. of pieces of baggage	Signature or Introduction
	Years	Months								
46. <i>Maaske Pajer</i>	22		female	wife	Russia	Shomo	II. Gt	1		
7. <i>Samuel — do —</i>			male	baby						
8. <i>Sara Wainson</i>	19		female	sisters						
9. <i>Ida — do —</i>	9		"		Russia	Liza	B	1		
30. <i>Maria Shindler</i>	34		"	wife						
1. <i>Andreas — do —</i>	28		male	merchant						
2. <i>Frederick von Lueke</i>	16		"		Russia	Hamdorf	II. Gt	1		
3. <i>Levy Glick</i>	20		"	father	W. H.	Frankfurt				
4. <i>August Long</i>	19		female	single	Russia	Samarkand				
5. <i>Emilia Spemann</i>	22		"			Frankfurt	A	1		
6. <i>Anna Schubert</i>	28		"			Frankfurt				
7. <i>Frany Rodensky</i>	32		male	workman						
8. <i>Katharine — do —</i>	32		female	wife	Russia	L. Kainow	B	1		
9. <i>August — do —</i>	9		male							
60. <i>Johann — do —</i>	8		"	children						
1. <i>Wick — do —</i>	3		"				II. Gt	1		
2. <i>Emma Maas</i>	38		female	wife	Russia	Berlin				
3. <i>Anna Thierck</i>	17		"	single		Prosen				
4. <i>Anna Husera</i>	17		"		Bohemia	Tobruy	B	1		
5. <i>Santo Pagan</i>	17		male	workman						
6. <i>Chosalia Hget</i>	18		female	single						
7. <i>Heinrich Birnbauer</i>	24		male	merchant	Austria	Pegg Hop	II. Gt	1		
8. <i>Haril Hamanek</i>	22		"	waiter	Bohemia	Bernolice				
9. <i>Frany Petrich</i>	24		"	miller		Horwamy				
10. <i>Franyiska Hysidrek</i>	20		female	wife	Russia	Kulow	II. Gt	1		
1. <i>Thronizowa — do —</i>			male	baby						
2. <i>Sarah Lowenowitski</i>	42		"	workman	do	Lawalken				



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Passenger Manifest, 1885 Dec. 29 [of the steamer Gellert] / Master of the Steamer.  
 Gellert. — 9 p. ; 22 x 35 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 36.  
 Summary: The list of passengers on the Gellert includes Goldman and her sister, registered as Emma and Helene Binowitz.  
 Notes: Nine shots of five pages.

3	Carl Haas Schelling	61	female wife	Prussia	Bramsche	II 91	1
4	Frieda Pass	34	male workman	Prussia	Laubach	B	
5	Therese Goldfuss	33	female single	Prussia	Hannover	II 91	
6	Emilie Kiesel	25	" wife	Prussia	Rogasen	"	
7	Anna — do —	32	" single	Prussia	Rogasen	"	
8	Willy — do —	4	male son	Prussia	Rogasen	"	
9	Lene — do —	9	female baby	Prussia	Rogasen	"	
10	Augusta Gruen	33	male engineer	Prussia	Subera	"	1 transient
1	Emilie — do —	35	female wife	Prussia	Subera	"	— do —
2	Ernst Aldus	28	male butcher	Prussia	Lammin	B	
3	Therese Lobers	22	female single	Prussia	Berlin	II 91	2
4	Martha — do —	16	"	Prussia	Berlin	"	
5	Alfons Ahnvednefki	38	male painter	Prussia	Amsterdam	"	
6	Ernestine — do —	36	female wife	Prussia	Amsterdam	"	2
7	Lohs — do —	8	male children	Prussia	Amsterdam	"	
8	Franciska — do —	4	female	Prussia	Amsterdam	"	
9	Lore — do —	6	male baby	Prussia	Amsterdam	"	
10	Valentin Egenweth	46	" workman	Prussia	Barenburg	"	
1	Agnes — do —	50	female wife	Prussia	Barenburg	"	
2	Edward Holmann	39	male shoemaker	Prussia	Danzig	B	1
3	Albert Heile	23	" workman	Prussia	Tubingen	"	
4	Eugen Weismann	18	" merchant	Prussia	Calw	"	1
5	Dr. H. Warkel	24	" barber	Prussia	Hausatz	"	
6	Carl F. Haug	10	" butcher	Prussia	Tubingen	"	1
7	Hermann Heig	16	"	Prussia	Tubingen	"	
8	Alto Hepler	28	" barber	Prussia	Rothenburg	"	
9	Eudwig Sackert	36	" merchant	Prussia	Spandau	"	
10	Ludwig Heller	47	female wife	Prussia	Wahle	II 91	20 17
1	Hilda — do —	18	" daughter	Prussia	Wahle	"	

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**  
**PEOPLE OF NEW YORK v. EMMA GOLDMAN, AUGUST 1893**

On August 21, 1893, Goldman gave a passionate speech in New York's Union Square before an audience of thousands protesting the widespread unemployment and the government's failure to respond. According to Goldman's account in *Living My Life*, she spoke last. She chided the crowd for putting its trust in the government when the nexus of power and riches were on nearby Fifth Avenue. She urged the people to assert their rights to work and to food.

Ten days later, the Philadelphia police arrested Goldman and held her until extradition papers arrived from New York. The New York grand jury indicted her for disturbing the peace, inciting to riot, and unlawful assembly.

The trial at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in New York began on October 4, 1893 and lasted several days. Following Berkman's suggestion that a lawyer could help protect her right to speak for herself in court, Goldman accepted the legal services of A. Oakey Hall, a former Tammany Hall mayor of New York.

The extant trial records consist of the grand jury indictment, three police affidavits supporting the indictment, and the trial transcript. The transcript is not a verbatim account, but a summary of the testimony. The prosecution presented several police officers, who testified that Goldman urged the unemployed to take bread by force if necessary. The defense presented several witnesses who attended the meeting, as well as Goldman, who denied the charges. The jury found Goldman guilty and the judge sentenced her to one year in prison on Blackwell's Island.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Grand Jury Indictment] 1893 [Aug.? 21?]  
/ De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney. — 2 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: The New York Grand Jury indicts Goldman for wickedly disturbing the peace and inciting to riot.

Notes: Enclosed with 870508004, 870508005, and 870508008. Submitted as Exhibit 10 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE Of the City and County of New York

-----x  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Against

EMMA GOLDMAN

-----x  
THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by  
this indictment accuse Emma Goldman of a misdemeanor  
committed as follows:

The said Emma Goldman, late of the City of New York,  
in the County of New York aforesaid, on the <sup>twenty first</sup> ~~nineteenth~~  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety three, at the City and County  
aforesaid, being an evil disposed and pernicious person,  
and of the most wicked and turbulent disposition to-  
gether with divers other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of five hundred and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and con-  
triving to disturb the public peace, and to excite dis-  
content and disaffection, and to excite the good citizens  
of our said State and of the United States to hatred and  
~~contempt of the government and constitution of this~~  
State and of the United States and to raise and make  
insurrections, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies  
within this State and throughout the United States and  
to obstruct and subvert the laws of the government there-  
of, and to oppose and prevent there execution with  
force and arms, did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Grand Jury Indictment] 1893 [Aug.? 21?]  
 / De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney. — 2 p. : 34 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*  
**Summary:** The New York Grand Jury indicts Goldman for wickedly disturbing the peace and inciting to riot.  
**Notes:** Enclosed with 870508004, 870508005, and 870508008. Submitted as Exhibit 10 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey Nicoll

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles Jacob,  
 Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department]. — 2 p.; 36 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Summary: Detective Sergeant Jacob swears that Goldman disturbed the peace and incited persons to riot.  
 Notes: Light copy, barely legible. For related documents, see 870508003 through 870508007.

Police Court, / District.

(1893)

City and County } ss.  
 of New York,

of No. 300 Mulberry Street, aged years,  
 occupation Detective S. Jacob being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
 that on the 21st day of August 1893 at the City of New  
 York, in the County of New York

Emma Goldman being evil  
 disposed and pernicious and of  
 turbulent disposition with diverse  
 other evil disposed and pernicious  
 persons to the number of fifty  
 and upwards unlawfully, wickedly  
 and maliciously intending and  
 contriving to disturb the public  
 peace and to excite the citizens of  
 the state to hatred and contempt of  
 its government and laws, and to  
 raise and make riots, routs and  
 unlawful assemblies within  
 the state and to commit crimes  
 against the laws of this state, with  
 force and arms, did unlawfully  
 convened and gathered together and  
 being so then and there assembled  
 and gathered together as aforesaid  
 the said Emma Goldman and  
 the said other evil disposed and  
 malicious persons did unlawfully,  
 wickedly and maliciously  
 threaten to raise insurrection  
 riots and routs in the said city of  
 New York, and did threaten to  
 take and carry away the goods  
 chattels, and personal property of  
 the good citizens of the state of  
 New York, and did threaten to  
 procure arms ammunition and  
 means whereby and where  
 with to consummate and

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles Jacob,  
Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department]. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: Detective Sergeant Jacob swears that Goldman disturbed the peace and incited persons to riot.  
Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related documents, see 870508003 through 870508007.

execute their said most wicked  
and unlawful this at

wherefore deponent prays  
that the said Emma Goldman  
may be apprehended and dealt  
with as the law directs

Subscribed to before me by Charles Jacob.  
this 25th day of August

*Edmund Martin*  
Police Justice

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles R. Young  
 [New York Police Department]. — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Summary: Officer Young swears that Goldman incited riots and disturbed the peace.  
 Notes: For related documents, see 870508002, 870508003, and 870508007.

~~DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE~~

of the City and County of New York.

City and County of New York, } ss.

Charles R. Young  
 of No. 11th Precinct Police Street, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,  
 occupation Police Officer, being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
 that on the 19th day of August, 1893, at the City of New  
 York, in the County of New York, on Emma Goldman being

an evil disposed and pernicious person and of  
 turbulent disposition, together with divers other evil  
 disposed and pernicious persons to the number of fifty  
 and upwards, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously  
 intending and contriving to disturb the public peace  
 and to excite the citizens of this State to hatred and  
 contempt of its government and laws, and to raise  
 and make riots, routs and unlawful assemblies within  
 this State and to commit crimes against the laws  
 of this State, with force and arms, did unlawfully  
 wickedly, turbulently and maliciously assemble and  
 gather together and being so then and there assembled  
 and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma  
 Goldman and the said other evil disposed and  
 malicious persons, did then and there unlawfully  
 wickedly and maliciously threaten to raise insur-  
 rections, riots and routs in the said City of New York,  
 and did threaten to take steel and carry away  
 the goods, chattels and personal property of the  
 good citizens of the State of New York, and did make  
 other wicked, malicious and unlawful threats.

Wherefore deponent prays that the said Emma  
 Goldman be apprehended and dealt with as  
 the law directs.

on to before me  
 25 day of Aug. 1893

Charles R. Young

James J. Hutton  
 Police Justice

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Charles R. Young  
[New York Police Department]. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: Officer Young swears that Goldman incited riots and disturbed the peace.

Notes: For related documents, see 870508002, 870508003, and 870508007.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

City and County of New York.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Charles R. Young

vs.

Emma Goldman

Offence Unlawful Assembly

Dated

Aug. 25th 1893

Witnesses,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Morris Schwartz  
 [New York Police Department]. — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Summary: Officer Schwartz swears that Goldman disturbed the peace and incited persons to riot.  
 Notes: For related documents, see 870508002, 870508003, and 870508006.

*11th District Police Court*  
**District Attorney's Office,**  
*of the City and County of New York.*

City and County of New York, } ss.

*Morris Schwartz*  
 of the 11th Precinct Police Street, aged 31 years,  
 occupation Police Officer being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
 that on the 21st day of August 1893 at the City of New  
 York, in the County of New York, One Emma Goldman

being an evil disposed and pernicious person and of turbulent disposition, together with divers other evil disposed and pernicious persons to the number of fifty and upwards, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and contriving to disturb the public peace and to excite the citizens of this State to hatred and contempt of its government and laws, and to raise and make riots, routs and unlawful assemblies within this State and to commit crimes against the laws of this State, with force and arms did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously assemble & gather together, and being so then and there assembled & gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman and the said other evil disposed and malicious persons did then and there unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections, routs and riots, in the said City of New York, and to prevent the due execution of the laws, and to procure arms, ammunition and weapons wherewith and whereby to consummate and execute their said most wicked and unlawful threats.

*for depositions I pray that the said Emma Goldman be apprehended & dealt with as the laws direct.*

25 day of Aug. 1893 } *Morris Schwartz*

*James H. H. H.*  
*Police Officer*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1893 Aug. 25 / Morris Schwartz  
 [New York Police Department]. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Summary: Officer Schwartz swears that Goldman disturbed the peace and incited persons to riot.  
 Notes: For related documents, see 870508002, 870508003, and 870508006.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,  
 City and County of New York.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
 ON THE COMPLAINT OF

*Morris Schwartz*  
 v.s.  
*Emma Goldman*

Offence Unlawful Assembly

Dated

*Aug. 25th 1893*

Witnesses,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 [Sept. 6 to Nov. 12] / De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney. — 1 p. ; 22 × 18 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Notes: For enclosure, see 870508003.

Witnesses:

Wanted on indictment of first  
 class  
 } for

Delivered Sept 18/93 by  
 Dr J H P Hoffmann  
 238 E 53 St

Counsel,

Filed

day of

1893

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN

(3 cases)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Edw Bloomingdale

Foreman.

0/012

Indefinite arraignment

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 Sept. 6 to Nov. 13 / De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney. — 1 p. ; 21 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Notes: For enclosure, see 870508003.

*See No. 1*

*318 Sept 6*  
*De Lancey Nicoll*

Counsel,  
Filed *31* day of *Sept* 189*3*  
Pleaded *Not Guilty*

THE PEOPLE  
vs.  
EMMA GOLDMAN  
(Defendant)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney

A TRUE BILL.

*Geo. Thompson*  
*Dec 19 / 93* Foreman.  
*Ar 13*  
*Trind & Condict*  
*Pen. 1.42 - PR 11*

*Handwritten note on right margin: "Handwritten document"*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [cover page] 1893 Sept. 6 to Nov. 14 / De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney. — 1 p. ; 21 × 17 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Notes: For enclosure, see 870508003.

Witnesses:

Counsel,

Filed

day of

1893

Pleas,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN

(3 cases)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*E. W. Bloomington*

Foreman.

ch 14

1112

Unlawful association

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,

City and County of New York.

.....  
 T h e P e o p l e ,

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

.....  
 B e f o r e ,

HON. RANDOLPH B. MARGAN.

.....  
 and a Jury.

.....  
 Tried, October 4th, etc., 1893.

Indicted for UNLAWFULLY ASSEMBLING.

Indictment filed SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1893.

-----  
 APPEARANCES:

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY VERNON M. DAVIS,

For THE PEOPLE.

A. OAKLEY HALL and BENJAMIN P. DOURAS, ESQs.,

For THE DEFENSE.  
 -----

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

2

CHARLES JACOBS, called by the People, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective sergeant, connected with the detective bureau. He had been connected with that bureau about seven years, and had been on the police force about nine years. He knew the defendant. He first saw the defendant on the night of the 19th of August, 1893, at a meeting in Union Square. He next saw the defendant on the night of the 21st of August, on the stand at the Plaza, in Union Square. There was a labor meeting there that night, and about three or four thousand people were in the square. He, the witness, arrived at that place about 7 o'clock that night, accompanied by Detective Sergeants, Krauth, Heidelberg, McLaughlin and Von Gerichten, Inspector McLaughlin, and Louhdsman Schauwecker. The chairman of the meeting was a man named Joseph Levy. He heard the defendant speak on that occasion, and he stood right behind her when she was speaking. He understood the German language; he could read and write German. On the night in question the defendant addressed the persons assembled,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

3

first in English and then in German. In the course of her English speech the defendant, "called the attention of the American workmen who were assembled in the crowd to the fact that that was a meeting held by the unemployed who were out of employment and wanted bread and were hungry. They were mostly all foreigners. She begged that the American workmen who were present would take some interest in it because it was a meeting for a good object, and she hoped that they would all give her their attention." While the defendant was speaking in German, he, the witness, took down what she said. He could not state, exactly, from memory, what she said. The witness then gave the following as a translation of what the defendant said, in her German speech, on that night: "My friends and Workmen: We have assembled here for the purpose of speaking about our condition, and to better our condition. But with idle talk you will accomplish very little. You must have courage. You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one. Nobody will give it to you. If you

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893-Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbalim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

4

want it , you must take it. If you do not get it when you ask for it, upon your demands, take it by force." Immediately after the word "force," the crowd responded, "That is what we will do; that is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go out into the street and prepare yourselves." The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed -- the capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with clubs and pistols, but you can defend yourselves with clubs and stones, if you are attacked." After the word "attacked," the crowd cheered, and said, "That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "I tell you again, organize yourselves, and go out and demand what you want, and, if you do not get it, take it by force. And if you take bread alone, it will help you but very little." The crowd then cheered and shouted, "Hurrah! Hurrah! That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go to the houses of the capitalists and demand your rights, and, if you are refused them, take them by force. You will be

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

5

attacked by the militia and the police. You must be prepared to defend yourselves with clubs and stones." The crowd shouted, "Yes, that is what we will have to do." The defendant then said; "Prepare yourselves. Either you will do what I tell you or you can go home and lay down quietly and die of hunger. You cannot accomplish much by making speeches. You will have to act, and, if you want to act, you will have to prepare yourselves, so that you can defend yourselves." The crowd shouted, "She is right; we will have to be able to defend ourselves." The defendant continued: "It is true you are not prepared, but we know that the police are prepared with weapons, but we know where they can be got." The crowd shouted, "We know where to buy them." The defendant then said: "You are living in a time when you must act. The laws will not fill our empty stomachs. The rich live in luxury. Their wives and children have the nicest and best, while our wives and children roam about in rags." The crowd shouted, "We know that; she is right, she is right."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

6

Continuing, the defendant said; "Now, that you know what you have to do, prepare yourselves. Long live anarchy!" The defendant also made many references to the French Revolution and to the American Revolution, but he, the witness, at the time, did not think they were material, and he "didn't make copies of them." The defendant also referred to the riots in this country in 1863. The defendant spoke about twenty-five minutes. At times, during the defendant's speech, hats were waved in the air, and the crowd appeared to get very much excited. When the defendant walked across the park, after her speech, she was followed by about fifty or a hundred people. He saw the defendant, about two weeks after that, in a cell in Police Headquarters, in Philadelphia. He had been looking for the defendant between the 21st of August and the time when he found her in Philadelphia. He brought the defendant back to New York.

In cross-examination the witness testified that the notes from which he had read the speech of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*  
**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

7

the defendant were taken at the time of the meeting, and nothing had been added to them thereafter. He was instructed to take down anything of an incendiary nature that was said at that meeting. He was not instructed to arrest persons who made incendiary speeches. He was not in uniform at the time of the meeting. He was not a stenographer. He was not gratified when he heard what he thought was an incendiary speech; he had no interest in the matter, except an official interest. He supposed that he had left out of his notes some parts of the speech; he could not recall which part he had left out. The defendant did not say anything in her English speech that he thought was worthy of recognition in his book. The defendant's German speech was not a perfect German translation of the English speech. He, the witness, was born in this country. He went to a German school, in his youth, and, when he became a policeman, he was on duty in a German section of the city, where he acquired a good deal of German. He did not consider the meeting unlawful until the de-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

8

defendant spoke, in German, and then he thought it was very unlawful. He did not see any unlawful act committed there, aside from mere language; nor did he see any act that was against police discipline. So far as he knew, no arrests were made at the meeting. He had no feeling against the anarchists; but he did not believe in anarchism. He had been frequently detailed to report their meetings, but had never been instructed to arrest any of them. There were not more than twenty-five or thirty people on the platform. He didn't see any one jostled on the platform. He was prepared to take down any incendiary words in the defendant's English speech, had he heard any. If anybody testified that the defendant used incendiary terms in the English speech, he had not heard any such thing. His father and mother were Germans, and his wife was a German.

CHARLES L. SCHAUWECKER, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Roundsman in the Police Department, in charge of the School of Instruction at Police Headquarters. He

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

9

had been a police officer over nineteen years. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when he was ten years of age. He spoke the German language fluently, and could read and write it. He was acquainted, in an official way, with Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Krauch, Heidelberg and McNaught. He was detailed, on the night of the 21st of August, by the acting superintendent, Inspector Conlin, to attend the Union Square meeting. He was on the speakers' stand, at the Plaza. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting in the square. There were eleven speakers, including the chairman. He saw the defendant on that night, and heard her speak. The defendant first spoke in English, for about ten or twelve minutes, and then she changed into German. At that time, he, the witness, was standing a little to the right of the defendant, about four or five feet from her, on the stand from which she was speaking. He saw Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Heidelberg, Von Gerichten, McNaught, and others there. He saw Detective Jacobs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

10

standing behind the defendant, with a note-book in his hand, but he, the witness, was too busy himself to notice whether or not Jacobs was taking notes. He could testify to the defendant's words on that occasion from memory, but he could not remember particularly as to the rotation of the words. He took notes of the defendant's speech, in German, and he had the notes in his possession at the time of the trial. The witness then testified as follows:

"Miss Goldman then opened her German speech by the following words: 'My Friends and Workman: We are here assembled to-night to speak of the way of improving our condition, but with mere speaking we accomplish nothing, if you have no courage.' The speaker here digressed into relating the history of the French Revolution, and the self-sacrifice and courage that it took to bring about the over-throw of the then existing condition; and, after that, she also referred to John Brown and his advocating the abolition of slavery and the self-sacrifice that he was compelled to put up with in order to bring it

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript]. 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

11

about, through the war of the Rebellion, the abolition of slavery and other matters. Also, incidentally, she referred to the matter at Chicago, where the bomb was thrown, and then continued, in referring to the present condition of this assembly, and said, 'You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it; if you do not get it on your demand, take it by force.' During the speech I heard responses from the crowd, such as approving, cheering, and an occasional voice, a little louder than the rest, that would declare they would, and so on, but I paid no special attention to them, because I was too busy keeping track of what she said. Then she continued: 'Go out into the social revolution. Prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with pistols and clubs.' There was another interval of applause and cries, and she continued, 'You can defend yourselves with sticks and stones, if assaulted, and, I say, again, organize and go out and de-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

12

mand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, take it by force; and if you only take bread, it will not help you much. Take all.' There was another interval here of applause, and cries from the crowd, during which time I caught up with her remarks. 'Go to the palaces of the capitalists. Demand your rights, and, if they are not given to you, take them by force. You will be assaulted by the soldiery and the police, and you must be able to defend yourselves. With sticks and with stones prepare yourselves. Either you must do what I tell you or you can go home and lie down quietly and die of hunger. You can't accomplish anything with holding speeches. You must act; and if you want to act, you must prepare yourselves in order to be able to defend yourselves. It is true, you are not prepared, and we know that the police are prepared with weapons. We know also where they are to be obtained. You are living in a time wherein you must act. The law will not fill your empty stomachs. The laws are made for the rich and not for the poor.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
Summary: The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

13

The wealthy live in luxury. Their wives and children have the handsomest and best, while your wives and children are starving and running about in rags. Now that you know what you are to do, prepare yourselves.' Then, with a wave of the hand, she concluded her speech by saying, "May Anarchy live!"

The defendant spoke on that about for about thirty-five minutes. He took notes of one Timmerman, on the same night, and he had testified on Timmerman's trial.

In cross-examination the witness testified that his instructions were to go to the meeting and take down such portions of the speeches, in writing, as would be serviceable as evidence, in case anything unlawful was spoken and the party apprehended. He had no instructions to arrest anybody who spoke in an incendiary manner. He took down the defendant's English speech, but had destroyed the copy, it was of so little importance. He was not a stenographer. He wrote in abbreviated long-hand. The crowd, as a body, was not disorderly. He did not arrest the de-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

14

fendant, because that was no part of his instructions, and his opinion was that an immediate arrest would have provoked acts of disorder.

JOHN L. KRAUCH, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective officer of the Municipal Police, connected with the Central Office. He had been a police officer nine and a half years, and had been connected with the Central Office over two years. He could speak, read and write German. His parents were German. He was detailed to attend the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st of August, 1893. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting. He stood immediately behind Detective Jacobs on that night. He did not make any memorandum of what the defendant said. He thought he could state to the jury, however, what she said. The witness then repeated the speech testified to by the preceding witness, Schauwecker.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had not testified from memory to what

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.  
 Summary: The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

15

the defendant said. After returning to police headquarters, that night, he had taken a copy of Detective Jacobs's notes, and he had refreshed his memory from then from time to time. He was instructed to take notes, and to listen; but he didn't take any notes. When he saw Jacobs taking notes, it occurred to him that he could use Jacobs's notes. There was nothing of an incendiary character in the defendant's English speech, in his opinion. The defendant seemed to be speaking from memory.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Detective Sergeant and had been a Detective Sergeant for nearly fourteen years. He had been connected with the police force twenty-seven years. In consequence of instructions which he received he went, on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, to the meeting at Union Square. He was on the stand until the defendant began to speak, and then he went down among the crowd, because there was so much excitement there. He did not hear what the defendant said; he

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

16

saw her speaking, but he couldn't understand what she said. While the defendant was speaking, he heard persons in the crowd respond, saying, "We ought to do it, and we ought to have done it long ago." "We have earned the money, and we ought to go and take what is coming to us." "The capitalists have all the money. They go around in their satins, and we ought to take it from them," and the crowd threw up their hats and said, "We are starving, and that is the kind of a leader we want. We ought to have had one like that long ago, and we ought to go and do what she says."

In cross-examination the witness testified that some of the remarks were made in German, and some in English. He could understand German, but he could not read it. He was not instructed to take notes or not to take them.

ROBERT McNAUGHT, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective Sergeant, connected with the Detective Bureau. He had been on the police force seventeen years. He

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

17

was detailed to go to the meeting at Union Square, on the night in question. He was on the main stand for a few minutes, and then he went down among the crowd. He understood some German, but his German was very limited. He saw the defendant speaking, but he was not near enough to understand what she was saying. He heard the crowd respond, "She is right, and we must do it. We will do it; we will." There were other things said that he did not understand.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not hear the defendant's English speech. He did not see Jacobs taking notes. He had seen a copy of Roundsman's Schauwecker's notes, at Police Headquarters, and had examined them twice, out of curiosity.

FOR THE DEFENCE, JOSEPH BARONDESS, being duly sworn, testified that he was a cloak-maker, by trade. He remembered having been convicted of a misdemeanor, for which he

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

18

had suffered imprisonment and been pardoned by the Governor. He had secured a permit, from the proper authorities, for the meeting which was held in Union Square. The object of the meeting was to appeal to the local, state and federal government to inaugurate public works for the unemployed. He, the witness, was not present at that meeting on the 21st.

In cross-examination the witness testified that at the time of the trial he was an organizer of the Operators' and Cloakmakers' Union. He had last worked at his trade about three years before the trial. He was a married man and supported his family. He received seven dollars and a half a week as an organizer, but there was no one to take his place. He never extorted money from the firm of Popkin & Marks, Benjamin & Caspary or Fishel Brothers. He remembered being tried in the Court of Oyer & Terminer, found guilty, and sentenced to a year in State prison. He was pardoned by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the District Attorney. He was an anarchist. He believed in living up to the laws

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

19

of the land, and believed in the proper administration of the laws. He had read the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and he believed in them. He was a member of labor organizations, and believed in improving the condition of the toiling masses. He knew the defendant. He knew John Most. He had known the defendant about four years, and had seen her about three or four times during that period. He had never heard the defendant say, in any other speeches to the unemployed, that, if they could not get bread, they would be justified in taking it by force.

EDWARD JOHN TIMMEF, being duly sworn, testified that he was a reporter on the New York Staats Zeitung. He attended the meeting in Union Square, on the night of the 21st of August, in the pursuit of his occupation. He mingled with the crowd before going on the platform; it was a very peaceable crowd. He was on the platform when the defendant spoke. He heard the English speech of the defendant, and took notes of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

20

it. He was a German by birth. He had been a reporter since 1886. Before he was employed by the Staats Zeitung, he was on the New York Volks Zeitung. He heard the defendant's German speech. He took notes of the defendant's English speech, and when the defendant started to speak in German he waited to see whether or not she was simply translating her English speech into German. When the defendant was about half-way through her German speech, he concluded that it was as close a repetition of her English speech as possible, without being literally a translation. While the defendant was speaking, he, the witness, did not hear any of the remarks which Detective Jacobs had testified were made by the crowd, but he thought he would have heard them if they had been made. The defendant spoke in a medium manner, neither very rapidly nor very slowly.

In cross-examination the witness testified that in taking notes he wrote in abbreviated long-hand, and sometimes with stenographic signs intermixed. The New York Volks Zeitung was a paper of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

21

Socialistic tendencies. He, the witness, was certain he belonged to one of the schools of socialism. He was not connected with any Socialistic societies. He did not know the defendant personally. He approved of some of the defendant's utterances. If the defendant said, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force," he would not approve of it. He did not remember seeing Jacobs on the platform that night, nor did he see Heidelberg or Krauch. He did see Officer Schauwecker on the stand. Schauwecker was not taking notes when he, the witness, saw him. He remembered hearing the defendant say that the workingmen's stomachs were empty, that they should be filled with bread, and that they ought to get bread and have bread, and if they could not get it by easy measures they should take it by forcible measures.

EDWARD BRADY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a compositor.

He was at the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st. He was a German. He read and spoke Ger-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

22

man fluently. He went to the meeting with the defendant. He heard the defendant's English and German Speeches. So far as he could remember, there was no difference in the spirit of the speeches. He heard common expressions of approval from the assembled people. He had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs. He heard some of the sentences which Jacobs had testified to, at the meeting, but it seemed to him, the witness, that the defendant's language was misconstrued and contorted by the officers. He did not hear the defendant utter any threat at the meeting.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had been in this country twelve months. He had printing office of his own, and did any kind of printing that he could get. He printed a paper for a society of working men; he did not know who wrote the articles for the paper, but it was a Socialistic paper. He was an anarchist. He had known the defendant about six months. He made her acquaintance in a saloon in Fifth street, where Anarchists were.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

23

in the habit of meeting. He saw about half a dozen anarchists at the Union Square meeting, whom he recognized. He had heard the defendant say some of the things which Schauwecker testified she had said. The defendant did not say that the people would do right if they went to the palaces of the capitalists and took anything that they could get. The defendant spoke as though prophesying, "If certain things would happen, then the people would be compelled to do such and such a thing." He did not hear the defendant say, "I tell you again, organize; go and demand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, then take it by force. If you take bread alone, it will not help you; take everything. March to the palaces of the capitalists and demand your rights. If they are not given to you, take them by force." He did not hear the defendant say anything about getting weapons. He heard some persons in the crowd shout, "Bravo!" He did not hear any one in the crowd say, "She is right; we will do it." He did not remember seeing Officer Jacobs writing on that

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

24

night. He had not read the Constitution of the United States or of the state of New York.

EDWARD JOHN THIMME, being recalled for further cross-examination,

testified that he had a copy of the Staats Zeitung of August 22 in his possession. He reported the story of the Union Square meeting for that paper.

. In the report of the defendant's English speech was the following language: "You demand bread, and, if you cannot get it in a peaceable way, you will get it by force. Unite, and take it by force, if you cannot get it peaceably."....."Again, if you cannot get bread, take it by force." That language was contained in the English speech, notwithstanding the testimony of the detectives that they had heard nothing incendiary in the English speech.

EMMA GOLDMAN, THE DEFENDANT, being duly sworn, testified, in her own

behalf, that she had lived in this country eight years. She had delivered many public speeches in this country. She was in the habit of preparing her

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

25

speeches and committing them to memory. She had written out the German speech which she delivered on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, and she had memorized it. She had made notes of the English speech which she delivered on that night, before she went to the meeting. There was not very much difference between the English speech and the German speech. She had been requested by several of the unemployed to speak at that meeting. She saw Detective Jacobs at the meeting. She had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs, on the stand; she denied everything that he said, it was not true. She was arrested in Philadelphia. She left New York on Tuesday, the 22nd of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and went to Philadelphia. She went to Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a union and delivering a lecture. She had had that purpose in her mind before the 21st of August. She was not paid for her speeches. She did not leave New York from any apprehension of arrest. She was arrested, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 31st of August.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

26

She was willing to return to New York without the formality of a requisition, but she was held to await a requisition. The defendant then read, from manuscript, in German, the following, which she stated was the speech delivered by her, in German, on the night in question, and which was written on the Sunday preceding the 21st:

"I see thousands of working men and working women before me who are assembled, driven by a common necessity. Hunger does not make any difference between nations --no, there is no difference between nations and races-- and the cry of hunger re-echoes now in all the cities of America. Hunger is the incentive for workingmen since the millionaires are uttering sounds of abolishing them and the riots caused by hunger are repeating themselves oftener and oftener. Certain demagogues want to persuade us that the Silver bill is the cause of the crisis, but the Silver bill is only one of the links of the long chain of the system of spoliation. They want to throw before us a morsel of bread. They want to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

27

give us alms. They want to give us alms in order to quell our excitement, but alms are not the means by which the capitalistic class can abolish need. The needs of the working class are not caused by universal improvidence but by the unequal sub-division of goods, in so far as private property is concerned. A small group of oppressors, idle people, , have seated themselves above the proletariat and they suck the blood from their veins. The monopolists, the rich people, are those who command all the treasures of the earth and who use the workingmen only as an animal-- a beast of burden and the discouraged classes are the victims of such injustice. In this country nature has arrayed everything which is beautiful and magnificent for the benefit of the whole of mankind, and men have only to reach for and take everything which they need for the satisfaction of their wants, but a band of thieves stands by the State and by the Church and has taken everything to themselves, and you, workingmen, get nothing, only toil, year in and year out and carry the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

28

burden until you lose all your strength and until you drop down dead. Everything which is true and great to you you sacrifice to your despoilers. Your daughters and sons are like flowers who lose their freshness. They wither in the factories and your women are compelled to sell themselves in the street because you are not able to support your families. Nevertheless you have borne your misery with patience as long as you had a piece of bread, and now they take from you the very last thing and while you are starving your persecutors and tormentors are seated at a big table drinking champagne and squandering enormous amounts of money for their pleasures and servants. What for is there here a police? Look at them, those well-fed representatives of the others -- how they are flourishing their clubs and how they lay in wait in order to throw themselves upon you at the first opportunity and kill you, but you ain't yet entirely deprived of all your strength by hunger. You still are possessed of your energy, of your courage, and you ought

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

29

to gather up yourselves. You can not allow yourselves to be patiently killed. Think of your wives and children. There are yet those who advise you to keep patient and to go for alms. Already, for a time, did you allow yourselves to be led by the nose by demagogues and to be held as fools but you can not have been degraded as much as to go and ask for alms because to become a mendicant is to a degradation both to men and women, and it is the desire of your oppressors to degrade you and to have you appear as idle people and mendicants. No, workmen, you ought to protect what belongs to you -- what you yourselves have produced, and, in the first place, you ought to take bread, to procure bread in order to quench your momentary needs. Workmen, you must demand what belongs to you. Go forth into the streets where the rich dwell, before the palaces of your dominators because these dominators which otherwise are courageous, when they see you stand there single, they tremble before you as soon as they see you united and through your loud and energetic de-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

30

mands now we can see by the times those harmless people will be compelled to provide work for you. Why should they not do it? Workingmen were the delight of the poet Schiller for it was labor who attacked tyranny when the oppressed one could nowhere find right and justice. When the burden becomes insupportable, then he lifts up his hand with confidence towards the sky, or heaven, and he takes down from above -- he is as indestructible as the stars themselves. The pains of hunger know no boundaries or of no limits. If your deprecators are not to help you then you will know how to find other means to procure bread, because you can not for a long time suffer under the pangs of hunger. But again, you have satisfied your hunger. Even then, you remain slaves, workingmen, and as long as you remain slaves the times will never change, not for the momentary satisfaction of hunger, but we are driven to distraction by the cause of hunger and this cause resides in slavery and in the spoliation of the people. We ought to deliver ourselves

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

31

from our tyrants and dominators, because man is happy only when he is free and such happiness would only go down through a struggle with a people dispossessed of their rights and their oppressors. By means of the social revolution there is a possibility of a distribution of private property of state and Church for the benefit and the peace of the whole of mankind, and you unemployed, unite under the folds of a great banner and liberty will be your watchword."

The only reason she had for going to that meeting was to tell the unemployed the real reason for their starvation. She had no intention of creating a riot. She did not hear any ejaculations or exclamations from the crowd, except cheering and applause.

In cross-examination the defendant testified that she did not believe in a Supreme Being; she was an atheist. She was twenty-five years of age, and was born in Russia. She left Russia because her parents did, and for no other reason.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

32

She first came to New York to live in 1888. The first house she lived in in New York was in East Broadway, where she had a furnished room. After that she went to live in 44th street, with several young ladies. She was married, but had been separated from her husband six or seven years. An anarchist, Berkman, also lived in the house in 44th street. She knew that Berkman was the man who shot Frick, in Pittsburgh. She was an anarchist. She understood anarchism to be "the establishment of a system without government of any kind, and perfect liberty to every individual to enjoy their life and cultivate their abilities as well as the attainment of the highest knowledge." She did not believe in any laws whatever. She knew John Most, and believed that he was a good agitator and educator. She knew that Most was an anarchist. She heard Timmermann speak on the night of the 21st of August, and she approved of all she heard him say. She knew that he had been tried and convicted, but she did not believe that justice had been done to him. She did

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

33

not receive any money for the lectures which she delivered. She was a dress-maker, by trade, and she worked at that. Her income was from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week. Previous to her arrest she lived at 266 East 16th street. Her father and mother were not anarchists; they believed in a Supreme Being. She had two brothers, and a sister. Her sister was a socialist. Her brothers and sister lived in Rochester, New York. She did not know of any existing government which agreed with her views. She had read the Constitution of the United States. In answer to a question as to whether or not she believed in the Constitution of the United States, she replied: "If it should be quoted as it is there, I would believe in it, more or less." She had also read the Constitution of the State of New York, which she believed in, but she did not believe that the people lived up to it. Although she did not know positively that she was to be called upon to speak on the night in question, she expected to be, and, therefore, she had prepared her speech. She

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

34

always reduced her speeches to writing, before delivering them. She had made four or five speeches during the financial disturbance, and had prepared a different speech for each occasion. Various branches of industry were represented at the meeting on the night of the 21st of August. She destroyed the manuscript of speeches which she did not give for publication. She had the manuscript of the speech which she delivered on the 19th. She preserved the manuscript of that speech, because she thought it would be published in some of their papers. She could not recite the speech from memory at the time of the trial. She did not say, at the meeting on the 21st: "You want bread, and who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it. If you do not get it at your demand, take it by force." She said exactly what was contained in the speech which she had testified to delivering, and she did not say anything else. She did not say anything that would inflame the minds of the people there assembled. She did not conclude

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

35

her remarks by saying, "May anarchy live!" When she said, in her German speech, on the night of the 21st, "A band of thieves, sustained by Church and State, have taken everything," she meant that the monopolists and capitalists robbed the poor of what belonged to them. She thought if the unemployed were to organize and unite and march through the streets, to let the city authorities and the rich see their misery, that they would be compelled, by seeing their misery, and the great number of the unemployed, to help them. If the unemployed saw fit to rise up and violate the law, she would not encourage them, but she would not keep them back, because she had no right to do so. She knew that anarchists looked upon her with respect, but the anarchists did not compose all the unemployed of New York. She did not know that the people in the lower walks of life looked up to her with respect. If she saw those people banded together, to commit an unlawful act, she would not stop them. She thought if the tyrants would not give the unemployed bread or employment, starvation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

36

would drive them into taking bread, wherever they could find it. She remembered the Haymarket riots in Chicago; she did not think the anarchists threw the bomb which killed the officers; she thought the police themselves threw the bomb. She approved of the agitation of the anarchists at that time in Chicago. By "the tyrants" she meant the representatives of government, the rich, the monopolists, the upholders of any state -- Vanderbilt, Gould, &c. She did not believe in the police system of this country, although she believed that, "under the present system, policemen might be necessary." She thought there was a great prejudice against her, as an anarchist. The peroration of her speech was, "Unite under the folds of the red banner, and then there will be liberty or death, and let that be your watch-word." By that, she meant that the people of education should become anarchists, and demand their rights under the flag of anarchy. There was no liberty in this country. She did say, in her English speech, "I would first appeal to the American work-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

37

ingmen. If Jefferson and Paine, who fought for freedom, Wendell Phillips and John Brown were here to see your misery, they would be ashamed of their country. You have Senators and congressman, who live in luxury, while you have nothing to eat. Their children live in grand style; their wives and mistresses wear silks and diamonds. You have thought that the liberty of America gives you freedom and liberty. Now you know how very much mistaken you have been. You are not free citizens. You are worse than black slaves. Americans, if you really want to be free citizens, take your rights into your own hands. Go and fight with your brothers, no matter if they are foreigners. You are starving, as well as they. Don't be prejudiced against these poor people who have come to this country. They are not responsible for the prevailing conditions. The capitalist class is responsible. The capitalist system is near its ruin." She did not say, in that speech, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force." The report of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

38

speech was substantially correct, with the exception that she did not tell the people to take it by force. She did not tell the people to go out into the social revolution; that was impossible. She did not know the witness Thimme personally. After reading the report which he wrote, and which was published in the Staats Zeitung the next day, she said that it was substantially correct, except that it stated that she said, "If they do not give it to you peaceably, take it by force," and she had said nothing of the kind. One of the purposes for which she went to Philadelphia was to organize a group of anarchists for their newspaper, THE SOLIDARITY. She delivered a speech in Philadelphia on the night of the 28th. She had read in the newspapers that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, and she intended to return to New York as soon as she had finished in Philadelphia. The party at whose house she stopped in Philadelphia, was an anarchist; she would not give his name. She believed in the use of dynamite, if the time should come for it. She did not expect

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

39

to live long enough to see the time come for the use of bombs, and she couldn't tell whether she would use them or not.

In re-direct-examination the defendant testified that she was not divorced from her husband; they had only separated. She was on good terms with her parents. She believed that there is a moral law which "obligates us not to misuse the liberty of the next one, not to do any harm to the one, nor to hurt him, or, at least, not to do any harm whatever to the person and to try by all possible means to help the next one, and to help as much as possible for the benefit of the other." She did not believe in murder, or theft, nor that which the laws of this country or the laws of any country make criminal. The press misrepresented anarchists, by trying to represent them as murderers, thieves and robbers, and as if they were only desirous of taking all the money of the capitalists and putting it in their own pockets. She did not believe in that. She denied the words that Officer Jacobs put into

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

40

her mouth, although she did not deny the ideas. She wished it to be understood that she did not tell the workmen to do anything at present, or to do it later, but she simply said that their terrible condition of starvation would drive them to do this and that.

In re-cross-examination the defendant testified that she approved of the course that was taken by the Communists, in France, in 1871. Her object in going to all these meetings and addressing the meetings was that it was simply the use of her right of free speech, as she understood it had been granted here to every man and woman, and she had no other object than to use her right of free speech, and she knew it was honorable to use the right of free speech, so she did, and she had not done anything unlawful against the Constitution of the United States.

MORRIS STEINBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a clothing cutter. He was at the meeting in Union Square

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

41

on the night of the 21st of August, and stood in front of the platform. He heard the defendant's English speech and also her German speech. He understood German. He was a native of Roumania. He did not hear the defendant say anything about using force. The defendant said, "You know you are hungry; it is your duty to go to the administration and ask all these men to give you work or bread; if they will refuse, they will be to blame, for starvation will drive you to take it yourselves." He heard applause, but he didn't hear any such expressions as "We will;" or "We agree to that."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he worked for Michael Stein & Co., Rochester. He had been laid off by them three months before the trial, at which time he had come to New York. He had tried to get work at every clothing house in New York. He had not known the defendant in Rochester. He was not an anarchist. He did not believe of what the defendant said, if she advised the people to violate the law. He was not on speaking terms

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

42

with the defendant on the night of the 21st of August. He had heard that the defendant was accused of advising the people to take things by force, and he hadn't heard anything like that, and so he had gone to the defendant's counsel and offered his services as a witness. He had not spoken to a man of the name of Jacoblosky concerning the testimony which he was to give. He had gone to the meeting of the unemployed because he was out of employment. He had written a letter to Rochester, and the firm had sent him word that they would give him work as soon as they could.

JULIUS NACHUMSOHM, being duly sworn, testified that he was a furrier. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He stood about ten or twelve feet in front of the speakers' stand. He heard the defendant speak. He was a German. He did not hear the defendant say, "Live Anarchy!" He was out of employment at the time of the meeting, because he could not get work. He did not hear the defendant

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

43

advise the people to take bread by force. He heard applause and cheers, but he did not hear any of the remarks testified to by the detectives.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had never spoken to the defendant in his life. At the time of the meeting he was working for Hillin & Co., 53 East Broadway. The defendant did not use the word "force." The defendant said, "Should starvation compel you to take bread, you will not be to blame for it." The report published in the New York Staats Zeitung was incorrect, notwithstanding the fact that the witness Thimme had written it and testified to its correctness. The German and English speeches were similar, but not exactly the same.

IN REBUTTAL, DAVID G. BAILEY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a newspaper reporter and was a reporter on the 21st of August, 1893. He was connected with the New York World. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He heard the de-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York.— 45 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

44

defendant speak that night, and made stenographic minutes of her speech. He had not the notes at the time of the trial; after transcribing the notes, he destroyed them. The report in the World was a correct transcript of his notes. The defendant said, "If you cannot get bread peaceably, take it by force."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not understand German. It was the English speech which was published in the World, and not the German speech. The defendant's German speech was translated to him by a young Hebrew boy, whom he employed. The translation given to him by the boy substantially agreed with that testified to by Detective Jacobs. He did not agree with Jacobs when Jacobs testified that there was nothing incendiary in the defendant's English speech. The speech which the defendant had testified to as being the one which she delivered on the night in question, in German, did not correspond with the translation of her speech which was made to him that night, on the stand, by his interpreter. He absolutely remem-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. Emma Goldman: [Trial Transcript] 1893 Oct. 4 / Court of General Sessions of the Peace, City and County of New York. — 45 p. ; 28 x.22 cm.  
*Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.*

**Summary:** The Court of General Sessions prepares a non-verbatim transcript of the testimony in Goldman's 1893 trial for unlawful assembly.

45

bered that the defendant finished her speech with, "Hoch die Anarchy!" and he asked Jacobs what that meant, and Jacobs told him that it meant, "Long live Anarchy!" He had a distinct recollection about that.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People v. Jacob Kersner: Minutes of Session, 1894 June 12 [government transcript] / [Onandago County Court?] Syracuse, N.Y. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** The Bureau of Immigration copies the court records of Jacob Kersner's 1894 grand larceny conviction in Syracuse, N.Y., to use at his denaturalization.

**Notes:** Enclosed as Exhibit 8 with 830214153.

(Page 4. Copy in re. Kersner case continued).

MINUTES OF SESSION, BOOK 103, PAGE 320,  
OF ONANDAGO COUNTY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK,  
JUNE 12, COURT SESSIONS, 1894.

-----  
The People, :  
vs. : Indicted for grand larceny,  
JACOB KERSNER. : first degree.  
-----

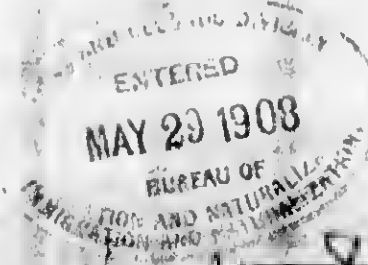
The defendant having been duly arraigned and having withdrawn his former plea of not guilty, pleads that he is guilty to Grand Larceny, second degree.  
-----

JUNE 18. Page 325.

The People,  
vs.  
JACOB KERSNER.

334 Defendant having been indicted at the May Oyer and Terminer, 1894, for the crime of Grand Larceny in the first degree, in having on the 15th day of November, 1893, at the City of Syracuse, in this County, did feloniously embezzle and appropriate to his own use the sum of Six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680), belonging to the Mutual One Year Benefit Order with intent then and there feloniously to deprive said Order of the use and benefit thereof, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity, and having been duly arraigned and pleaded not guilty and having withdrawn his former plea and pleaded guilty to Grand Larceny in the second degree, he is this 18th day of June, 1894, sentenced to be imprisoned in the Onandago County Penitentiary at Hard Labor, for the term of one year and six months.

(Defendant on oath says he was born in Washington, is 29 years of age and a bookkeeper by occupation.)



BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Certificate of Citizenship, 1894 Oct. 13 [of Abraham Goldman (copy certified on Oct. 16, 1919)] / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County Court. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Copy of 810113067.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice  
Central File Number 186233-13 (Section 3).

## Certificate of Citizenship,

United States of America.



State of New York, } ss.  
Monroe County.

Be it Remembered, That on the 13th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand ~~five~~ <sup>eight</sup> hundred Ninety four ( 1894 ) Abraham Goldman late of Russia at that time of Rochester in the State of New York aforesaid, appeared in the County Court (the said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a Seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requisitions of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto; and the said Abraham Goldman having hereunto produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said Acts required; thereupon, it was Ordered by the said Court that he be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, The Seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed, this 10th day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred Nineteen.

By the Court,

*James L. Hotchkiss*  
Clerk.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880224001.



RECEIVED  
23 SEP 1895  
DÜSSELDORF

52.  
 1872  
 33

Sp. 44 *Chalcid. commun.* 12/9

[illegible]

Ein  
 von einem Mann besessener  
 Baum  
 dasselbe, das man für die Frucht der  
 Fruchtbarkeit hält.

Contributions

300 *2000*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Les Anarchistes à Londres— 28 cm. In L'Autorité (Sept. 17, [18]95) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: L'Autorité reports on a big anarchist meeting held at the South Place Institute in London to present the American revolutionary, Emma Goldman. Amy Morant and Louise Michel also spoke.

Notes: In French.

BA 1186

*L'Autorité*

## Les anarchistes à Londres

Une grande réunion anarchiste a été tenue avant-hier soir, à Londres, dans la salle de South-Place-institute, près Finsbury circus. Il s'agissait de présenter aux compagnons la révolutionnaire américaine Emma Goldman.

Emma Goldman, une forte brune de trente ans, aux traits énergiques, à la voix puissante, a fait le procès des magistrats des Etats-Unis. Après elle, miss Amy C. Morant, jolie blonde à la physionomie très douce, a rappelé quelle lutte elle soutient depuis plusieurs années contre la politique du parti ouvrier indépendant, qui a, on le sait, des tendances socialistes.

Louise Michel a parlé un peu de tout : des scandales du Panama, du procès des Chemins de fer du Sud, de l'expédition de Madagascar, et a abordé la dernière actualité, en examinant le cas de Léon Bouteiller, arrêté au moment où il venait de lancer une bombe chez le Baron de Rothschild.

Pour Louise Michel, l'attentat de Léon Bouteiller est une comédie imaginée par la police. « C'est un scénario mal agencé », a-t-elle déclaré ; quand nous monterons la vraie pièce, nous la ferons mieux que ça. Elle a ajouté que l'heure approchait de la révolution définitive et que les peuples de race latine, opprimés depuis plus longtemps que les autres, donneraient au monde l'exemple et le signal de la révolte.

On se montrait dans la salle l'anarchiste Cohen, installé à Londres depuis son expulsion de France.

Cette réunion est la dernière où Louise Michel se sera fait entendre à Londres. Elle se trouve en ce moment en pourparlers avec un spéculateur américain qui se propose de l'emmener aux Etats-Unis et dans l'Amérique du Sud pour y faire une série de conférences anarchistes qui lui seraient payées au pied de cent francs par soirée, frais de voyage et d'hôtel payés pour elle et sa nièce Charlotte, qui partage son existence depuis plusieurs années. Louise Michel a l'intention de consacrer le produit de cette tournée à établir des foyers d'hébergement où les révolutionnaires du continent recevront en arrivant à Londres le vivre et le couvert, la niche et la niche, jusqu'au moment où ils auront pu se procurer du travail.

Le départ de Louise Michel est fixé provisoirement au mois de décembre.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

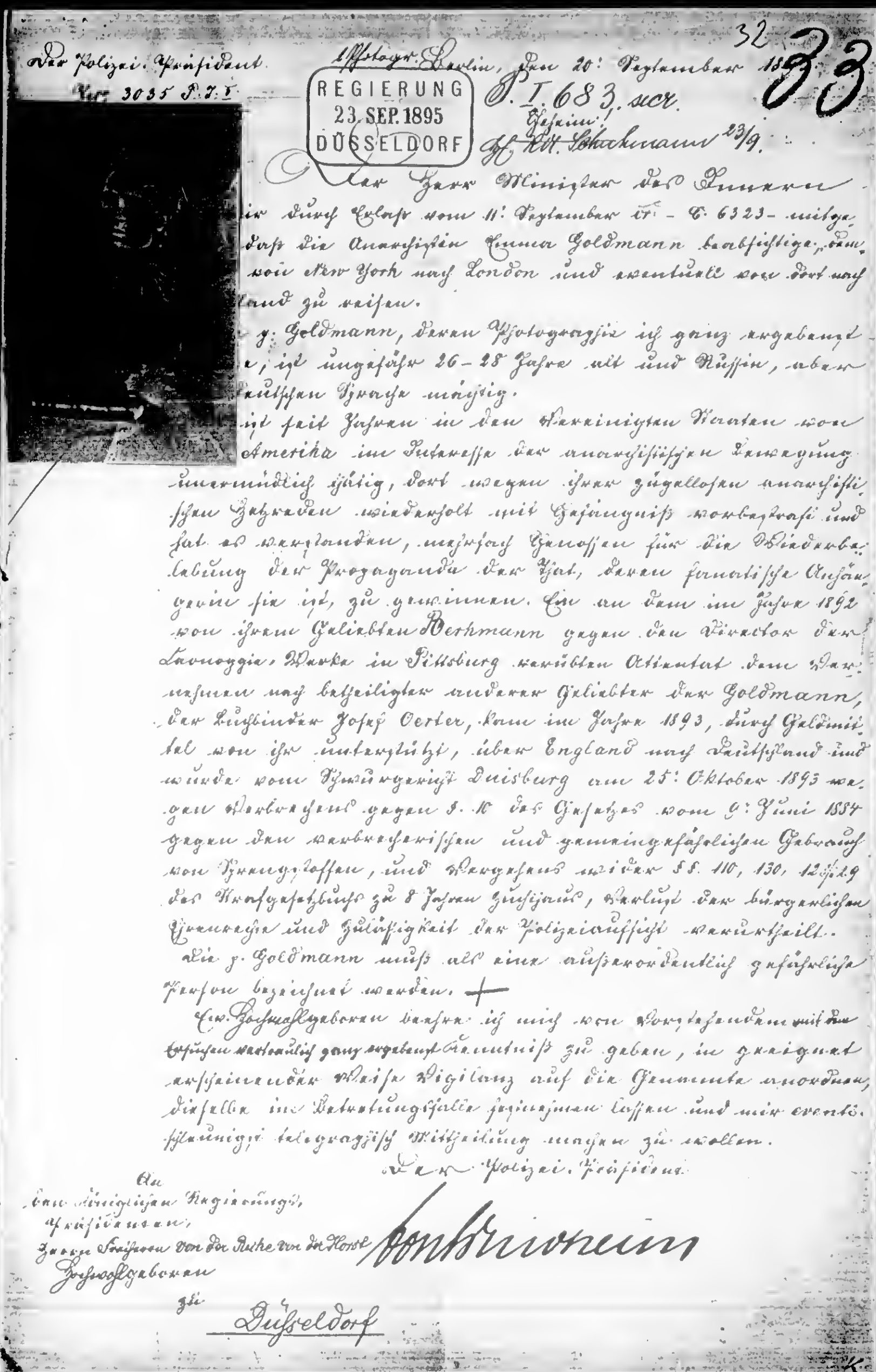
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1895 Sept. 20, Berlin [to] Herrn Freiherr von der Recke von der Horst, Koeniglichen Regierungspraesident, Dusseldorf [Germany] / von Windheim, Polizeipraesident. — 1 p. ; 28 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Hauptstaatsarchiv Dusseldorf.

**Summary:** The chief of police informs the local head of state of Goldman's planned trip to London and possibly Germany. He explains why she is a dangerous person and asks for permission to arrest her if she comes to Germany.

**Notes:** In German.













# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1895 Oct. 9, D[usseldorf] [Germany to] Oberbuergermeister [draft] / [Herr? Freiherr? von? der? Recke? von? der? Horst? Regierungspraesident?].—  
2 p.; 28 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Hauptstaatsarchiv Dusseldorf.

**Summary:** The Dusseldorf head of state notifies the mayors of various German cities of Goldman's arrival in London. He includes copies of Goldman's photograph, so they can notify him if she comes to Germany.

**Notes:** In German. Follow-up to 880224004. For photograph, see 880224001.

In P I 727 sec

ff

9/10 1895

An die Herren Oberbuergermeister  
zu Dusseldorf, Barmen,  
Elberfeld, Remscheid,  
Duisburg, Essen, Gre-  
feld, an die Herren  
Landrathen zu  
Tobingen u. Oberhausen

gilt

ausw. 9/10.  
ab 10. mit 1. Stab

zugewandt  
Gef. m.

Ich habe die Ehre, Sie zu  
benachrichtigen, dass meine  
Abreise am 25. d. Mts.  
(P I 683 sec) mit  
meiner Photographie der  
Ankunft in Goldman  
mit dem Bismarck an-  
gekauft worden, dass ich  
vor einiger Zeit in London  
eingetroffen, und mit der  
eigenen Ankunft in der  
Bibliothek gestanden ist, die  
Bibliothek in Glasgow  
enthalten ist.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1895 Oct. 9, D[usseldor]f [Germany to] Oberbuergermeister [draft] / [Herr? Freiherr? von? der? Recke? von? der? Horst? Regierungspraesident?].— 2 p.; 28 × 21 cm.

2 p.; 28 x 21 cm. —  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Hauptstaatsarchiv Dusseldorf.

**Summary:** The Dusseldorf head of state notifies the mayors of various German cities of Goldman's arrival in London. He includes copies of Goldman's photograph, so they can notify him if she comes to Germany.

**Notes:** In German. Follow-up to 880224004. For photograph, see 880224001

normin fort und fort normin.  
 fiefel dummigst may  
 thetfland bayern ind.  
 die pphungst der  
 Goldmann <sup>voll</sup> ~~man~~ der mofe.  
 geoffen fin.

✓ 88 B

per not. gebleiben müssen  
der beiden Koffer. Auch  
beim letzten Aufbruch  
3 weitere Koffer übrig,  
die, falls wir das Haus  
verlassen, wir <sup>zu verkaufen</sup> mit  
der Goldmann und  
Kaufmann verkaufen,  
für den wir den für  
den jungen Herrn zu  
zu verkaufen. Doch  
man muss warten  
sollen.

Yr  
L. W. G.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1895 Nov. 14 / Bornibus [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Bornibus reports that Matha, Leballeur, Faure, Dave, and a young woman wearing glasses met Louise Michel at the train station.

Notes: In French.

BA 1186

Bornibus 3662 Paris, le 14 Novembre



Parmi les premières personnes arrivées à la gare pour recevoir Louise Michel, on a remarqué <sup>322 145</sup> Matha, <sup>322 712</sup> Leballeur et une jeune dame, portant longcrin, qu'on croit être la compagne de Faure.

Matha avait retenu à l'avance deux fiacres fermés; il a dit que Louise Michel ne venait que pour quelques jours et que Rochefort, qu'il avait vu le matin même, s'était montré très gentil.

Sébastien Faure <sup>302 784</sup> cherche à obtenir les concours de Louise Michel pour trois ou quatre réunions au bénéfice du journal "L'Éclair" mais, en attendant qu'elle ait fait connaître sa réponse, il est sur d'avoir, Samedi prochain, une salle comble au Troisième Mue Hall, et de faire une belle recette.

On a vu à la porte de la gare, le compagnon <sup>8601</sup> Dave, qui habite Londres depuis 1884, venant d'Allemagne, où il avait purgé une condamnation à 5 ans de forteresse pour agitation anarchiste.

Grand ami de Nève, act<sup>l</sup> décidé il était chef du Club anarchiste Allemand et dirigeait le mouvement à Londres.

Il faillit se faire arrêter, il y a 9 ans, pour fabrication d'engins chez un ami dans Cleveland Street, mais fut prévenu en temps par Miss Wilson, directrice du journal Anglais "The Anarchist" qui, elle-même, avait été informée par un

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1895 Nov. 14 / Bornibus [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32. x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Bornibus reports that Matha, Leballeur, Faure, Dave, and a young woman wearing glasses met Louise Michel at the train station.

**Notes:** In French.

BA 1786

employé des postes que des agents internationaux  
allaient opérer des arrestations.

Une perquisition eut lieu le lendemain chez  
Darr et Nér, mais rien ne fut découvert.

Il est très lié avec Most, agitateur allemand,  
directeur du journal "la Freiheit", de New York.

Dave, qui est né en Belgique, est expulsé de France, néanmoins, il obtint il y a 8 ans, sur la recommandation de Wilson, un sauf conduit pour aller à Chenonceaux, pays de sa femme.

Le compagnon était avec Pietske à la tête du groupe qui tua d'un coup de poignard, M.<sup>r</sup> Rumff, Chef de la Police de Francfort s/Mein.

On va essayer de faire accepter une invitation à Louise Michel et à son amie Charlotte, qu'on connaît très bien.

A toutes fins utiles on signale l'ar-  
rivée à Paris d'un Français nommé Duon  
Perrin, se disant Américain et parlant  
très bien l'Anglais.

Un mois 1/2 et descendu à l'hôtel Continental.

Il a la spécialité de faire paraître des inser-  
tions offrant un emploi de 25 livres sterling  
par mois, se fait verser 2 livres pour l'enregistre-  
ment du contrat, puis disparaît après avoir fait un  
certain nombre de dupes.

Il est en ce moment très lié avec Jules Morel  
"des Châtiments" qu'il rencontre tous les soirs au café  
Riche - signallement : laisse pousser moustaches et favoris -  
vêtu d'un pardessus gris à taille col de velours - Bottines.

Nov 18 1894



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, 1898? (cover page)] / Ministerium des Innern. —  
1 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry's cover page for their file on Goldman notes that since January 13, 1906, her file is with that of Berkman.

Notes: In German. For enclosed documents, see 890301004 through 890301020.

Deutsches Zentralarchiv

Aufzeichnungen pp.

des

Königlichen Ministeriums des Innern

Berlin.

Abtheilung C.B.

betreffend Emma Goldman

seit dem 13. Juni 1906 verlegt. Berkman

(Herausgegeben von Alexander Berkman P. 329)

Enthält:

17 Blätter

Acta P. No. 94.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE







# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm, In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (Feb. 5, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

**Summary:** The German Interior Ministry clips Goldman's account of her speaking tour through the United States in the fall of 1897. The article, written for *Sturm* in New York, is reprinted in a Berlin paper. The first article describes her arrest in Providence, R.I.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301005 through 890301008.

1

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*  
No 6. *Sturm*. 15. Febr. 1898.

to hell with them" wurden von allen Seiten laut. Es wäre faherlich zu einem gehörigen Zusammenstoß zwischen Polizei und Volk gekommen, wenn nicht vier uniformierte Bullhoggens mich mit rauher Gewalt in einen Patrolwagen gepackt und sich mit diesem großen Verbrecher dem Staube gemacht hätten. Auf der Polizeistation angekommen, fragte ich den Kapitan, weshalb ich eigentlich verhaftet worden bin. Sie wurden verhaftet, weil Sie Emma Goldman sind. Eine derartige Antwort hätte ich natürlich nicht erwartet, wie sollte ich auch erwarten, daß man in diesem Lande soweit gekommen ist, um den Namen meines Namens halber zu verhaften? Einen amerikanischen Schergen begreiflich zu machen, daß ein Name unmöglich ein Verbrechen oder ein Vergehen zu sich schließen kann, schien mir in dieser Situation überflüssig und ich ließ mich in störrischer Nahe auf mein Nachquartier bringen, nämlich auf eine schmutzige Zelle. Der Mobilar aus einer Polabank und einem gewöhnlichen Bett bestand. Ich war sehr müde und an derartige Verhältnisse schon gewöhnt, wurde ich gewiß sehr bald in einen Schlaf verfallen sein, wenn nicht in der anstehenden Nacht die Frau in einem fort geweint und geklammert hätte. Die Kerle gingen auf und ab und riefen mit lauter Stimme: Meine sechs Kinder, mein kleines Baby, was wird dir zu trinken geben, mein armer kleiner Mann, laß mich zu meinem Kinderchen, geh zu meinem geliebten Baby! So ging es die ganze Nacht. Ich suchte die Frau zu beruhigen und fing ein Gespräch mit ihr an. Es stellte sich heraus, daß ihre Mann sehr unglücklich und arbeitslos war, daß sie sechs Kinder habe, von welchen das älteste vierzehn, das jüngste ein Jahr alt ist, daß sie in ihrer Verzweiflung, bei einem Arbeiter für den sie früher gewaschen, ein Brod und eine Kanne kondensierte Milch vom Esche nahm und dabei erwischt wurde. Welchen Einbruch diese traurige Geschichte auf mich machte, kann man sich leicht vorstellen.

Es ist nichts Neues, daß man den einsperren, der einen Haub Brot nahm, während solche die Millionen haben, als angelegene Bürger, fromme Christen und als Sozialmänner dastanden. Auch ist es nichts Neues, daß Tausende hungern, zerlumpt und verzweifelt umherstreifen, ohne zu wissen, wo sie ihr Haupt hinlegen sollen. Man wird abgehört, wenn man sich jahrelang mit der Arbeiterfrage befaßt, menschliches Elend in allen seinen Stufen kennen gelernt hat. Man liest die läghen Berichte über Not, Elend und Verbrechen und man mag selten Rasse, froh, daß man vorläufig nicht mit einer jener Unglücklichen ist, denen halber oder unter einer dieser einen ja auch dasselbe Schicksal überkommen, die Verzweiflung dieser Frau, das Bitten um Hilfe der Mutter um ihre kleinen, hatte einen tiefen Eindruck auf mich. Dabei, was hilft das Mühen, wenn man ohnmächtig hilflos ist, preisgegeben der Willkür und der Gewalt, ich wagte es nicht, der Frau Trost anzusprechen, weil dieselbe unter solchen Umständen mit Hohn geantwortet hätte.

Am nächsten Morgen wurde ich mit andern unschuldigen Gefangenen dieses wohnlichen Hauses vor den Richter geführt, der mich nach den üblichen Fragen, ob ich schuldig oder nicht schuldig, unter Verhaftung stelle, und dieselbe nicht gleich befreigeschafft werden sollte, wurde.

Der arme Sunderin wieder abgeführt. Um eine Uhr führte man mich zum Mayor nach der Hall, der mich mit der Frage empfing, ob ich schwören möchte, in den nächsten drei Monaten nicht in Providence zu sprechen, damit würde er mich freilassen. Ich bedauerte dann, daß ich weder schwören

noch etwas versprechen kann; zu seiner Beruhigung aber konnte ich ihm sagen, daß ich mich auf einer Tour nach dem Westen befände, die mich ohne dies verhindern würde, in der nächsten Zeit Providence mit meinem Besuch zu bereichern. Daraufhin ließ mich der Ortspascha laufen, im Grunde genommen war er froh, mich los zu sein, da meine Verhaftung sehr viel Unwillen und Proteste hervorrief und gar nichts vorlag, um eine Anklage gegen mich erheben zu können.

Hatten die Zeitungen schon vorher spaltenlange Berichte über die Verhaftungen gebracht, so waren sie am Tage nach meiner Verhaftung voll von sensationellen Geschichten. Das Resultat der Komödie war, daß viele Leute, den in Providence bestehenden anarchischen Gruppen beizutreten, die Verhaftungen sehr gut besucht sind und in allen Kreisen über den Anarchismus und Emma Goldman diskutiert wird, eine propagandistische Bewegung, die der Polizei von Providence zu verdanken ist. Wir haben die paar Stunden Arrest nichts geschadet, im Gegenteil, ich bin um eine Erfahrung reicher geworden.

Arreste und Kerkerzellen mögen ja unter Umständen als annehmbare Unterkunftsorte betrachtet werden, ist man in denselben doch vor den Unilden des Wetters geschützt. Wie es mit der täglichen Verpflegung aussteht, ist eine andere Frage. In der Providence'schen Polizeistation beispielsweise können die Gefangenen nicht über schlechte Kost klagen, weil sie einfach gar nichts zu essen bekommen. Wird jemand am Nachmittag oder Abend verhaftet, so bringt man ihn erst am nächsten Morgen vor den Richter, der den Angeklagten entweder unter Bürgschaft entläßt oder denselben eine Geld- oder Gefängnisstrafe auferlegt. Hat nun der Gefangene nicht das nötige Geld, um sich von der Gerechtigkeit loszulösen zu können, muß er bis zum nächsten Nachmittag warten, ehe er nach dem Gefängnis gebracht wird. Während dieser Zeit hat er auch nicht einen Bissen zu essen bekommen. Die Meisten kommen ohnedies schon mit leeren Mägen, und da haben sie nun die beste Gelegenheit zu erfahren, wie erfolgreich der Staat in puncto Verpflegung handelt.

Nach meiner sogenannten Ausweisung aus Providence, verbrachte ich daselbst noch einige Stunden in frohlicher Gesellschaft von Freunden und fuhr am Abend nach Boston, wo man für den 12. September eine Versammlung arrangiert hatte, über deren Verlauf ich in nächster Nummer berichten werde.

## Veränderte Welt

Von Nikolaus Lenau

Die Menschheit ist dahinter, kommen  
Eros aller Gattungen der frommen,  
Das mit dem Leben vor dem Grabe  
Man endlich Ernst zu machen habe

Zerbrochen ist des Wahnes Heile,  
Die Erde ist nur Nebensache,  
Und Volksthum ist das Leben,  
Auf's Kopf wird uns der Himmel heben

Nur freient, uranem Erdenrunde,  
Wird jeder bald schon hier zur Stunde,  
Bevor das Grab ihn deckt mit Schollen,  
Sein Köhlein werden tunnehn wollen

Verlag und Verantwortlicher Redakteur: Hermann Graf, Berlin. Druck: W. Siebenmair, Straßburger Straße 87.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 5, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry clips Goldman's account of her speaking tour through the United States in 1897. Goldman describes her lectures in Boston, New Haven, New York, and Philadelphia, her encounter with an amorous comrade in Washington, and her search for accommodations in Pittsburgh.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004 and 890301006 through 890301008.

No 10

Emma Goldman (Berlin)

Verfügt: 5. März 1898.

## Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

(Von Emma Goldman.)  
(Der New-Yorker Sturmvogel entnommen.)

In Boston sprach ich in zwei gutbesuchten Versammlungen; von da ging's nach New-Haven, wo ich ebenfalls eine große Versammlung hatte. Von New-Haven fuhr ich nach New-York und von dort nach Philadelphia. In Philadelphia war eine große Versammlung gegen die Fabelhaftigkeit der Vorurteile. Dieses Wort war mir sehr wichtig, denn ich habe gerade in Philadelphia erfahren, wie der vom Herrn Martin überlieferte, nur dagegen rede, während jeder in mir auf der herrschenden Klasse einen Beweis zu liefern, daß sie nicht immer angestraft wehrlose Arbeiter morden kann.

In Philadelphia fanden sehr gut besuchte englische Versammlungen statt. Von dort ging über Washington nach Pittsburg.

In Washington fand keine Versammlung statt, aber ich machte dort Halt, um verschiedene Freunde des Anarchismus kennen zu lernen. Ich konnte nur einige dieser Männer treffen und ich muß gestehen, daß mich der Aufenthalt nach Washington nicht reute, denn ich habe dort sehr interessante Menschen kennen gelernt.

Leider bleibt es einem in der Welt nicht erspart, mit waderen Menschen auch solchen Gesellen zu befechten, bei deren Zerknirschung ein unverzeihlicher Irrtum liegen würde. Diese Leute hätten nämlich als Verführer zur Welt kommen sollen, denn als Zweifler sind sie weder Menschen noch Tiere.

Es war unter anderen ein Architekt, aller Abnehmer des A. D. ein Regierungsrat, ein Mensch mit einem Ohrfeigengesicht, wie Freund Neigel sagt, der nicht begreifen konnte, daß ich als Anarchistin den Sinn für das Schöne und Gute im Menschen erwecken möchte. So ein Staatsverbrecher, der Masse begreiflich machen zu wollen, daß sie auch ein Recht zum Leben hat. Es wollte diesem Patron gar nicht in den Schädel, daß ein Anarchist das Predigen von Unbebränglichkeit, Geduld und Resignation den Pfaffen überläßt, um für den höchsten Genuß in jeder Form einzutreten. Natürlich nicht für den Genuß des Einzelnen auf Kosten der Anderen, sondern für das Wohleben des Individuums, als auch für das der Gesamtheit. Was versteht übrigens so eine Regierungsseele vom Genuß?

Der Zweite ähnlichen Schlages war ein biederer Biertrinker aus Cincinnati, ebenfalls ein alter Vese des A. D. der sich gerade in Washington aufhielt und im Gold-Brig-Heute wohnte, wo auch ich abstieg. Dieser Mann war irgend welche Begriffe vom Genuß zu haben, seine stark geriebene Nase veranlaßte mich, einen solchen Schlag zu ziehen. Ein Riesentier mit einem Banke, bei dessen Anblick ich mir meiner Mängel in der Mathematik bewußt wurde, denn um das Quantum Bier zu berechnen, das dieses Gäßchen in sich barg, dazu gehörten die mathematischen Kenntnisse einer Kowalewskaja. Sein Schmalzgesicht glänzte nur so, als er hörte, daß ich die E. G. bin, und er traktierte sogleich die ganze Gesellschaft; ich arme Seele aber mußte dafür alle seine Familiengeschichten hören, und da er schon Großvater ist, so kann man sich denken, wie lang dieselben ausfielen. Er vertraute mir sogar die Nummer seines Zimmers an und fragte ganz nebenbei, welches Zimmer ich inne hatte. In der Hitze des Gefechts, über das Gelages, um die Wahrheit zu gestehen, fiel mir diese Frage gar nicht auf, und ich sagte ihm meine Nummer.

Nach langem Hin- und Herdiskutieren über alle möglichen Tagesfragen wurde es 2 Uhr morgens und an der Zeit aufzubrechen. Ich war kaum eine halbe Stunde im Bett, als Jemand ganz leise an meine Thür klopfte. „Wer da?“ rief ich; keine Antwort. „Who is there?“

\*) Sophia Kowalewskaja, eine russische Sozialistin, bekleidete in Schweden eine Professur der Mathematik.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 5, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry clips Goldman's account of her speaking tour through the United States in 1897. Goldman describes her lectures in Boston, New Haven, New York, and Philadelphia, her encounter with an amorous comrade in Washington, and her search for accommodations in Pittsburgh.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004 and 890301006 through 890301008.

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*  
*Verteilt 5. Mai 1898.*

## Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

Von Emma Goldman.

(Dem New-Yorker „Sturmoogel“ entnommen.)

In Boston sprach ich in zwei gutbesuchten Versammlungen, von da ging's nach New-Haven, wo ich ebenfalls eine starke Versammlung hatte. Von New-Haven

fuhr ich nochmals, indem ich glaube, der Klopfer ver-  
 stehe nicht deutsch. Richtig war's, mein bider Bierbrauer  
 aus Gindinall. In meiner Empörung schnuzte ich ihn  
 nicht über an, ich brauche nicht erst zu betonen, daß ich  
 dem Kerl einen solchen Satz voll Grobheiten sagte, daß  
 er sich schamhaft krotte. Ich hätte die ganze Episode  
 wohl kaum des Niederschreibens wert gehalten, würde  
 dieselbe nicht Betrachtungen kauderzeller Natur in mir wach-  
 gerufen haben.

Seit Jahren liebt dieser „ordnungsliebende“ Bürger  
 der sagte mir ganz stolz, daß er Republikaner und feur-  
 iger Ideal Karl Schütz ist, den A. T. pardon, ich wollte  
 sagen, er hält den A. T. Denn wenn er den Inhalt  
 desselben all die langen Jahre gelesen hätte, müßte doch  
 ein wenig Freiheitsinn haften geblieben sein, er würde  
 dann begreifen, daß eine Frau ebenso viel Recht hat  
 allein zu reisen, wie er, ohne Beleidigungen ausgelegt  
 zu sein. Soweit reichen aber die Rechtsbegriffe dieses  
 verstoffelten und verpförrten Rassen eben nicht.

Pittsburg dieses traurige, lustige Nest mit seinen  
 modernen Zwingburgen der Arbeit und seinem Gefängnis  
 weiß immer die trübsten Erinnerungen in mir, weil  
 doch in letzterem seit Jahren einer meiner teuersten  
 Freunde, Alex. Berlmann, den eine Bourgeois Justiz nach  
 einem unglücklichen Mord verurteilt hat, seine jungen  
 Jahre hinter grauen Wällen zu verbringen.

In P. wollte man dieses Mal keine Versammlungen  
 für mich arrangieren, weil gerade Freund Berlmanns An-  
 gelegenheit vor the Board of Pardon gebracht werden  
 sollte und die dortigen Genossen befürchteten, durch mein  
 öffentliches Auftreten die Sache zu schädigen. Nachdem  
 ich aber in Monaca, 27. Reilen von P., sprechen sollte  
 und außerdem meine erste Kurial aus dem Gefängnis  
 ankam, ließ ich mich nicht abweisen, sondern sah mich  
 entschlossen, ein paar Tage in P. zu bleiben.

Während meiner ganzen Fahrt von Washington nach  
 Pittsburg regnete es fortwährend, und als ich meinen  
 Bestimmungsort erreichte, gah es nur so, als ob eine  
 weiße Sintflut die Welt unter Wasser gesetzt werden  
 sollte. So war es auch, es war nicht nur, denn nur  
 durch solch ein Wetter konnte die Welt von allerlei  
 Ungeheuern befreit werden. Unser Volk, der gütigste  
 Richter, hat sich nicht nur das Dichten unterlassen  
 wurde, sondern auch die Dichtung mit dem goldenen  
 Herzen erwarteten mich am Bahnhof. „Bringt mich nur  
 gleich auf mein altes Quartier zu Gordon“, hat ich die  
 Brüder, denn ich bin tothende. Ja, ja, aber zuerst  
 müssen wir einkehren!

Ich war über das Wiedersehen mit meiner lieben  
 Buchhausdoogeln so erfreut, daß ich nicht nein sagen  
 konnte, zudem war meine Kehle ziemlich trocken, und so  
 ging es denn mit Sad und Pad bei trüblichen Regen  
 in eine Wirtschaft, deren Besitzer zur A. T. Familie  
 gehörte, trotzdem fällt ihm aber doch das Herz in die  
 Hosen, wenn ein Anarchist sein Lokal betritt, wie mir  
 Freund A. sagte, mit einer Anarchistin könnte man  
 ablegend schon eine Ausnahme machen, dachte ich mir.  
 Der gute Mann schien über meinen Besuch erfreut zu  
 sein, und ließ gleich Essen und Trinken auftragen. Er  
 war sehr aufgeräumt, rückte immer näher an meine Seite,  
 zwinkerte mit den Augen, gleichzeitige ängstliche Blicke  
 auf eine gegenüberliegende Thür werfend. Was ist los,  
 daß Sie immer nach der Thür blicken? frag ich ihn.  
 Ja, wissen Sie, ich möchte gar zu gerne bei Ihnen  
 bleiben, aber im anstößenden Zimmer sitzt meine Alle  
 mit noch einigen Altschwestern, und wenn sie erfährt,  
 was Sie sind, dann bin ich verloren. Um Gotteswillen,  
 sprechen Sie nicht so laut. Trotzdem der Mann so gast-  
 freundlich war, kann ich doch nicht umhin, ihn wegen

seiner Feigheit zu strafen, ich sprach und erzählte mit  
 lauter Stimme, bis der arme Kerl es nicht mehr auf  
 seinen Sitz aushalten konnte.

Geessen und getrunken hatten wir ja, gekostet hatte  
 es auch nichts, und dazu noch die Schadeufrende. Die  
 Karavane konnte nun gekostet abschieben.

Jetzt können wir Dich nicht mehr zu G. bringen,  
 es ist zu spät, pustete Bauer, der sich noch immer vor  
 Dachen über das Erlebte schüttelte. Wir gehen jetzt in  
 ein nahegelegenes Gasthaus, dessen Inhaber auch  
 ein A. T. Leser ist. Das hoffentlich nicht so einer  
 als unser Wirt. O nein, das ist einer von den Rad-  
 kalen, riefen meine Begleiter unisono. Also los. Dort  
 angekommen, wurden noch einige Gläser hinter die Bühne  
 gegossen, während das Bauerlein mit dem Hauswirt be-  
 treffs eines Zimmers verhandelte. Endlich nach langem  
 Warten, hieß es zu Bett gehen. Im Begriffe von  
 meinen stummen Abschied zu nehmen, hörte ich dicht  
 neben mir eine freischende Stimme. Wir haben keine  
 Zimmer für Frauenzimmer. Was war zu thun? Ich  
 konnte doch gegen den Willen der züchtigen Hausfrau  
 nicht dort bleiben. Also Bündel und Begleiter gepackt  
 und weiter geschoben. Der Wirt, dem meine Freunde  
 gehörig den Kopf gewaschen war, ganz krolllos, als er  
 hörte, wer dieses Frauenzimmer eigentlich ist, und er hat  
 mich unter vielen Entschuldigungen, ja nur zu bleiben,  
 aber ich hatte keine Lust, eine Keilerei zwischen Ehe-  
 geponten zu verursachen und so blieb ich eben nicht.

Wohin geht? Weißt Du, sagte Bauer, der den Wirt  
 noch nicht verloren hatte, während der arme weichherzige  
 Volk ganz verzweifelt war, jetzt führen wir dich zu  
 einem Genossen, der kann Dich übernachten. Desniet-  
 wegen in die Halle, denn ich muß schon ein Unterkommen  
 haben. Auf dem Wege zu diesem Genossen, hat mir mein  
 kranter Freund A. mit seinem A. T. ein Was  
 der für Augen machen würde, könnte er sich manche seiner  
 Abonnenten aus der Nähe ansehen, wählte er, was das  
 für Michel sind, wie wenig Einfluß sein Wirken auf diese  
 Menschen ausgeübt hat. Natürlich konnte ich bis da-  
 hin nur wenige Leser seines Blattes, sonst hätte ich nicht  
 so urteilen können. Ich habe mich während der übrigen  
 Zeit meiner Reise überzeugt, daß der größte Teil der  
 Freunde desselben wirklich liebe und freie Menschen sind,  
 die nur durch ihre Güte und Treuewürdigkeit die un-  
 angenehmen Erfahrungen mit A. T. Lesern in Pitts-  
 burg und anderen Plätzen leicht vergessen ließen.

Der Genosse, von dem Bauer sprach, wohnte in einem  
 Zimmer, in welchem sich sein ganzes Eigentum, Ehe-  
 bett, Tisch und Stuhl mit eingeschlossen, befand. Die  
 sogenannte bessere Hälfte, eine aus der Gese hervor-  
 gegangene Deutsch-Amerikanerin, die ich schon von früher  
 her als eine Kaputte kannte, schien nicht sehr erbaud  
 darüber zu sein, daß ihr Mann mir seine Stelle im  
 Bett abtreten sollte. Unter solchen Umständen war mein  
 Bleiben nicht sehr angenehm, aber ich war zu müde und  
 abgelenkt, um erst lange zu überlegen, ich war froh,  
 mich endlich meiner nassen Kleider entledigen und in ein  
 warmes Nest kriechen zu können, wo ich denn auch gleich  
 in einen erquickenden Schlaf fiel.

Während ich nun von einer herrlichen Zukunft und  
 freien, edlen Menschen träumte, brachte mich ein schred-  
 licher Schrei aus dem Schlaf. Ich öffnete die Augen und  
 sah eine Frau, die ich schon von früher her kannte, in  
 der letzten Nummer des „Armen Teufel“ an Emma Goldmann  
 richtet. Eine kleine Berichtigung muß ich mir schon ge-  
 staten. Die beiden Herren, die Du in Washington triffst  
 und von denen Du im „Sturmoogel“ so unliebsame Dinge  
 erzählst, der Regierungsrath und der Bierbrauer sind  
 nicht Abonnenten des „A. T.“ D. Red

R94



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 5, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry clips Goldman's account of her speaking tour through the United States in 1897. Goldman describes her lectures in Boston, New Haven, New York, and Philadelphia, her encounter with an amorous comrade in Washington, and her search for accommodations in Pittsburgh.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004 and 890301006 through 890301008.

No 10

Der arme Konrad (Berlin)

Verfasser: Emma Goldman 1898.

Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

licher Värm in die oße Wirklichkeit zurück. Ich war zu schlaftrunken, um im ersten Moment die Situation zu erfassen; dazu war es im Zimmer dunkel. Endlich konnte ich am Fußboden zwei Menschen unterscheiden, die sich gegenseitig mit Häuften bearbeiteten und dazwischen die heisere, rauhe Stimme der Frau hören, die ihren Gatten den teuren, meinen Gastwirt, in der gemeinsten Weise beschimpfte. Die ganze Situation war so horrend, dabei aber so komisch, daß ich eigentlich nicht wußte, ob ich weinen oder lachen sollte. Ich zog mich rasch an und stürzte in den peitschenden Regen hinaus, um zu Hause zu gehen, der in der Nähe wohnte.

Der arme Keel, der schon längst schnarchte, trock schnell in seine Unausprechlichen und ging mit mir in Nacht und Nebel hinaus, ein Hotel suchen. Die traurige Affäre trug sich in Allegheny City zu, wo keine Hotels zu finden sind. Ein Wagen nach Pittsburg war um diese Zeit, 3 Uhr Morgens, auch nicht mehr zu haben, also hieß es laufen, eine angenehme Sache bei dem Hundewetter.

Nach zwei Stunden kamen wir endlich an einen Platz, wo man auch für Frauenzimmer Zimmer hat. Ich konnte lange Zeit nicht zur Ruhe kommen, denn die Ereignisse des Abends und hauptsächlich die ekelhafte Familienszene standen noch zu klar vor mir. Eigentlich hätte mich einer beraitige Affäre nicht allertieren sollen. Weht es denn bei Eheleuten überhaupt anders zu? Wie ist es möglich, daß zwei Menschen, die absolut nicht füreinander passen, ihr elendes Dasein doch zusammen dahinschleppen. Was hält sie denn vereint? Diese Fragen durchkreuzten mein müdes Gehirn. Die Liebe werden Manche sagen. Vöckerlich! Menschen, die so wenig gegenseitig Achtung haben und sich mit Schmutz und Kot bewerfen, die sich sogar soweit vergessen, handgreiflich zu werden, solche Geschöpfe wissen nichts von der Liebe. Es ist nur die verfluchte Gewohnheit und Feigheit des Mannes, sowohl mit der Frau, welche sie die größte Schmach viel eher ertragen läßt, als auseinander zu gehen, oder lieber den Tod einem solchen traurigen Leben vorzuziehen.

Ich war am nächsten Tage ganz erschlagen und angeekelt von dem Schlamm, in dem sich die Menschheit wälzt. In diesem Zustande reiste ich nach Monaco, wo es mir in anderer Beziehung nicht viel besser erging.

## Vom Mangel an des Bürgerturns

Der bürgerlich-demokratische Berliner Arbeiter-Verein hat eine eigenartige Feier zum 60-jährigen Revolutions-Jubiläum am 18. März projektiert. Er fordert alle Veteranen des Befreiungskampfes vom Jahre 1848 auf, sich am 18. d. Mts. an einem bestimmten Ort zusammenzufinden, um den Erinnerungstag festlich zu begehen.

Die Absicht mag eine gute sein. Aber es ist daran zu zweifeln, daß eine größere Anzahl der Leute den Mut finden wird, sich zu beteiligen. In den verflochtenen 50 Jahren hat das deutsche Bürgertum soviel an Mut und Ueberzeugungsfloß verloren, daß es sich in Berlin nicht einmal dazu aufschwang, seinen Toten ein Denkmal zu errichten. Es ist eher anzunehmen, daß sich gar manche gewöhnliche Spielbürger seiner jugendlichen Begeisterung schämt, die ihn auf die Barricade trieb, und den Kopf über diese "Dummheiten" schüttelt. Vielleicht melde sich Herr von Riquel, der preussische Generalmajor.

Verleger und verantwortlicher Redakteur: Hermann Kraus

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 12, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldman's account of her 1897 American lecture tour on file. Goldman describes how the women in Monaco, Pa., kept her from speaking on "The Woman, Marriage and Prostitution." She attends a Labor Congress in Chicago and deplores Chicago's current lack of revolutionary spirit.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004, 890301005, 890301007, and 890401008.

N<sup>o</sup> 11

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*

Berlin: 12<sup>ten</sup> März 1898

## Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

Von Emma Goldman

(Dem New-Yorker „Sturmvoegel“ entnommen.)

III

Angeregt durch den „A. L.“, wahrscheinlich wurde ich vom Turnverein in Monaca, Pa., eingeladen, dort über das Thema „Die Frau, Ehe und Prostitution“ zu sprechen, was mich zu dem Glauben verleitet, daß die Turner von Monaca außerordentlich fortgeschrittene Kerle seien. Leider war meine Annahme zu voreilig. Einen Tag vor der Versammlung wurde ich nämlich benachrichtigt, daß dieselbe abgesagt wurde, weil die Hälfte der Mitglieder vor dem schrecklichen unmoralischen Frauenzimmer C. W. Reikows genommen habe. Unter anderen Umständen hätte mir ein solcher Fall nur Spott gemacht, da ich aber der Einladung des Monaca Turnvereins folgend einen Umweg in meiner Tour gemacht hatte, so versetzte mich die Nachricht von der Heißeheit der Bahnbrüder gerade nicht in eine frohgebaute. Diesen Gelben zum Trotz ging ich dennoch nach Monaca und mit Hilfe eines alten Genossen und Mitgliedes des Vereins wurde die Versammlung doch zustande gebracht. Das Publikum war ganze 50 Mann stark und anstatt das Thema: die Frau, Ehe und Prostitution zu behandeln, sprach ich über das Kaffertum der Turner. Daß ich die Herren nicht geschont habe, beweist der Umstand, daß die Turner eine Woche später eine Versammlung einberiefen, um zu entscheiden, wen ich zum Kaffern gestempelt hätte. Wie mir aber der alte Genosse mitteilte, ließen sie diesen Punkt der Tagesordnung fallen, um sich nicht noch mehr lächerlich zu machen.

Nach meinen unangenehmen Erfahrungen mit dem Monaca Turnverein fuhr ich nach Chicago, um an der dort am 27. September stattfindenden Arbeiter-Konvention teilzunehmen.

Chicago ist zweifellos das London der verkleinerten Massabe, denn in keiner anderen Stadt Amerikas strahlt einem das graue Elend Amerikas so hell ins Gesicht wie gerade hier. Soweit ich in diesem Lande herumgekommen, habe ich noch nicht so viele zerlumpte Gestalten, verkrüppelte Menschen, abgezehrte Gesichter mit tiefliegenden Augen und abgestumpften Zügen gesehen wie in dieser sogenannten Gartenstadt. Ich weiß nicht,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

90



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 12, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldman's account of her 1897 American lecture tour on file. Goldman describes how the women in Monaco, Pa., kept her from speaking on "The Woman, Marriage and Prostitution." She attends a Labor Congress in Chicago and deplores Chicago's current lack of revolutionary spirit.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004, 890301005, 890301007, and 890301008.

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*

*No. 11.*

*Datum: 12ten März 1898.*

am Haymarket und die sich immer wiederholende Brutalität der Chicagoer Polizei hätten doch etwas Enthusiasmus und Feuer in der Brust der dortigen Arbeiter zurücklassen sollen. Nichts von alledem! Es kommen immerhin am 11. November einige tausend Leute zusammen, aber nicht, weil sie das Bedürfnis haben, das Andenken der Gefallenen zu feiern, nicht weil sie die Schrecken der Erhängung unserer Freunde nachempfinden, sondern, weil sie aus Gewohnheit. Darum fiel auch die vorjährige 11. November-Feier so jähm und leichenblau aus und ich glaube, jede 11. November-Feier hatte denselben Charakter, seitdem sich die Arbeiter dem Befehl an diesem Tage nicht in Massen nach Waldheim hinausgehen, ruhig beugten, statt sich dieses Recht zu erkämpfen.

Man stelle sich eine solche Feier, beginnend mit der Abspielung von Hymnen und Liedern wie "Morgen muß ich fort von hier", vor; folgt ein Straßenpardon, Damenchor, ein Lied krächzend, so ein Lied das Stein erweichen, etc., hierauf die langathmige Ansprache des englischsprechenden Festredners, der zum so und so vierten Male die Geschichte des Prozesses breitstilt und zum Ueberflus noch die Anwesenden mit der Recitation eines von ihm selbst verfaßten endlosen Poëms regaliert, all dem der Anblick der gähnenden, gleichgültigen Masse, — man kann sich unschwer vorstellen, welchen Eindruck eine derartige Affäre auf einen sensitiv und enthusiastischen veranlagten Menschen machen muß. Um das Interesse der Arbeiter dieses Landes wach zu halten, müßten jeden Tag die Ringgänger und Andere für ihre Ueberzeugung den Tod gehen, denn hierzulande hat nur die Bedeutung, was neu ist; das Alte zieht nicht mehr an.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

91

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 12, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldman's account of her 1897 American lecture tour on file. Goldman describes how the women in Mnaco, Pa., kept her from speaking on "The Woman, Marriage and Prostitution." She attends a Labor Congress in Chicago and deplors Chicago's current lack of revolutionary spirit.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004, 890301005, 890301007, and 890301008.

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*

*Datum: 12. März 1898.*



**Freiheit.**

**Freiheit.**

gesblätter geht  
des Innern hat,  
len. Verächterhatter  
Weilung zugehen  
en Wiederkehr des 1  
sbesondere auf den  
Friedrichshain, ve  
derlegung von  
olizei verboten  
am dürfte am 18  
in den früheren  
werden.

zeichnung der  
nach dem Ausflach  
ch und herrschen?  
haltung bewahrher  
e. Polizei jede Kund  
er, wenn sie wil  
nauert, unterdrück  
das Bürgerium ob  
e. Polizei von der  
en jag das Mil  
der beng und der  
am Poltzurück geg  
die Angel mitter  
halten drohend.  
Sie hatten den  
in Freiheit mit der  
or Barrikade dem

ist es der Polizei  
ren, deren Mut zu  
it anzu heu sind,  
eine „konstitutionelle  
e Freiheit. Welch  
nialismus!

Bevölkerung zugegen. Zweitens habe ich mich me  
je zuvor überzeugen können, wie schrecklich die Arbeiter  
dupiert und von ihren Vertretern, ausgenutzt und be  
trogen werden. Drittens hatte ich Gelegenheit, Debs,  
der den Arbeitern sehr viel versprochen und sehr wenig  
hielt, kennen zu lernen; ich habe mich überzeugt, daß die  
Frau Recht hat, die in einer Versammlung, wo Debs  
gesagt, er habe ein großes Herz, aber einen leeren Schädel.  
Er ist nicht der Mann seiner Zeit; es mangelt ihm an  
Energie und Willenskraft und er klappert bei dem geringsten  
Windstoß wie eine Fliede zusammen. Trotzdem er sich  
privatim zum Anarchismus bekennt, glaubt er doch, den  
Stimmlosen als Mittel, die Masse heranzulocken, ge  
brauchen zu müssen. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß  
er in seiner Art ehrlich ist und gute Absichten hat, aber  
was nützt das alles, wenn ein Mensch nicht die Kraft  
in sich trägt, offen hervorzutreten, der ganzen Welt die  
Stirne zu bieten, alle Schranken zu durchbrechen und  
seinen eigenen Weg zu gehen.

Die Genossen in Chicago hatten nicht nur keine ein  
zige Versammlung arrangiert, trotzdem sie mir geschrieben  
hatten, daß deren ein halbes Duzend meines Kommens  
warteten, sondern nicht einmal einen Wohnort für mich  
besorgt. Glücklicherweise traf ich einen alten, lieben  
Freund in Chicago, der zwei Zimmer bewohnte und sich  
sogar bereit erklärte, mir eines davon zu überlassen.  
Zum Entzücken aller Philister, aller Jungfern und  
Moralisten nahm die Gastfreundschaft meines Freundes  
an und wäre auch während meines Aufenthaltes in  
Chicago bei ihm geblieben, wenn nicht seine Wirtin, ganz  
entsetzt über die Unanständigkeit ihres Mieters, eine Frau  
in seinem Zimmer zu beherbergen, gegen mein weiteres  
Verbleiben Einsprache erhoben hätte. So mietete ich mir  
eine Hütte auf eigene Faust, wo ich nun ungestört hausen  
konnte.

In Chicago blieb ich beinahe zwei Wochen. Während  
dieser Zeit sprach ich in sechs Versammlungen, die in  
Bezug auf Besuch viel zu wünschen übrig ließen. Bei  
einer Gelegenheit, beim Feste des sozialen Turnvereins,  
wo ich über Freund Berkman's Angelegenheit sprach,  
wurden 35,50 Dollar zu seinen Gunsten kollektiert.

Von Chicago fuhr ich nach Milwaukee, wo ich drei  
Versammlungen hatte; von da wieder zurück nach Chicago,  
um in einer, zu Gunsten der inhaftierten „Firebrand“-ler  
einberufenen Versammlung zu sprechen. Der Erfolg der  
selben wurde leider durch Lucy Parsons geschwächt, in  
dem sie, statt die ungerechtfertigte, niederträchtige Ver  
haftung der drei Genossen in Portland und die immer  
mehr um sich greifende Zensur Comstock's und Konsorten  
zu verdonnern, gegen den Redakteur des „Firebrand“,

Abdij, auftrat, weil er Artikel über freie Liebe in den  
Spalten des „Firebrand“ publizierte. Abgesehen davon, daß  
der Anarchismus nicht nur die Freiheit auf ökonomischen  
und politischen Gebieten, sondern auch im sozialen und  
geschlechtlichen Leben lehrt, so hat P. Parsons am  
wenigsten Ursache, Abhandlungen über freie Liebe zu  
verwerfen und noch dazu zu einer Zeit, wo es galt, Ge  
nossen aus den Klauen der Ordnungsbanditen zu be  
freien. Ich sprach nach Parsons und hatte einen schweren  
Stand, die unangenehme Stimmung, die ihre Auslassungen  
hervorbrachten, zu verscheuchen und es gelang mir auch,  
die Sympathie und die materielle Unterstützung der An  
wesenden für das Portland-Trio zu gewinnen.

Ich kam nach einigen Wochen wieder nach Chicago,  
um in der 11. November-Feier zu sprechen, und auch da,  
wie bei den anderen Versammlungen, machte ich die  
traurige Erfahrung, wie abgestumpft und gleichgültig die  
meisten der Genossen sind. Die Erinnerung an den un  
geheuren Mord vom 1887, der Anblick des Schanddenkmals



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 12, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldman's account of her 1897 American lecture tour on file. Goldman describes how the women in Monaco, Pa., kept her from speaking on "The Woman, Marriage and Prostitution." She attends a Labor Congress in Chicago and deplores Chicago's current lack of revolutionary spirit.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004, 890301005, 890301007, and 890301008.

*Der arme Konrad (Berlin)*  
No 11.  
Berlin: 12. März 1898.

findel ist doch  
versprach Alles  
erkämpft. Au  
den Jante  
ich gewöhnt

in Athen

heimischoellen G  
gegen den K  
Obgleich über  
Zähler geführt  
bewahrt wird  
den, daß die  
haben, besser  
hasteten. Teil  
heint kürzlich  
innen zu sein  
Geldmittel  
Genossen be  
eroortrat. Die  
ng des Morde  
lichkeit liegt  
hat, außer  
den Vergang  
bleiben, e  
der Schluß  
letzte Zeu  
und derer  
nagerlichen D  
zugefekt wirt  
die Arme der  
von selbst.

emma

dem Prieste  
n, wenn hi  
und eines so

ob es der Schmutz der Straßen, der Gestank des Chicago  
River, der Rauch der Fabriken, der wie ein dichter Nebel  
über der Stadt liegt, der Menschenmarkt in Geart Str.,  
wo arme Mädchen aller Nationen für 25 und 50 Cents  
ihre kranken, müden Leiber verkaufen, oder ob es die  
Erinnerung an den gräßlichen Mord vom 11. November  
1887 ist, das mir Chicago in solch düsterem Licht er-  
scheinen läßt. Ich weiß nur, daß ein längerer Auf-  
enthalt in dieser Stadt Selbstmordgedanken in mir er-  
wecken würde.

Die Freunde und Genossen werden sich wohl noch  
erinnern, welche große Erfolge sich die Arbeiter allerorts  
von besagter Konvention versprochen. Dieselbe wurde  
auf einer Seite von Debs, der so radikal und energisch  
in der St. Louis-Konvention auftrat, und auf der  
anderen von den Vertretern der hungernden, verzweifelten,  
streikenden Grubenarbeiter einberufen. Auch ich maß der  
Konvention Wichtigkeit bei und da ich ohnehin in ver-  
schiedener von den Genossen arrangierten Versammlungen  
sprechen sollte, so ging ich einige Wochen früher nach  
Chicago, um mich an denselben zu beteiligen. Ich kann  
meinen Freunden die Versicherung erteilen, daß ich weder  
auf Kosten irgend einer Gruppe, noch als Vertreterin  
dorthin delegiert wurde. Ich hatte ein Mandat von  
einem N. Y. Arbeiter-Verein, lediglich zu dem Zweck, um  
zu den Verhandlungen zugelassen zu werden.

Die Konvention detailliert zu beschreiben, würde zu  
viel Raum in Anspruch nehmen, ich will mich daher  
begnügen zu sagen, daß ich einer solch lächerlichen, nichts-  
sagenden, bedeutungslosen Affäre noch in meinem Leben  
nicht beigewohnt habe. Die Konvention fing damit an,  
daß Compers, der Stroh-Kogel der American Federation  
of Labor, aus lauter Neid und Eifersucht über die  
Rohrleit Debs, den verschiedenen Organisationen den  
Befehl erteilte, seine Delegaten dahin zu schicken, und  
Eugene Debs, der neue „Messias“ zeigte bei dieser Ge-  
legenheit, daß er absolut nicht Herr der Situation war.  
Er ließ sich von Compers einfach ins Vordachhorn sagen  
und rief ebenfalls alle Delegaten der Sozialdemokratie  
ab, infolgedessen blieb die Konvention mit Ausnahme  
sehr Weniger, in Händen von Politikanten und Stim-  
mhaschern aller Schattierungen. Dieses Gefindel brachte  
die Zeit damit zu, sich gegenseitig damit zu beschimpfen  
und die absurdesten Anträge zu stellen. Die Reisen  
kamen schon am Morgen im betrunkenen Zustand an,  
denn mit 5 Dollars pro Tag, so viel bekam jeder Delegat  
als Vertreter seiner Union, kann man sich schon ziemlich  
viel leisten), und das Geschrei und Gefohle den ganzen  
Tag über war geradezu haarsträubend. Zwei Tage  
wurden vergeudet mit der Prüfung der Mandate und  
die übrige Zeit mit Vorschlägen albernster Natur. Kein  
Wort über den Kohlenarbeiterstreik, über die brutale Be-  
handlung der Arbeiter seitens der Minenbesitzer. Nicht  
der geringste Protest gegen die Ermordung von wehr-  
losen Arbeitern in Jabelton, nichts von alledem. Am  
Ende des zweiten Tages wurde ich dieses Schauspiels  
müde und überdrüssig. Ich wollte aus dieser Atmosphäre  
hinaus, aber zuerst mußte ich diesen verlierten, schmutzigen  
Gesellen meinen Standpunkt klar machen. Es gelang  
mir, das Wort zu ergreifen und das Resultat meiner  
halbstündigen Ansprache war, daß die besseren Elemente  
mit mir den Saal verließen.

Nach alledem glaube ich aber doch, daß meine An-  
wesenheit in der Konvention nicht ganz nutzlos war.  
Erstens hatte ich die Gelegenheit meine Ansicht über den  
Grubenarbeiterstreik und über die Arbeiterbewegung im  
Allgemeinen vor Leuten vorzubringen, die sonst nie in  
eine anarchistische Versammlung gehen, denn es waren  
da auch eine Anzahl Besucher aus allen Schichten der

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (March 26, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldmaa's account of her 1897 American lecture tour on file. Goldman describes her talks in St. Louis on the Haymarket anniversary and her visit to a small farming town.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004 through 890301006 and 890301008.

No 13

Der arme Konrad (Berlin)

Verum: 26. Mai 1898.

## Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

Von Emma Goldmann.  
(Dem New-Yorker „Sturmbooger“ entnommen.)

### IV

Von St. Louis aus wandte ich mich nach Capelingers Mill, einem im südwestlichen Teile Missouris gelegenen Farmersstädtchen, von wo aus mit einer englischen Genossin im Verein mit ihrem Manne, die seit 6 Jahren als Farmer in jener Gegend ansässig sind, eine Einladung zugehen ließ, dortselbst in mehreren von den Weibern zu arrangierenden Versammlungen zu sprechen. Nach 20-stündiger Fahrt per Bahn und 4 Stunden der Reite in einem Farmerwagen, gezogen von zwei halbverhungerten Pferden, einen Weg entlang, wo man jeden Augenblick nahe daran ist, Hals und Beine zu brechen, langte ich endlich am Ziel der Reise an.

Aber es war der Mühe wert, den Weg gemacht zu haben, denn ein dankbareres Publikum habe ich nirgends getroffen. Alle 4 Versammlungen waren für die dortigen Verhältnisse sehr gut besucht, und so groß war das Interesse der Leute, daß viele von ihnen sich nicht scheuten, 4 bis 6 Meilen zurückzulegen, um in jeder Versammlung anwesend zu sein.

Tagsüber kamen verschiedene Farmer zu mir, um ihr Leid zu klagen, das Leid, das sich wohl wenig von dem der Fabrikarbeiter unterscheidet und doch eigentümlich in seiner Art ist.

Der schwerer Arbeit können sie doch nicht soviel zusammenbringen, um ihr Stückchen Land abzu zahlen, so daß sie Hals über Kopf in Schulden stehen; zudem ist die örtliche Bodenbeschaffenheit eine schlechte und gewährt nur armelige Ernten. Frisches Fleisch wird von den Farmern als der größte Luxus betrachtet, und es ist ihnen sehr selten gestattet, davon zu genießen. Die Hütten, die noch vor dem Bürgerkriege gebaut wurden, sind in einem solch schlechten Zustande, daß sie die Leute kaum vor den Unbilden der Witterung schützen. Zu alledem heftet der Staat diese Armen in Form von hohen Steuern und Abgaben aus. In solch elender Lage plagen und schinden die Menschen sich fort ihr ganzes Leben lang thätig für den Großgrundbesitzer. Was Wunder, wenn sie rebellisch werden, wenn sie sich empören, wenn sie jedes Mittel willkommen heißen würden, das sie aus dieser Misere befreien könnte. Immer sich in der freien Natur bewegend, nicht umgeben von dem korumpierenden Einfluß des Stadtlebens, heissen die Farmer mehr Mut als die Fabrikarbeiter. Sie sind nicht so demüthig und zufrieden als die Letzteren, aus welchen Gründen sie auch die Ersten wären, die bei einer ausbrechenden Revolution zu den Waffen griffen. Angesichts solch guten Materials ist es nur zu bedauern, daß von anarchistischer Seite bis jetzt sehr wenig für die Auslösung der amerikanischen Landarbeiter gethan wurde.

Von vielen Glückwünschen und Dankworten der wackeren Farmer begleitet, fuhr ich zurück nach St. Louis. Ich sprach dort bei der 11. November-Feier die allgemeine viel zu wünschende übrig ließ, und am folgenden Tage im Trades and Labor-Council, einer Körperschaft bestehend aus Vertretern verschiedener Unions.

Trotzdem ich dort die Krebsgeschäden des Trades-Unionismus und die Korruption der Führer ganz gehörig bloßstellte, scheint doch meine Ansprache nicht ohne Wirkung geblieben zu sein; denn wie ich seitdem durch einen Genossen aus St. Louis erfuhrt, zeigen sich jetzt die Herren dieser Körperschaft Anarchisten gegenüber etwas toleranter. Sie müssen doch endlich zur Erkenntnis gelangen, daß man heutzutage nur durch Propagierung von Streiks, Achtstunden-Arbeitstag, 1. Mai-Feier usw. den Arbeitern ökonomische und politische Freiheit nicht verschaffen kann.

(Schluß folgt.)

P. 74.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Reisebriefe aus Amerika / Emma Goldman. — 34 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (April 2, 1898)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form may be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps Goldman's account of her 1897 American lecture tour in its files. Goldman describes her stay in Detroit and analyzes the success of her entire tour.

Notes: In German. For related documents, see 890301004 through 890301007.

Nr. 14

Der arme Konrad (Berlin)

Datum: 2. April 1898.

## Reisebriefe aus Amerika.

Von Emma Goldman.  
(Dem New-Yorker „Sturmvogel“ entnommen.)

### IV. (Schluß.)

So hat sich denn mein seit Jahren gehegter Wunsch erfüllt und da bin ich denn endlich in Detroit —. War Vieles hätte ich über Detroit und die dortigen Freunde zu berichten; da ich aber, um allen gerecht zu werden, sehr viel Raum in Anspruch nehmen mußte, und ich die Absicht habe, mit dieser Nummer meine Reisebriefe zu schließen („Gelobt sei Gott!“ werden wohl viele ausrufen) so will ich versuchen, mich so kurz als möglich zu fassen. Auf meiner ganzen diesmaligen Tour, sowie auf früheren Bagabundenzügen, wurde mir nirgends so viel Gastfreundschaft, Gütes und Liebes erwiesen wie in Detroit; nicht nur seitens meiner speziellen Freunde, deren ich bei meiner Ankunft nur sehr wenige hatte, sondern auch von Körperschaften, darunter die Turner, Central Labor Union u. s. w. wurde ich auf die aufmerksamste und zuvorkommendste Weise behandelt. Am liebevollsten und thatkräftigsten von Allen hat mich Freund Robert Reigel in seinem „Armen Teufel“ unterstützt.

Der große, segnende Einfluß, den dieses Blatt auf die Propagierung freier Ideen und Bestrebungen ausübt, macht sich nicht nur allein in Detroit fühlbar; obgleich der „A. T.“ nicht vorgibt, ein Organ der Anarchisten deutscher Zunge zu sein, (er hat seine eigene und eine verflucht schneidige dazu) wirkt er allerorten für individuelles, freies Denken und die anarchistische Weltanschauung mehr als irgend ein Blatt, welches irgend eine bombastische Devise zur Schau trägt.

Die 11. November-Feier welche am 16. November in der dortigen Turnhalle stattfand, erinnerte mich an die ersten riesigen Versammlungen in der Cooper-Union in N.Y., welche nach der Ermordung unserer Chicagoer Genossen abgehalten wurden: da war Feuer und Enthusiasmus vorhanden und Jeder schien, wenn auch nur für den einen Abend, der Gefallenen in würdiger Weise zu gedenken. Die zweite Versammlung, die sozusagen am gleichen Tage arrangiert wurde, war ebenfalls gut besucht, und die dritte und letzte, welche in einer Kirche stattfand, setzte dem Ganzen die Krone auf. Es hat wohl schwerlich je eine Versammlung so viel allgemeines Aufsehen erregt wie gerade diese. Daß ein Pfaffe so viel Toleranz besitzen soll, einem Verfechter freier Ideen seine Kanzel anzubieten, ist an und für sich schon als ein großes Wunder zu betrachten; daß er aber dieses Anerbieten gar einer Anarchistin machte, war einfach unerhört; selbstverständlich habe ich die Gelegenheit benützt, um von der Kanzel herab nicht das Wort Gottes, sondern den Anarchismus zu verkünden. Man höre und staune, die Kirche, in der mir außer Anderen auch die Schafe in Christo andächtig zuhörten, steht noch an demselben Platz; weder Schwefel und Rauch regnete auf das „entweihte Gotteshaus“, noch holte es der Teufel mit all der sündigen Brut, die sich darin befand.

Es waren nicht die Erfolge der Versammlungen in Detroit allein, die mir soviel Befriedigung verschafften; ich gedenke auch der Freude, die mir der Verkehr mit den vielen lieben Menschen bereitete und der angenehmen, fröhlichen Stunden, die ich in deren Gesellschaft verlebte. Der Abschied fiel mir recht schwer, aber da nun einmal geschieden werden muß, so segelte ich am 20. Nov. per Boot nach Cleveland ab.

In Cleveland fanden 4 Versammlungen statt, von denen drei sehr gut und die vierte nur spärlich besucht war. Auch dort lernte ich einige ausgezeichnete Menschen kennen, die mich mit Güte und Zuvorkommenheit überhäuften.

Von Cleveland ging's nach Buffalo, wo es einigen Freunden trotz aller von gewisser Seite in den Weg gelegten Hindernissen gelang, zwei englische und eine deutsche Versammlungen zu veranstalten. Eine der für mich veranstalteten englischen Versammlungen fand im Spiritualisten-Tempel statt, der Meinung der Spiritualisten gemäß eine Auszeichnung, welche außer mir nur noch dem Genossen John Turner zuteil wurde.

In Rochester, der letzten Station meiner Tour, sprach ich ebenfalls in 3 Versammlungen. Und da Rochester meine Vaterstadt war, kann es nicht Wunder nehmen, daß ganz „Jerusalem“ auf den Beinen war; aber auch Amerikaner und Deutsche kamen in Massen, um das Bundestier zu schauen, das noch vor ungefähr 9 Jahren für 2,50 Dollar pro Woche als Fabrikarbeiterin ihr Dasein fristete.

Einer meiner Ex-Ausbeuter, mehrfacher Millionär und Fabrikbesitzer, der sein ganzes Vermögen aus den Knochen der Arbeiter gepreßt hat, fand sich veranlaßt, mir einen Besuch abzustatten. Der alte Säuber besüchtete wahrscheinlich, daß ich einen für ihn persönlich ungünstigen Einfluß auf seine Arbeiter machen werde. Er war ängstlich bemüht, mir begreiflich zu machen, wie human und gerecht er seine Arbeiter behandle, und wie er sie mit Wohlthaten überschütte. Ich habe dieser elenden Kreatur, diesem deutsch-jüdischen Emporkömmling, meine Meinung in unzweideutiger Weise zu verstehen gegeben, worauf er sich wie ein begoffener Pöbel schleunigst wusch.

Am 14. November kam ich endlich nach 14wöchentlicher Abwesenheit in New-York wieder an. Im Ganzen genommen kann ich mit dem Erfolg meiner Reise zufrieden sein. Ich besuchte 18 Städte und sprach in 40 Versammlungen; erwarb mir sehr viele gute und leure Freunde und hatte Gelegenheit, mich zu überzeugen, daß das Geschrei von gewisser Seite, Amerika sei nicht der Boden für den Anarchismus, falsch ist. Die Amerikaner sind von Natur selbstständig veranlagt und mehr als ein anderes Volk befähigt, die Ideen des Anarchismus zu begreifen; es ist somit nicht ihre Schuld, wenn sie bis jetzt wenig davon wissen, sondern Schuld Derer, welche die „Bewegung“ nur in Deutsch machten und mit allen möglichen Mitteln die Aufklärung in englischer Sprache hintertrieben haben. Die anarchistische Propaganda in englischer Sprache zu betreiben war und bleibt die Hauptsache; denn nur wenn das englischsprechende Element sich unseren Anschauungen anschließt, wäre auf einen Umsturz der Verhältnisse in Amerika zu hoffen.

Na, glücklicher Weise ist ja von jener deutschen Bewegung wenig übrig geblieben; die Allen gehören nur noch Gesangsvereine und Vögel an, vertrieben sich in ihre Bierwinkel, wo sie über Unmoral und Ungehorsam der Jugend losziehen. Die Jungen, welche sich von den anarchistisch-kommunistisch-autonomistischen Dogmen und Vereinsmeiereien emanzipiert haben, ziehen ihre eigenen Wege und verbreiten auf selbständige Art die Ideen der Freiheit.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[News Briefs] / J.H. Havel. — 33 cm. In Der Arme Konrad [Berlin (Sept. 2, 1899)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: Havel reports that Goldman is coming to Europe in the fall and will lecture in England.

Notes: In German.

No 31/32

Der arme Konrad (Berlin)

Notizen: 2. Sept 1899.

Die englischen Genossen erliessen einen Aufruf zu Gunsten der im Herbst dieses Jahres nach siebenundeinhalbjähriger Haft zurückkehrenden Genossen Charles, Cailles und Battola. Diese Genossen gehören zur Gruppe der Walsall-Anarchisten. Die sogenannte Walsall-Verschwörung war von den Kreaturen von Scotland Yard ganz nach dem Muster der kontinentalen Polizei eingefädelt, und in Folge dessen viele Unschuldige für Jahre der Freiheit beraubt worden. Die englische Geheimpolizei ist der Prototyp der Erbärmlichkeit und Unverschämtheit. Nirgends benehmen sich die Geheimpolizisten frecher als hier. Genossin Emma Goldmann besucht im Herbst Europa und wird in England mehrere Vorträge in englischer und deutscher Sprache halten. Ich brauche nicht zu bemerken, wer Emma Goldmann ist: der Name bedeutet unermüdliche Agitation in Wort und Schrift seit vielen Jahren. J. H. Havel.

G. 428.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, 19--?, Rome? (cover page?)] / [Ministero dell' Interno?].—

1 p. ; 25 × 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

**Summary:** Goldman's file card defines her as an anarchist of German nationality.

**Notes:** In Italian.

Cognome *Goldman* nome *Emma*  
 patria ..... maternità .....  
 nato a .....  
 nazionalità *tedesca*  
 la condizione .....  
 professione o mestiere .....  
 Italia: .....  
 Residente { Estero: .....  
 Pseudonimi: .....  
 Richiami a fascicoli: .....

*Anarchica*

COMPILATA SCHEDA



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, 19--?, Rome? (cover page?)] / [Archivio di Stato].—

1 p. ; 33 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: This card indicates the presence of a file on Goldman in the Italian State Archives.

Notes: In Italian.

Goldman Emma

### CARTELLINO DI RICORDO DEL FASCICOLO PRELEVATO DALL'ARCHIVIO

**NB.** Il Presente cartellino serve a dimostrare con assoluta certezza, che un dato individuo già tiene il fascicolo personale, certezza che non sarebbe possibile ottenere, senza perdere molto tempo onde consultare le varie rubriche, qualora fosse stato tolto dalla casella per la trattazione di altri affari, evitando così il gravissimo inconveniente della formazione di duplicati.

Il cartellino si dovrà quindi situare subito al posto del fascicolo levato, e riporre poi in esso quando ritornerà definitivamente in Archivio, fra la copertina e la prima pagina delle carte che contiene, allo scopo di averlo sempre pronto ripetendosi la necessità di togliere nuovamente il fascicolo.

(1) Cognome, nome o paternità della persona alla quale è intestato il fascicolo che si toglie

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Congrès International des Oeuvres et Institutions Feminines] Paris, 1900 June 19 / Foureur [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Foureur reports that Goldman and Hippolyte (Joseph) Havel, along with other anarchists, attended meetings of the feminist congress.

**Notes:** In French.

BA 127

90772

186 (?)

Foureur

Paris le 19<sup>e</sup> juin 1900.

v2

Jeudi, à 5 heures, les membres du Congrès des Oeuvres Feminines, seront reçus à l'Hôtel de Ville par le Conseil Municipal. Afin de connaître le nombre, les noms et adresses des personnes qui veulent profiter de cette réception, les congressistes ont dû s'inscrire dès aujourd'hui. La majorité du congrès est composée de femmes croyantes, et c'est à la majorité nationaliste du conseil qu'elles se sont adressées.

Pour jeudi soir à 8 heures, les membres du congrès qui voudront assister à la réception au pavillon d'Allemagne, avec les délégués étrangers, n'ont eu également qu'à se faire inscrire. Cette faveur est due à l'intervention officielle de M<sup>lle</sup> Kimmacher, la jeune socialiste journaliste qu'on rencontre partout et qui, très intelligente, très instruite et très adroite, se renseigne avec beaucoup d'intérêt sur tous les mouvements politiques et sociaux en France.

Vendredi, rendez-vous, au cercle ouvrier, 35 Bd des Capucines.

Lors de la discussion de la réglementation de la prostitution, rapporteurs et oratrices ont été unanimes à blâmer M<sup>r</sup> Lépine pour les arrestations faites par ses subordonnés. Et M<sup>r</sup> de Moissier a annoncé que la

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Congrès International des Oeuvres et Institutions Feminines] Paris, 1900 June 19 / Foureur [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Foureur reports that Goldman and Hippolyte (Joseph) Havel, along with other anarchists, attended meetings of the feminist congress.

**Notes:** In French.

BA 127

Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen allait s'occuper désormais de cette question. Or, il avait déjà été ~~annoncé~~ hier, que c'était la fameuse ligue qui se chargeait des frais du procès de M<sup>me</sup> Sébastiani et d'un autre procès contre M<sup>r</sup> le Préfet de Police. Ce qui indiquerait que les dreyfusards vont faire la campagne contre M<sup>r</sup> Lépine.

Emma Goldmann et Joseph Havel sont très assidus aux séances du congrès et prennent des notes. Il y a aussi Lucienne Marin (M<sup>lle</sup> Meyer) qui a fait un rapport et doit s'occuper de la science nouvelle de M<sup>me</sup> Renoz. Il y a également 4 ou 5 autres anarchistes femmes, étudiantes russes. Toute la petite troupe anarchiste est silencieuse et attentive. Les nihilistes sont à Paris pour deux mois; peut-être assisteront-elles au Congrès anarchiste.

Plusieurs femmes qui vivent seules à Paris, sans métier, et assez largement, et qui sont à tort ou à raison soupçonnées de renseigner des gouvernements étrangers, assistent au congrès, et ce ne sont pas les moins intelligentes, ni les moins discrètes: M<sup>me</sup> la baronne de Pischoff, dont l'ami, le d<sup>r</sup> Maréchal, s'est signalé aux cours de tableaux; M<sup>lle</sup> de St-Croix (Cuvier); M<sup>me</sup> Gotsches, une autrichienne ... et d'autres dont on ne sait ni les noms ni les adresses, et dont d'une discrétion qui s'étend aux moindres détails.

Foureur

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

100

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on attentat against the king of Italy] Milan [Italy] 1900 Aug. 13 / [Agent? Sûreté Générale]. — 3 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12905.

**Summary:** A French agent sends photographs of three anarchists who may have worked with Bresci. He reports on the progress of the trial and forwards a newspaper article on Italian anarchists in the United States.

**Notes:** In French. For enclosure, see 891218028.

Milan, 13 août 1900.

Je vous transmets les trois photographies des individus qu'on implique dans le complot, mais dont la complicité effective n'est pas encore établie :

Quintavalle, Gaetano  
Lanner, Antonio  
Guazza, Maria.

L'instruction va se terminer plus rapidement que je ne le pensais. Le pariquet aurait l'intention de faire immédiatement le procès Bresci, qui jusqu'à présent n'a dénoncé aucun complice ; pour ne pas laisser au jury le temps de se ressaisir ; puis on ferait ultérieurement le procès des Complices.

Avant-hier on a fait comparaître le député révolutionnaire Ranzani, qui a séjourné quelque temps à Patterson ; ses explications n'ont apporté à la cause aucun éclaircissement, mais ont permis à ses collègues de l'extrême gauche de faire de violentes manifestations.

Ranzani est du reste parti immédiatement pour la Suisse de crainte d'être arrêté, car il a eu une condamnation pour contumace en 1898 et pendant les vacances parlementaires, il ne bénéficie



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on attentat against the king of Italy] Milan [Italy] 1900 Aug. 13 / [Agent? Sûreté Générale]. — 3 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12905.

**Summary:** A French agent sends photographs of three anarchists who may have worked with Bresci. He reports on the progress of the trial and forwards a newspaper article on Italian anarchists in the United States.

**Notes:** In French. For enclosure, see 891218028.

Plus de l'immunité.

témoin, ainsi que plusieurs personnes.  
Prato (Coscane), pays d'origine de l'assassin  
qui viennent témoigner, mais un peu  
tard, qu'ils ont quelques jours avant  
l'attentat, entendu dire à Bresci, qu'il  
tuait le roi de sa main.

Le procureur Général attend impatientement  
le résultat de la Commission rogatoire, dont  
j'aurais bien voulu lui donner la prime.  
Je tiens de lui-même, que jusqu'à ce  
jour, il n'apparaît pas que le complot  
ait eu des ramifications en France.

Vous trouverez ci-inclus des renseignements  
et des photographies d'anarchistes très  
dangereux :

Ciancabilla	Guidippe
Locatelli	
Erlotti	Guiglielmo
Erlotti	Attilio
Dusi	Arturo
Masconi	Angelo

La police italienne qui a perdu leur  
trac les suppose avec quelque raison  
réfugiés à Paris.

J'ai étudié leurs dossiers et j'en ai  
fait à grand peine des extraits, car les  
archives sont un peu en désordre,  
ce qui m'a permis d'apprécier la justesse

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on attentat against the king of Italy] Milan [Italy] 1900 Aug. 13 / [Agent? Sûreté Générale]. — 3 p. ; 27 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12905.

**Summary:** A French agent sends photographs of three anarchists who may have worked with Bresci. He reports on the progress of the trial and forwards a newspaper article on Italian anarchists in the United States.

**Notes:** In French. For enclosure, see 891218028.

parfois l'Administration que l'Administration en a  
l'habitude de dire à l'Administration.

Une coupure assez intéressante  
"Secolo" sur les anarchistes italiens aux  
Etats-Unis

Un topo de l'endroit où a été  
commis l'attentat.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

103

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Gli Anarchici Italiani negli Stati Uniti—28 cm. In Secolo [of Milan (Aug.? 13? 1900)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12905.

Summary: Secolo reprints an article on the Italian anarchist movement in the United States, noting that Goldman was among those who spoke at their meetings.

Notes: In Italian. Enclosed with 891218026.

*Il Secolo - di Milano*

## GLI ANARCHICI ITALIANI negli Stati Uniti

Con questo titolo, i *Tribunali* d'oggi riproducono dalla *Vita Internazionale*, uno scritto di Ausonius sugli anarchici negli Stati Uniti, di speciale interesse perché l'autore fu a Patterson e conobbe da vicino gli anarchici che infestano quel centro industriale.

Comincerò col dire che il numero degli anarchici italiani a Nuova York, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Patterson, principali centri, è molto più esiguo di quanto si possa dedurre da ciò che in questi giorni vanno pubblicando giornali non bene informati o in mala fede. A contarli, uno per uno, non sono forse una cinquantina, ignari della lingua del paese, senza quattrini, senza aderenze, senza soverchia coltura, tanto che, ad un certo momento, il loro giornale quindicinale: *La Questione Sociale*, era quasi esclusivamente scritto da un tipografo spagnolo, bravo diavolo del resto, tutt'altro che tipo di regicida.

Nonostante l'esiguità del numero, nel 1893, quando io giunsi in America, essi riuscivano a fare un chiasso indemoniato, con un loro piccolo foglio, *Il grido degli oppressi*, avendo sostenuto, in parecchie occasioni, con molta veemenza, non senza un certo coraggio, le ragioni dei nostri poveri emigrati, contro i soprusi e le ladretrie di banchieri e di maneggioni che avevano infudata a sé la stampa italiana. Poco prima, l'avv. Saverio Merlino, in un largo giro di conferenza, aveva propagandato le sue idee che già fin d'allora — mi si diceva — più che prettamente anarchiche, erano la chiara mischianza di opinioni eclettiche espresse, poi, nella sua *Rivista Critica del Socialismo*, pubblicata in questi ultimi tempi.

Gli stati d'assedio di Sicilia, le enormi condanne inflitte dai Tribunali militari, la violenta reazione del ministero Crispi gettarono legne secche su quel focherello anarchico: i profughi siciliani, più o meno autentici, capitati in America in quei giorni più che non ci capitassero tra i piedi, nel 1883-84, in Italia, i martiri triestini dopo l'impiccagione di Oberdan ingrossarono, finché non trovarono da occuparsi e da far meglio: il gruppetto anarchico era così povero che dovette lasciare morire miseramente il suo organo ufficiale.

Gli successe — con i pochi mezzi finanziari di alcuni dei più fanatici — la *Questione Sociale*, che cominciò una guerra d'inaudita violenza contro i socialisti, specialmente quelli d'Italia, qualificati di ambiziosi, vili e traditori; per avere, dicevano essi, disertata o soffocata, più che non avessero fatto i moschetti di Crispi, la insurrezione dei Fasci siciliani.

La *Questione Sociale* era in così misere condizioni finanziarie che a contropartita cooperavano gratuitamente nelle redazioni di riposo domeniche, i tipografi di un giornale molto borghese, proprietà di un monarchicissimo cavaliere del Regno d'Italia. I pochi quattrini per la carta, per la tiratura e la posta, erano raccolti — mi dicevano quei tipografi — volta per volta per contribuzioni volontarie degli aderenti.

Il gruppo di propaganda non si accontentò di farsi vedere ogni tanto da un birraio una sala per tenervi certe conferenze strampalate, dove grande era la distruzione dei bicchieri di birra e di vinello di California, conferenze alle quali interveniva qualche spagnolo e qualche francese, e, qualche rara volta, un bel pezzo di ragazza, — una Luigia Michel americana, ma infinitamente più bella, Emma Goldman, che agli spropositi, più o meno in lingua italiana degli oratori ufficiali, faceva seguire qualche brillante e violentissima tirata in lingua inglese, di cui i più non capivano una selta, ma che applandivano lo stesso, anzi doppiamente.

Erano i tempi della così detta « propaganda col fatto ». Ogni tanto il telegrafo recava dall'Europa le novelle di qualche delitto anarchico, che era largamente commentato nella *Questione Sociale*, con più o meno di bestialità, dai pochi fanatici non analfabeti che potevano azzeccare un articolo qualunque.

Capitò in quel tempo, come il Messia lungamente atteso, Pietro Gori, accolto dai salamelecchi del *Cristoforo Colombo*, del *Progresso Italo-Americano*, di tutti i giornali italiani degli Stati Uniti. Il gruppetto anarchico prese il suo uomo, lo gonfiò, lo applaudì in una quantità di *meetings*, lo acclamò in una serie di spaccatelli teatrali, nei quali il Gori era autore ed attore, in versi e in prosa, come William Shakespeare, e lo mandò in missione anarchico-apostolica attraverso la grande Repubblica.

Il Gori scrisse qualche articolo contro i giornali socialisti allora sorti (*Avanti* di Philadelphia e *Proletario* di Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania). Pubblicò molti versi: ma più di tutto parlò, declamò, cantò certi suoi inni adattati a motivi popolari (*Ciao, ciao, ciao! In quell'oscura cella ecc.*) o di cui egli stesso aveva trovato la musica, musica anarchica davvero.

In un centinaio di conferenze portò alle loro menti il verbo di un anarchismo particolare, che propriamente si chiamava anarchismo libertario, specialmente si batteva contro Turati, la dottoressa Kulischer, Dina Rodman e in genere i socialisti italiani. Ma a Philadelphia, lungi dal suo gruppetto anarchico, in una discussione in contraddittorio, finì coll'acquetarsi alla propaganda ufficialmente socialista, e partì, poco dopo, per onorarsi non so che malanni boscatisi durante il suo ciclo di conferenze.

Così avvenne uno scisma nella chiesa anarchica: parte si proclamarono socialisti libertari organizzatori, ed una rabbiosa minoranza conservò le idee ravasciolistiche.

Molte delle loro dissonanze dottrinali andarono a finire a suon di cazzotti. Anzi, quando avvenne la scissura definitiva con l'andata di Enrico Malatesta a Nuova York e la cacciata del Ciancabilla dalla *Questione Sociale*, a supremo argomento si usò la rivoltella, e il Malatesta fu ferito come una testa coronata qualunque.

Il Ciancabilla fondò un giornale proprio: l'*Aurora*, rappresentante l'ala estrema del minuscolo e tumultuario partito.

Un certo inasprimento della propaganda anarchica è avvenuto — mi si dice — dopo i fatti del 1893 e la reazione troppo a lungo durata di poi: le repressioni non producono altri effetti.

Qui cessano le mie cognizioni di fatto.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1900 Oct. 31 / Finot [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Finot's report on Louise Michel's speech at the Maison du Peuple in Paris notes that among the few anarchists in the audience was someone named "Smith."

**Notes:** In French.

BA 1186

3662

Finot.

Paris le 31 Octobre 1900.

Louise Michel a fait lundi soir une conférence à la Maison du Peuple. Il n'y avait pas beaucoup de monde relativement, et surtout, chose remarquable, les anarchistes n'étaient pas nombreux dans l'auditoire. Le public se composait d'environ 350 personnes, dont une cinquantaine de véritables anarchistes seulement.

Charles Malato devait venir lire une pièce de sa composition intitulée : "Crétinopolis", mais indisposé il n'est pas venu.

Louise Michel a parlé très longuement et à plusieurs reprises. Elle a recité toutes les vieilles triades sentimentales qui font le fond de sa méthode. Elle n'a pas dit un mot intéressant et avec son débit monotone, elle a visiblement lassé l'assistance.

Louise Pérille a fait appel aux femmes et les a conviés à leur émancipation.

Une femme socialiste dont on ignore le nom, mais qui fait partie du groupe des citoyennes de la Maison du Peuple, a protesté contre l'arrestation de Sipido, et contre les articles de journaux le représentant comme fréquentant la Maison du Peuple, et dérivant cette maison comme un

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

105



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Louise Michel] Paris, 1900 Oct. 31 / Finot [Préfecture de Police, Cabinet du Préfet]. — 2 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Finot's report on Louise Michel's speech at the Maison du Peuple in Paris notes that among the few anarchists in the audience was someone named "Smith."

**Notes:** In French.

BA 1186

repaire de malfaiteurs.

Pour clore la soirée, Georges Bargas a récité quelques extraits de la pièce jouée la veille sur cette même scène et Antonin Escoffon a déclamé "Les Incendiaires" de Eugène Mermech.

La séance s'est terminée sans incident

Parmi les anarchistes, on a remarqué : Prost dont c'est la réapparition, Leballenr, Matteoda, Smith, Huberty, Carré, Reich, etc.

Finot

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

106

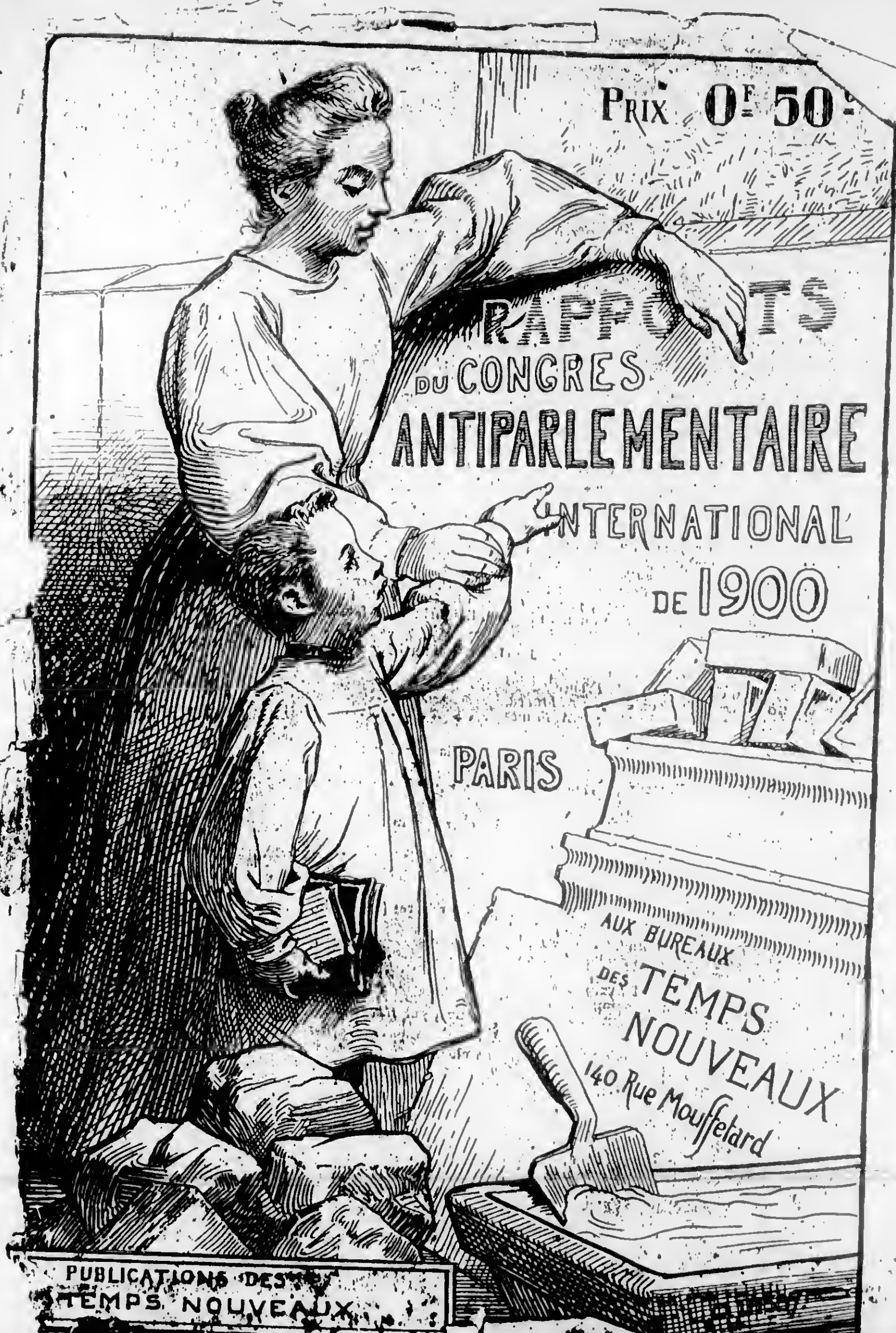
## The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

107

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

Numéro 23.

# LES TEMPS NOUVEAUX

SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

Paraissant tous les samedis

## EXPOSÉ

Un Congrès ouvrier révolutionnaire international devait se tenir les 19, 20, 21 et 22 septembre. Ce congrès avait été projeté à la suite des incidents du Congrès international de Londres (1896). Les groupes révolutionnaires de divers pays avaient reconnu la nécessité de se séparer de la social-démocratie dont l'intolérance voulait imposer à tous les groupements, même syndicaux, la nécessité de l'action législative et parlementaire.

Vouloir suivre les socialistes autoritaires, c'était renoncer à toute agitation révolutionnaire, il suffit de rappeler l'excommunication de la grève générale à la conférence internationale de Bruxelles 1899; c'était tomber dans la tactique électorale et réformiste où ils se sont enlisés.

Le Congrès fut préparé dès le début de 1898, bien avant que les socialistes parlementaires eussent décidé de faire le leur à Paris.

Le premier appel, lancé en automne 1898, fut signé par Domela Nieuwenhuis, Fernand Pelloutier, Emile Pouget, il fut adressé aux groupes ouvriers, aux socialistes révolutionnaires et aux communistes-anarchistes. Un groupe d'organisation formé des membres de différents groupes parisiens se constitua et bientôt les adhésions parvinrent nombreuses au comité d'organisation, et, à l'époque de l'ouverture du Congrès, on pouvait compter trente-huit groupes de Paris dont plusieurs syndicats et un grand nombre de groupes de province. Des délégués sont venus de Bourges, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nîmes, Epinal, Nancy, Rennes, Valréas, Toulon, Chinon, Marseille, Saint-Etienne, Roubaix, Montpellier, Tourcoing, La Tour-du-Pin, Montereau, etc.

Des délégués étrangers étaient déjà arrivés de l'Amérique du Nord, de la République Argentine, de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne, de l'Italie, de la Suisse, de l'Espagne, de la Belgique, de la Hollande, de la Bohême, de Russie. D'autres avaient envoyé leur adhésion par écrit de Bulgarie, de Roumanie, de Grèce, du Portugal, du Brésil, des Iles Sandwich, de l'Uruguay.

On sait que le bon plaisir du gouvernement

a interdit le Congrès et toute réunion similaire en vertu des lois de 1894 (dites scélérates). Nous avons déjà protesté. Maintenant nous voulons simplement faire voir à tous quel était le but et le caractère de notre congrès d'études. L'ordre du jour et les rapports écrits présentés sur les différentes questions le montreront amplement.

Voici quel était le programme de ses travaux :

*Etat du mouvement dans les différents pays.* Histoire du mouvement américain, par William Holmes et Dr Cohn; sur le mouvement actuel en Amérique, par James F. Morton; de Philadelphie, par Voltairine de Cleyre. Rapport sur les Etats-Unis; sur le martyrologe de Chicago, par Lizzie et W. Holmes; sur la situation à Saint-Louis; sur la situation à Denver. Compte rendu des tournées de conférences, par E. Goldmann. Rapport sur la situation en Argentine et l'Uruguay. Rapport des libertaires de Bourges; sur le Parti Ouvrier Français, par Lefrançais. Rapport du groupe d'études sociales d'Epinal.

Rapport sur l'Italie.

Rapport sur la Suisse; du groupe révolutionnaire de Lausanne sur le mouvement en Norvège, en Hollande, en Grèce, du groupe de Pyrgos; du groupe des ouvriers anarchistes d'Athènes; sur l'évolution du parti socialiste par le groupe Freedom. La Petite Industrie en Angleterre, par P. Kropotkine.

Mercredi après-midi :

*Sur le Communisme et l'Anarchie* : Rapports du groupe E. S. R. I. de Paris; de P. Kropotkine; du groupe anarchiste de Para (Brésil); du groupe italien de Lausanne.

*Sur le Communisme et l'Individualisme* : Rapports de Janvion et d'un groupe libertaire de Buenos-Aires.

*Sur l'Antisémitisme et le Sionisme* : Rapports du groupe E. S. R. I.; du groupe de Para.

*Sur le Tolstoïsme et l'Anarchie* : Rapport du groupe E. S. R. I.

*Questions diverses* : L'Anarchie et l'Eglise, par Elisée Reclus et G. Guyon; La Vengeance sociale appelée Justice, par le groupe de la brochure à distribuer.

Vol. III. — 17.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

108



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

130

LES TEMPS NOUVEAUX

Jeudi matin :

Organisation de relations suivies entre les groupes communistes révolutionnaires d'un même pays et de pays différents.

Rapports : des étudiants de l'Université de la Nature.

Des groupes de : Philadelphie ; des Etats-Unis ; du groupe d'études sociales d'Epinal ; des E. S. R. I. ; du groupe de Para ; de Jean Grave ; du groupe socialiste-anarchiste italien de Zurich ; du groupe italien de Lausanne ; du groupe de Providence (Etats-Unis).

Vendredi :

Divers moyens de propagande : Propagande dans les syndicats des libertaires Rennais, de Paul Deleallie.

Publications et propagande par le placard : Rapport de Marseille, proposition des Italiens. Par la brochure à distribuer : Rapport de Philadelphie ; du groupe d'études sociales d'Epinal ; du groupe de l'Harmonie.

Théâtre d'avant-garde : Rapport de l'Avenir théâtral.

Meeting en plein air : Rapport du groupe de Philadelphie.

Elections de protestation : Opinion des camarades italiens hostile à cette tactique.

Publication d'un organe international : Lettre de Domela Nieuwenhuis. Rapports : des libertaires de Bourges ; des étudiants de l'Université de la Nature ; du groupe d'études sociales d'Epinal ; du groupe de Para.

Dépôt de documents à Londres. Organisation de la solidarité (caisse de secours, asile pour les camarades traqués, résistance internationale) : Rapport des étudiants de l'Université de la Nature.

Question agraire : Rapport du groupe de Pyrgos (Grèce).

Les sans-travail : Quel rôle pourraient-ils tenir dans le mouvement socialiste et leurs moyens de lutte.

Maison du peuple libertaire : Proposition du groupe des Egaux du XVII<sup>e</sup>.

Enseignement libertaire : Rapports : des Egaux du XVII<sup>e</sup> ; de l'Union syndicale du Bronze ; du groupe libertaire de Nancy.

Responsabilité et solidarité : Rapport de Freedom.

Questions diverses : Rapport du groupe Germinal, de Turin.

Jeudi soir :

Tactique du P.O.S.R. à l'égard des libertaires : Rapports : du Groupe central du XVII<sup>e</sup> (P.O.S.R.) ; des libertaires Rennais ; des libertaires de Bourges.

Vendredi :

Coopérisme et néo-coopérisme : Circulaire de Brimeur ; Note des Chevaliers du travail ;

Rapports : de Banecl ; des E.S.R.I. ; de l'Union syndicale du Bronze ; de Ricardo Mella ; du groupe de Valréas.

La question de la femme : Le féminisme et la coéducation des sexes ; Rapports : des E.S.R.I. ; de l'Union syndicale du Bronze.

Question des sexes : Lettre de Philadelphie ; Note de la Ligue de régénération humaine ; du groupe de Para ; de J. F. Morton ; de Kate Austin ; de Viroqua Daneals ; de R. Addin ; d'Emma Goldmann.

Samedi :

Grève générale : Rapport du groupe révolutionnaire de Lausanne ; de Philadelphie ; des libertaires Rennais ; du Groupe central du XVII<sup>e</sup> (P.O.S.R.) ; le Réveil socialiste des Epinettes (P.O.S.R.) ; de Barcelonè ; de l'Union syndicale du Bronze.

Attitude des anarchistes en cas de guerre, de soulèvement, d'insurrection : Rapports : de Domela Nieuwenhuis ; de l'Union syndicale du Bronze ; du groupe de Para.

Propagande antimilitariste : Projet de manifestations antimilitariste, groupe de Gandèye ; Proposition des Egaux du XVII<sup>e</sup>.

On voit que les travaux écrits étaient parvenus en grand nombre. D'autres camarades devaient venir exposer des rapports oraux. Le soir était réservé à la libre discussion. Cette discussion n'aurait eu aucun caractère irritant ; sans aucune sanction, elle ne devait être qu'un simple échange d'idées.

Mais tout l'effort du Congrès ne sera pas perdu. Nous espérons que le projet d'entente internationale réussira.

Quant aux travaux eux-mêmes, nous ferons tous nos efforts pour qu'ils soient publiés. C'est pourquoi dès maintenant nous ouvrons une souscription et faisons un appel pressant aux camarades.

La Commission d'organisation.

## Rapport sur le mouvement hollandais (1)

Depuis le Congrès international de 1893, à Londres, de grands changements ont eu lieu dans le mouvement socialiste en Hollande.

Déjà, dans notre rapport au Congrès de Zurich en 1893, nous disions que la lutte du prolétariat est sur le terrain des grèves, de l'organisation nationale et internationale, mais non pas sur celui du parlement. Mais depuis, beaucoup de choses ont changé. A Londres encore, nous étions la majorité dans la délégation hol-

(1) Il aurait mieux valu, dans la publication des rapports, procéder par ordre, les grouper par sujets, mais, pour ne pas perdre de temps, nous préférons les publier comme ils nous arrivent, et commencer de suite.  
(N. D. L. R.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

109



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

173

tandis qu'au contraire, la grève générale pour eux actuellement c'est le véritable inconnu, l'adversaire aussi dangereux qu'il est mystérieux parce que l'on n'a jamais pu mesurer sa force.

Et d'ailleurs, ne peut-on faire allusion aux craintes de la société bourgeoise à ce sujet; à peine les congrès ouvriers l'avaient-ils votée, que le Parlement était saisi de plusieurs projets de loi destinés à retirer le droit de grève à une certaine catégorie de travailleurs. Et qui prouvera que le fameux projet Merlin-Trairieux n'aurait pas été voté sans les menaces de grève générale qui eurent lieu.

Et n'est-ce pas également le commencement de grève générale qui se déclara en Belgique en 1893, qui fut une cause de l'institution du suffrage universel en ce pays, d'une façon partielle nous l'avouons. Nous considérons que tous ces faits sont trop sérieux et trop graves pour oser nier l'efficacité de ce grand principe.

Et combien une grève générale serait-elle facile à faire, si le prolétaire était assez conscient comparativement à une grève partielle.

Grève partielle : seule question envisagée, élévation des salaires et ne peut se faire sans une certaine somme d'argent à disposer, soit individuellement ou collectivement et c'est toujours cette question qui est cause de leur échec.

Grève générale, au contraire, si nous voulons qu'elle soit prompte et qu'elle nous conduise à notre but, le moins d'argent possible, et même pas du tout serait le mieux, chacun prenant son nécessaire où il le trouve et résultat à envisager, émancipation la plus complète possible.

Nous concluons en invitant tous les citoyens soucieux de leur avenir, non seulement à accepter ce principe, mais à nous seconder dans notre tâche de propagande.

(Parti ouvrier socialiste révolutionnaire.)

## HISTOIRE DU MARTYROLOGE DE CHICAGO

Les événements principaux sont tellement connus de ceux qui aiment la liberté, qu'il est presque superflu de raconter les détails du martyrologe de Chicago. Mais cela ne sera jamais un sujet aussi familier pour les autres que pour nous, nous qui avons passé tant de longs mois avec les martyrs, qui avons craint, espéré, attendu et souffert avec eux. J'aurais beau vous raconter dans les termes les plus pathétiques ce qui s'est passé en cour d'assises et qui s'est produit dans chacune de ces journées dramatiques, je ne parviendrais pas à vous faire connaître ces événements aussi

bien qu'à nous dans les mémoires de qui ils se sont incrustés.

C'est le 21 juin que le procès de Auguste Spies, Albert Parsons, Adolphe Fischer, Samuel Fielden, George Engel, Michel Schwab, Osear Neebe et Louis Lingg a commencé en cour d'assises de Cook County sous la présidence de Gary.

Un événement des plus impressionnants se produisit le premier jour, à la séance de l'après-midi. Albert Parsons n'était pas encore arrêté malgré les recherches actives de la police. Seul William Holmes et Daniel Havy de Wankesha, ami dévoué et très brave, chez qui il s'était réfugié, personne ne savait où il se trouvait. C'était moi qui avais conseillé à Parsons de partir de Chicago, dans la nuit du 4 mai, après que le meeting avait été dispersé. Je n'étais pas encore au courant de ce qui était arrivé, et cependant je pressentais que nos conférenciers — qui s'étaient tellement distingués — devraient toujours souffrir d'une certaine façon, quoi qu'il arrivât. Après avoir longuement discuté, Parsons, finalement consentit à partir à Geneva où nous demeurions, pour délibérer avec William Holmes sur ce qu'il ferait. Très en sûreté depuis le 4 mai jusqu'au 21 juin, il n'eût jamais été découvert par les agents de l'autorité. Seulement il lui eût été impossible de conserver une liberté déshonorante alors que la cause qu'il aimait et ses camarades le réclamaient. Personne, dans le monde officiel de la ville, ne soupçonnait que Parsons se trouvait si près, quand il parut en cour d'assises où il aurait dû être traîné, enchaîné, par des hommes armés jusqu'aux dents. Et pourtant, tout à coup, il se trouva parmi eux, amené comme un hôte honoré par le capitain Black. Il était calme, courtois, distingué, tout comme doit l'être un homme libre qui de sa propre volonté se livre à la prison et à la mort. L'instant fut dramatique, un silence de mort régnait dans la salle, silence qui fut troublé par une créature ayant l'âme trop petite pour reconnaître une si grande action, Grinnell, pour l'appeler par son nom, qui s'écria : « Je vois ici Albert Parsons, je demande son arrestation. » Il ne le fut cependant point. En effet, Parsons se présentant de lui-même aux juges, se tourne vers ses amis, leur presse la main et prend place parmi eux. Il ne devait plus jamais jouir de la lumière du soleil et de l'air libre !

La liste des jurés ne fut dressée qu'au bout du 21<sup>e</sup> jour. Les juges firent des réglemens de circonstance afin que le jury fût composé d'hommes dont le jugement était escompté à l'avance. On prouva par la suite, par des dépositions d'hommes assermentés, que le greffier s'était vanté de s'être occupé de la cause, de façon à avoir un jury qui condamnerait à la pendaison, et qu'un des jurés avait déclaré que les prisonniers seraient conduits à la potence si on lui donnait cette fonction.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

110

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in about mid-1930.

Le président Garry ne prêta aucune attention à ces faits lorsqu'on fit appel. Le jury — dont l'esprit de prévention ne fait aucun doute — était composé de James H. Cole, Scott G. Randall, Théodore E. Deuker, Charles B. Todd, Frank S. Osborne, Andrew Hamilton, Charles A. Ludwig, James H. Brayton, Alrison H. Reed, John B. Greiner, George W. Adams, Howard T. Sandford. Les procureurs étaient : J. Grinnell, Walker et Furthmann. Les avocats : Captain Black, Frank Foster, Salomon et Icslcr. — Les témoignages à charge occupèrent sept jours, à dater du 2 août. L'intervalle de temps entre le 21 juin et le 2 août fut rempli par la discussion qui s'éleva entre la défense et l'accusation sur certaines charges et preuves.

Alors vinrent tour à tour les heures d'angoisse : la période d'anxiété intense des délibérations du jury, le verdict tombant en coup de tonnerre dans le cœur de nos tendres et chers camarades. Puis les discours des accusés en réponse à la question du juge pour que la peine de mort ne leur fût pas appliquée — discours que ne surpasseront jamais dans l'histoire des procès l'exposé des principes — l'habileté et le pathétique ordinaires. Sand Fielden restera pour son éloquence simple, sa tendresse, son amour de la vérité. Il toucha tous ceux dont le cœur battait d'un sentiment humain et qui assistaient à cette audience. On vit pleurer jusqu'à des policiers, Grinnell en paraissait tout grave et absorbé. Seul Gary resta froid comme marbre.

La sentence fut prononcée le 20 août. On fixa à la date du 3 décembre 1886 le jour de l'exécution. Gary refusant de faire un nouveau procès, on en appela immédiatement à la Cour Suprême de l'Illinois pour demander un sursis. Aucune réponse ne parvint pendant de longues semaines. Enfin novembre arriva, l'anxiété était à son comble ; on redoutait également de voir arriver trop tôt le 3 décembre et l'attente de ce sursis insupportable. Jour de remerciements (*Thanksgiving day*, jour de fête américaine) était là terrible pour nous. La Société d'amnistie devait se réunir ce soir-là, et après avoir mangé la dinde familiale, je courus à la basse-ville le cœur oppressé. Tout à coup, comme je traversais le pont, j'entendis un camelot crier : « Dernières nouvelles sur le sursis demandé par les anarchistes », je m'appuyai au parapet, tremblante et criant de joie. Je fis en sorte d'arriver à la salle où les compagnons étaient réunis. Nous nous félicitâmes mutuellement. Nous croyions que quelques mois de plus nous permettraient de sauver ces camarades. Le parjure évident, la partialité du jury démontrée au peuple, la noblesse de caractère des compagnons devaient créer un mouvement en leur faveur dans le sentiment public, enfin tout événement possible, quel qu'il fût, qui permettrait de les sauver. Nous ne pouvions pas nous douter alors combien

était profonde et mortelle la puissance capitaliste de Chicago. Je crois que tout le possible pour rendre libres les prisonniers, fut mis en œuvre. A raconter ce qui fut fait, aussi bien par les camarades que par quelques conservateurs, on remplirait un volume. Si l'on n'essayait point d'autres plans, c'est que l'on était sûr que sur trois personnes qui s'employaient, on avait affaire au moins à un mouchard. On ouvrait nos lettres, on surveillait nos allées et venues, on scrutait nos actions ; aussi tard que l'on sortait de nos réunions on trouvait adossé à un bec de gaz notre fidèle gardien, notre ange tutélaire. Les compagnons nous conseillaient déjà de ne plus nous entremettre. Fischer, dans la dernière conversation que j'eus avec lui en prison me dit : « Ne vous occupez plus de nous, continuez plutôt la bonne propagande. Laissez-nous à notre sort. Notre mort fera germer des essaims de nouveaux venus. Quoi qu'il arrive, ne vous relâchez pas dans la propagande. » Il est avéré que le corps suprême d'Illinois ne fit rien, pas plus d'ailleurs que celui des Etats-Unis. Notre dernière ressource était le gouverneur d'Illinois qui aurait pu commuer la peine et qui fut sollicité par des citoyens qui espéraient pouvoir l'influencer. Les prisonniers ne signèrent pas de pétition, étant innocents ; quoique le captain Black, Melville Stone et autres citoyens influents les en pressèrent beaucoup. C'était de leur part un merveilleux effort, à ces hommes qui avaient déjà fait dix-huit mois de prison et qui avaient entendu monter les bois de l'échafaud.

Leur stoïcisme n'en fut pas ébranlé. Nous attendions avec impatience la minute qui sonnerait, nous apportant un mot du gouverneur d'Illinois dans les premiers jours de novembre 1887. Avocats, intellectuels, orateurs, écrivains, commerçants, tous attendaient le mot de pitié devant sortir de la bouche du gouverneur. Il arriva enfin — il était 6 heures — il refusait... Le coup nous laissa comme stupides. La nuit fut terrible — personne n'en croyait ses oreilles — personne n'était capable d'une décision ! Les camarades couraient éperdus, essayant de se retrouver pour confier leur douleur, mais les mouchards étaient nombreux. On les distinguait cependant à leurs façons violentes d'attaquer, la Loi et le Gouvernement de leurs menaces vengeresses. Ceux qui étaient sincères, parlaient peu. Le jour parut enfin, brillant, et de nouveau redevint ténébreux comme s'il eût compris la tragédie qui allait s'accomplir à sa lumière.

Mme Parsons et moi nous allâmes de très bonne heure à la prison, car on lui avait promis la permission de voir son mari pour le dernier adieu. Je raconte ici cet incident, parce que toutes les relations notent ce fait et beaucoup de nos camarades ne le connaissent que par ces relations. Il y est dit que Mme Parsons fût retenue au bureau du capitaine jusqu'à l'exécution. La vérité est qu'il



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1970.

fut refusé à Mme Parsons de voir son mari la nuit précédente tout en le lui promettant pour le lendemain matin. Or le matin on ne lui répondit pas de suite, mais on l'envoya des uns aux autres au point de la désespérer, alors elle essaya de pénétrer à l'intérieur des barages. On envoya des voitures cellulaires dans lesquelles on nous enferma avec les deux enfants de Mme Parsons et on nous conduisit au poste. On nous enferma, nues, dans des souterrains, et on perquisitionna ignominieusement nos vêtements, quoiqu'il n'existât point de mandats d'arrêt contre nous. Nous ne pouvions nous asseoir tant la cellule était sale. On ne savait où nous trouver, parmi nos amis. A 4 heures, le capitaine Schaaek, vint hypocritement nous exprimer des regrets et nous fit relâcher. Durant notre emprisonnement, le martyre s'était accompli.

Le dimanche, 13 novembre, des funérailles grandioses étaient célébrées à Chicago. De la maison d'Auguste Spies jusqu'au dépôt de la rue Polk, sur un espace de 3 milles, il y avait foule. A peine si la procession qui avait 2 milles de longueur pouvait se tenir. De chaque maison des martyrs, on apportait un cercueil rempli de fleurs, destiné à rejoindre cette majestueuse procession.

On les enterra au cimetière de Waldheim, pleurés par une foule immense, aux sons d'une musique plaintive et après des discours éloquentes. Déjà le temps est venu où « le silence dit plus que nos voix que vous rendez muettes ».

## Effets du martyrologe.

La classe qui a si féroceement poursuivi nos camarades jusqu'à la mort se croyait satisfaite. Grinnell disait : « Les rats doivent être chassés dans leurs trous ; l'anarchiste doit disparaître de l'Amérique. » Tout paraissait tranquille, personne n'osait faire entendre une pensée anarchique au moins à Chicago. Tristes et sombres étaient les prédictions de beaucoup de camarades. Était-ce vrai ? se pouvait-il que la mort et l'emprisonnement de 7 de nos camarades devaient arrêter le mouvement pour toujours ? ce mouvement qui paraissait approcher du but tant recherché où l'activité produit son fruit. Beaucoup d'amis, sympathiques à la cause, eroient encore maintenant que le drame du 11 novembre a été une calamité terrible pour l'idée ; que la peur a détruit l'enthousiasme au point que les organisations en ont été paralysées ; que les presque convertis ont été affaiblis ou presque perdus ; que ce désastre a abattu le courage des anciens militants. Ce coup pouvait bien stimuler une certaine agitation, mais celle-ci compenserait-elle la perte qu'on avait faite d'hommes d'une telle habileté, d'un pareil dévouement et d'une si profonde sincérité. L'évidence est là cependant, et le mot prophétique d'Auguste Spies se réa-

lise : « Notre silence dira plus que nos voix que vous rendez muettes. » Sans doute le silence — silence douloureux et terrible — s'est fait pendant un certain temps après l'enterrement de nos cinq morts. Mais les acteurs du drame étaient terrifiés par leur succès. L'on semblait craindre que quelque chose viendrait à briser ce silence et quelques journaux conseillaient de faire le vide autour de l'affaire, disant : N'en disons point, justice a été rendue, la loi est vengée. Moins nous en parlerons, mieux nous nous en trouverons. » Tous ceux qui ont suivi l'affaire, ont observé ce silence politique conservé par les journaux d'Illinois. Au jour anniversaire, on parlait le moins possible, de la foule qui se pressait au cimetière, des discours qui étaient prononcés, des montagnes de fleurs apportées.

On défendit les réunions, les processions, les manifestations, les attroupements, tout était prohibé, même on donna ordre d'empêcher que la Marseillaise et Annie Laurie fussent jouées en public.

Mais de telles mesures n'ont jamais rendu la paix ! La pensée n'a jamais été enchaînée par d'aussi misérables desseins ! Le mouvement durait plus secret, mais il durait. Pourquoi Gary fut-il amené à écrire une apologie de ses propres actions dans son article si bien dénommé « Undertone » ? sinon parce qu'il savait qu'il est une espèce d'« Undertone » d'enquête, d'opinion publique qui se réveille lentement, mais sûrement sur la justice du meurtre légal des anarchistes. Le peuple non plus n'était pas tout à fait tranquillisé, encore que les journaux l'y engageassent et de temps en temps, des hommes, des femmes de toutes conditions semblaient s'enquêter afin de mieux savoir ce que nos camarades avaient voulu. Ils se demandaient pourquoi des hommes d'apparence intelligente défendaient des doctrines qu'on leur disait être viles. Ils se demandaient qu'est-ce donc après tout que le socialisme ? qu'est-ce que l'anarchie qui fait que des hommes de valeur se résignent à souffrir la pauvreté, à supporter la mort pour elle ? Des milliers d'individus lisaient les discours, les lettres, les interviews de nos camarades emprisonnés, alors qu'à d'autres moments il eût été difficile de faire pénétrer la moindre parcelle de l'idée jusqu'à eux. Le peuple peu à peu était gagné par cette lecture et voulait en savoir plus. De cette époque date la coutume de s'intéresser aux livres portant sur les questions économiques. Outre l'impulsion donnée aux études et au mouvement par le travail, l'emprisonnement et la mort des martyrs, la situation a favorisé beaucoup la propagande et cela de diverses manières. Quelqu'un a écrit en réponse à l'apologie de Gary : « Pourquoi l'Undertone ? » qui fut publié en forme de pamphlet et lu par des milliers de gens. C'était une excellente démonstration des fraudes, des illégalités du procès,

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

en même temps que l'on prouvait la beauté de l'œuvre de ceux condamnés comme criminels. Depuis que Gary avait ouvert le feu, de partout on s'intéressait à la question; depuis que le juge sentait le besoin de se défendre, des personnes à qui jamais la pensée ne serait venue de douter d'un personnage aussi honoré éprouvèrent à leur tour le besoin de voir si les explications étaient plausibles, et en le lisant ils en remarquèrent le peu de fondement. Le travail sincère accompli par tous les anarchistes de l'Amérique avant l'affaire de Haymarket n'égale en rien l'agitation qui fut produite, après la libération de Fielden, Neebe et Schwab, lorsque le gouverneur Aldgett fit paraître son livre intitulé : « *Raisons pour lesquelles-j'ai gracié les anarchistes* », au point de vue de la popularisation de l'Idée. Ce livre fut lu par le peuple entier alors qu'il n'aurait jamais touché une brochure anarchiste. Je connais, pour ma part, une douzaine de personnes dont l'évolution date du jour où ils ont lu cette puissante mise en accusation des juges de Chicago. Quinze ans auparavant, tandis que les camarades faisaient tous leurs efforts, sauf dans les centres industriels, peu de personnes savaient qu'il existe une philosophie anarchiste. Autant vouloir entraîner un animal sauvage par les pattes au milieu d'un club social, que d'essayer d'introduire l'Idée dans le peuple. Maintenant, lorsqu'on veut faire pénétrer l'Idée dans un milieu quel conque on l'y trouve déjà en germe. Chacun a déjà des notions de ce qu'on veut lui faire entendre. Ceux qui sont assez anciens dans le mouvement et qui savent ce qu'était l'agitation vingt ans auparavant et ce qu'elle est maintenant se feront une idée assez juste de ce que j'avance. Qu'importe s'il y a moins de réunions tenues au nom de l'anarchie, qu'importe si les organisations sont moins nombreuses et d'apparence plutôt apathique. Tout est dans la pensée, dans l'Idée. Or, on trouve à peine une assemblée dans laquelle on ne discute pas plus ou moins les questions économiques et dans laquelle les idées de Liberté ne soient pas agitées par quelque néophyte. Les clubs de femmes, en grand nombre, mettent à l'ordre du jour les sujets de socialisme et d'anarchie sous peine d'être traités d'arriérés. Toutes les sociétés discutent la question de la liberté individuelle, beaucoup d'organisations, sous des noms différents, ne sont que des écoles de propagande. Toutes les classes voient se lever dans leur sein des hommes se déclarant, sinon anarchistes, au moins favorables à l'anarchie : des professeurs, des écrivains, des orateurs, voire même des prédicants.

Tout cela est destiné à se développer, à croître en un mouvement prodigieux si significatif. C'est l'évolution sûre d'un avenir pas très éloigné de nous. Nous avons une place dans l'histoire : la prison et la mort pour les

principes n'est pas une disgrâce, ce serait au contraire la non-souffrance pour la cause de la vérité qui serait déshonorante; avoir été désigné pour la persécution est un bien. Nous avons pour l'avenir le noble exemple de ces sept hommes braves, calmes, glorieux à suivre. Une cause qui a de pareils martyrs ne saurait qu'être élevée et noble. Pourquoi le sang du martyr a-t-il dû toujours être la semence de l'Eglise, nous ne saurions le dire, mais pour qu'il y ait progrès, il faut qu'il en soit ainsi. Nous aurions certainement sauvé nos martyrs si nous avions pu, ce n'est pas volontiers que nous avons accepté un tel sacrifice. Cependant cela est, nous n'y pouvions rien. Quand nous regardons autour de nous et que nous jetons une vue lointaine sur la situation intellectuelle, nous voyons « qu'il en est advenu un grand bien ». Les méthodes d'agitation ont grandement changé. Nous n'avons plus besoin de rechercher les sentiments de passion, l'intense enthousiasme, le dévouement sans bornes qui avaient leurs racines plutôt dans l'amertume que dans l'intelligence. L'étude, les investigations, les arguments d'une éducation soignée, tels sont les instruments du travail futur.

La pensée peut faire son travail obscur dans des milliers de cerveaux, sans que nous le sachions aussi bien qu'autrefois, lorsque deux ou trois adhérents enthousiastes se trouvaient ensemble. Nous savons très bien que les actes les plus importants ne résultent pas des organisations. Nous pouvons travailler en commun, étudier, délibérer ensemble, mais c'est l'individu qui agit. Le projet germe intérieurement, se forme puis s'échappe. Un ami disait : « J'ai peur que votre cause soit retardée de cinquante ans, par suite de l'affaire de Haymarket, » et moi je dis : « Nous sommes cent ans en avance, par suite du martyrologe de Chicago. »

Il est peut-être utile de rappeler que trois de nos camarades ont été graciés par Altgelt après sept ans d'incarcération. Ce sont : M. Schwab, O. Neebe et Sem. Fielden; Michel Schwab est mort de sa maladie, laquelle s'est accrue en prison. Neebe vit à Chicago tranquille et toujours bon socialiste. Quant à Fielden, il demeure dans le sud de l'Illinois. Je l'ai vu, il y a une semaine, en bonne santé, déjà un peu grisonnant. Il est toujours d'aussi bonne humeur, aussi sociable, ayant toujours le charme de la sincérité qui lui permet d'avoir toujours beaucoup d'amis. Il ne prend plus une part active à la propagande, mais il s'y intéresse aussi profondément qu'auparavant. Il serait très heureux d'avoir plus de nouvelles des camarades et de recevoir les journaux anarchistes de tous les pays du monde. Son adresse est : La Veta, Colorado.

Lizzie M. HOLMES, 1602, Humboldt Street, Denver (Colorado).

Le Gérant : DENÉCHÈRE.

PARIS. — IMP. CH. BLOT, 7, RUE SUEUR.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

189

besoin de mettre l'émancipation de la femme en ligne avec celle du prolétaire. Ce sera l'émancipation de l'être humain qu'il faudra dire. Dans ces termes la question est complète, et l'homme et la femme unis par la raison et fortifiés par l'amour, gravitant de révolution en révolution, iront sans cesse en se rapprochant vers l'idéal de l'Avenir.

C'est à cette œuvre d'éducation que syndicats et cercles d'études devraient avoir à cœur de s'attacher. En prenant les devants vis-à-vis des autres syndicats, nous espérons déterminer un mouvement que nous souhaitons voir progresser. Nous ne voudrions pas clore ce rapport sans dire un mot sur la co-éducation des sexes, qui constitue un des points essentiels de nos idées. Tout le monde se souvient de la tentative de M. Robin, il y a quelques années. Ayant compris que la réunion constante des deux sexes et l'équivalence de leurs fonctions sociales est, comme il le disait lui-même l'avenir heureusement inévitable vers lequel nous marchons à grands pas, il essaya d'appliquer ses idées.

Différents symptômes nous annoncent la prochaine réalisation de cette large manière de voir, malgré l'échec momentané dû aux jésuites et aux cléricaux. Et Robin avait raison et c'est précisément pour cela qu'il fut révoqué et dut même quitter la France.

Aujourd'hui le cléricisme est toutpuissant, et même dans les écoles laïques son influence perçue. L'enfant grandit élevé loin des êtres et des influences normales qui plus tard se trouveront avec lui dans la vie. Ignorant la plupart des choses, son imagination torturée et hantée par des rêves malsains, font que plus tard, il sera la proie de ses cauchemars. Il vivra avec ses rêves, ignorant tout de la réalité. Les avantages de l'éducation en commun sont tellement incontestables, qu'en 1889, au Congrès de l'enseignement libre était adopté un vœu dans ce sens.

Cette méthode est d'ailleurs appliquée en Angleterre et en Amérique, et les résultats produits sont excellents. Elle prouve pertinemment que ce genre d'éducation n'a pas les inconvénients qu'on avait formulés, et qu'elle est au contraire un puissant stimulant pour le développement des intelligences, des études et de la moralité. C'est le meilleur moyen de mettre l'éducation des femmes en harmonie avec celle des hommes et, par là, constituer l'unité dans la famille.

Et au lieu de se contenter d'un enseignement officiel, propageons l'enseignement intégral et rationnel, ce sera le meilleur moyen de former plus tard des hommes et des femmes qui travailleront à leur émancipation. Et c'est ainsi que nous réaliserons une société composée d'individus conscients dont les rapports en bonne harmonie par le fait que la propriété n'existera plus.

Le problème social tient donc, dans la partie

éducative, à ces deux questions primordiales, émancipation de la femme et co-éducation. Il importe à tous ceux qui veulent travailler dans le sens de la régénération sociale, de joindre leurs efforts aux nôtres et par là atteindre le but proposé.

Les Délégués de l'Union du Bronze,  
ALBERT HENRY, GAVRY.

## AMÉRIQUE

J'ai appris que le concours apporté à notre Congrès par les camarades de l'Amérique et de l'Angleterre n'avait pas donné lieu à des conclusions très encourageantes, mais j'espère que cela ne vous a pas fait perdre foi dans le mouvement anarchiste américain ou anglais, et que vous n'en avez pas conclu à l'inaction ou à l'indifférence des camarades de ces pays. Je viens de terminer une tournée de propagande en Amérique qui a duré huit mois et pendant laquelle j'ai fait 210 conférences, visité 60 villes et parlé à 50, 60,000 personnes. De plus, j'ai fait une tournée de conférences en Angleterre et en Eco-se qui a duré quatre mois, et cette tournée, quoique moins fluctueuse que la première, me permet néanmoins de vous assurer que les camarades, du moins les camarades de langue anglaise, d'Amérique et d'Angleterre, sont de tout cœur et de toute âme avec vous, dans votre projet d'organisation du futur Congrès, et qu'ils vont vous apporter leur concours, aussi bien matériel que moral. Le fait que vous avez reçu jusqu'à présent si peu de nouvelles d'eux tient aux différentes difficultés contre lesquelles nous avons à lutter aux Etats-Unis et en Grande-Bretagne.

Je tâcherai de vous donner une idée de notre situation actuelle, pour que vous puissiez mieux comprendre les difficultés de notre lutte. En ce qui concerne d'abord l'Amérique, je suis sûr que beaucoup d'entre vous connaissent plus ou moins le mouvement américain, j'entends le mouvement anarchiste parmi les Américains et non parmi les étrangers (en effet, quoique les anarchistes italiens, français, espagnols, tchèques et israélites soient plus nombreux et plus forts, ils n'ont pas d'intérêt pour nous, car pour pouvoir arriver à établir une société libre en Amérique, nous devons intéresser à nos idées les Américains mêmes). Mais vous ne connaissez ce mouvement que par les journaux, et vous pouvez ignorer ce fait, que le mouvement américain est encore dans son enfance — jeune par le nombre d'années et faible comme force, n'existant que depuis cinq ou six ans. Jusqu'alors le mouve-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

114

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

ment était entre les mains des étrangers qui, eux-mêmes, étaient ou bien des révolutionnaires tout court, ou bien des anarchistes par le nom, ou social-démocrates par les tendances. C'est depuis la première apparition du *Five-brand* (saisi par les autorités de l'Oregon et qui paraît maintenant sous le nom de *Free Society*) à San Francisco que nous avons commencé à nous frayer le chemin parmi la population américaine. Ce qui vient prouver ce que je dis, c'est le fait que les Trades Unions américains, les clubs sociaux et littéraires, les sociétés éthiques et philosophiques ne nous considèrent plus comme des jeteurs de bombes, des bêtes féroces, des ivrognes, des vagabonds non peignés et non lavés (idée qui a été créée par nos ennemis et leurs bouffons — organes de la presse quotidienne), mais nous invitent amicalement à faire nos conférences et écoutent avec intérêt l'exposé de la philosophie communiste-anarchiste. Cependant, comme les anarchistes américains ne sont pas nombreux et demeurent dans l'ouest, dans des pays comme le Colorado, le Texas et la Californie, il leur sera extrêmement difficile de réunir les 1500 francs nécessaires pour envoyer un délégué au Congrès (cela peut d'ailleurs coûter encore plus cher). Cependant nous n'avons pas abandonné l'espoir d'en envoyer un. Le camarade Pierre Kropotkine a récemment envoyé un article à *Free Society* pour expliquer l'importance du Congrès (ceci était absolument nécessaire parce que plusieurs anarchistes allemands ont entrepris une campagne contre l'envoi d'un délégué, et ont dénoncé le Congrès comme parlementaire); de mon côté, je ferai bientôt paraître un article dans le même journal, pour proposer les noms de quelques-uns de nos camarades comme délégués et pour ouvrir une souscription dans le but de recueillir la somme nécessaire. Avec le concours des camarades étrangers, surtout des anarchistes israélites qui sont les plus forts et les plus actifs, nous espérons pouvoir envoyer un délégué américain au Congrès. Si toutefois nous n'y réussissons pas, nous sommes décidés à envoyer des rapports sur notre propagande et des considérations sur les idées en général. Les camarades W. Holmes, Morton, Nold et moi ont déjà commencé à travailler à nos rapports sur la Californie, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvanie, New-York et autres Etats de l'Amérique.

En Angleterre, les camarades ont formé ce que l'on a appelé le Groupe du Congrès, qui comprend les membres du Groupe de « Freedom », Kropotkine, Tcherkesof et autres. Ce groupe qui a pour secrétaire le camarade Charles, récemment libéré de neuf ans d'emprisonnement dans une prison anglaise, est en communication avec d'autres groupes semblables à Leeds, Glasgow et autres villes, dans le but de réunir les fonds pour le Congrès et de

rédiger des rapports. Leeds a déjà réuni 300 fr. et le groupe espère en recueillir encore davantage. En tout, vous pouvez compter sur six délégués d'Angleterre.

En ce moment les camarades anglais doivent employer tous leurs efforts à tenir des meetings, à organiser des manifestations contre la guerre la plus cruelle, la plus brutale, la plus inhumaine, la plus injuste et la plus lâche conduite par une bande de grands voleurs et de boursiers, et sanctionnée par le monstre insatiable qu'est le gouvernement, contre une poignée de courageux fermiers qui luttent comme des lions pour leur indépendance et leur liberté.

Le premier grand meeting a eu lieu le 20 février, et je puis vous assurer que depuis longtemps on n'avait vu à un meeting de Londres autant d'enthousiasme et de juste indignation. Comme anarchistes, notre tâche principale est de lutter contre toutes les formes de l'injustice et de l'oppression. C'est pourquoi j'espère que vous allez vous joindre aux camarades anglais dans la plus vigoureuse protestation contre l'assassinat commis de sang-froid des admirables rebelles que sont les Boers, par l'armée anglaise, derrière laquelle se trouvent les voleurs Chamberlain, Cecil Rhode, Milner et les capitalistes anglais qui aspirent pour arriver aux mines d'ord du Transvaal, à passer sur les corps sanglants, palpitants des Boers et de leurs familles.

A bas toutes les formes de l'injustice et vive notre amour pour l'indépendance et l'anarchie!

E. GOLDMAN.

## RAPPORT DE PHILADELPHIE

Le peu de temps que j'ai eu à ma disposition ne m'a pas permis de réunir pour ce rapport d'autres renseignements que les suivants:

Recensement des camarades par nationalité:

Juifs russes.....	73
Américains.....	40
Allemands.....	24
Italiens.....	3
Français.....	1
Cubains.....	2
Total.....	143

De ce nombre, 126 sont des hommes, 19 des femmes; leur âge varie entre vingt et quarante ans.

Le travail manuel est au travail intellectuel

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in 1900.

dans le rapport de 8 à 5. La majorité des travailleurs manuels sont trade-unionistes. Les opinions de ces 143 camarades se répartissent ainsi :

Communistes.....	124
Individualistes.....	12
Indéterminés.....	9

Les opinions sur les rapports des sexes n'ont pu être réunies, parce que le rapporteur n'a pu questionner tous les camarades individuellement : sur 33 camarades interrogés, le résultat est le suivant :

Monogames.....	11
Partisans de l'amour libre.....	13
Sans opinion arrêtée.....	9

Il y a trois groupements principaux : un groupe juif, un groupe allemand et un groupe italien.

Il n'y a jamais eu jusqu'ici, à Philadelphie, de groupe américain, les camarades de cette nationalité ayant préféré se mêler aux citoyens des autres pays. Quelques associations à tendances libérales ont autorisé les anarchistes à se servir de leurs locaux et de leur tribune pour y exposer leurs idées et leurs théories. Six de ces associations existent encore, mais depuis deux ans, elles dépérissent visiblement ; dans leurs réunions hebdomadaires, elles ne comptent pas plus de 30 personnes dans les plus petites et plus de 200 personnes dans les plus importantes de ces associations. Les camarades juifs ont réussi à avoir des meetings de 1.000 à 2.000 personnes, avec dix à douze propagandistes et orateurs. Les Américains n'ont eu, à Philadelphie, que deux orateurs appartenant à la ville même ; aucun orateur venu du dehors, excepté Emma Goldman, il y a deux ans, et J. F. Morton, dans la campagne passée (1899).

Je ne puis rien dire des Allemands ; ils sont désunis et ne semblent guère disposés à donner des informations sur leur activité.

Les Italiens enverront un rapport spécial à Malatesta. Ils m'en avaient promis un également, ils ne l'ont pas fait.

Les Français sont peu nombreux et je n'ai pu m'enquérir des résultats de leurs efforts.

Je crois qu'il y a un groupement de camarades bohémiens ; le temps m'a manqué pour faire une enquête à leur sujet.

## Littérature.

On n'a fait aucun effort sérieux pour répandre notre littérature de langue anglaise. *Free Society* a moins de cent abonnés ici. On a vendu environ 125 exemplaires de la *Société mourante et l'anarchie*. Le livre de Kropotkine, *Champs, usines, ateliers*, est trop coûteux pour servir à la propagande. Quant à ses petits pamphlets, ils sont lus surtout par ceux qui sont déjà gagnés à nos idées.

Les journaux juifs sont mieux soutenus, mais, en somme, on n'a pas assez répandu la littérature anarchiste, surtout en ces derniers temps.

Je crois que les Italiens font tous leurs efforts pour faire prospérer leur journal *La Question sociale*.

## Suggestions.

Des personnes dévouées de toutes les nationalités devraient constituer un comité, de façon à établir un bureau de correspondance et d'étude internationale. Le Congrès de Paris devrait s'occuper de ce projet.

Quant aux méthodes de propagande anarchiste pour l'avenir, nous nous permettons de vous suggérer les idées suivantes :

1. Tous les ouvriers anarchistes devraient considérer comme leur premier devoir de faire partie de l'Union de leur métier, ou établir une semblable union là où elle n'existe pas encore, et concentrer leur agitation sur cette idée : la Grève générale.

2. Des efforts devraient être faits pour organiser des meetings en plein air, même avec l'aide de sociétés non anarchistes, mais à tendances libérales cependant.

3. Des petites brochures, traitant des idées et des théories préconisées par les anarchistes, devraient être répandues à profusion dans ces meetings, de même, du reste, que partout où l'on en trouverait l'occasion.

4. Tous ceux qui ont intérêt à la diffusion de nos idées, soit en donnant de l'argent, soit en préparant ces brochures, soit en les distribuant, devraient se grouper pour organiser un travail harmonique et suivi, seul capable de produire des résultats utiles.

5. On devrait essayer d'établir une colonie dont l'un des buts serait de procurer à ses membres un lieu de réunion où l'on tiendrait tous journaux et livres utiles à la cause et où l'on donnerait tous les renseignements désirables à ceux qui en auraient besoin.

6. On devrait fonder des groupes anarchistes pour faire spécialement des conférences aux Américains.

7. Comme il n'existe pas de livre théorique sur l'anarchie, il faudrait en faire un, qui serait à l'anarchie ce que le livre de Marx, *Capital*, est au socialisme ; la conférence de Paris nous semble tout indiquée pour s'occuper de cet objet.

8. Une histoire de l'anarchie nous semble aussi désirable ; M. Nettlau en pourrait être l'historien.

Je crois que les chiffres donnés plus haut auraient facilement pu être doublés ; je suis sûr que Philadelphie compte de 4 à 500 anarchistes. Mais je dois ajouter que peu d'entre eux ont montré quelque désir d'aider votre



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

rapporteur; cependant, en ce qui concerne les Américains, mon rapport est complet; pour les juifs et les Allemands, il aurait besoin de l'être davantage. Ce n'est pas ma faute, mais la leur; j'ai fait de mon mieux dans la limite du temps qui m'a été assigné.

Salut fraternel.

VICTORINE DE CLEYRE.

## RAPPORT SUR LES ÉTATS-UNIS

Le mouvement anarchiste s'étend sur une étendue de territoire si vaste, comprend des centres si divers, et est conduit par des camarades de nationalités si diverses, qu'il est difficile de présenter au Congrès un rapport très complet. Parmi les camarades, il y a des Américains, des Anglais, des Allemands, des Russes, des Juifs, des Italiens, des Français, des Espagnols, des Polonais, des Bohémiens, des Hongrois, des Irlandais, des Scandinaves, des Japonais et des représentants d'autres races. Le nombre des groupes existants ne peut être donné exactement: la méthode de propagande étant très différente suivant les lieux, les langues, la nationalité. À part le travail fait dans les centres peuplés, de nombreux camarades font de la propagande individuelle dans des milieux moins importants.

Nous avons quatorze journaux. *Free Society* et *Discontent* en anglais, *Freiheit, der Arme Teufel*, *Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung*, *Vorbote* en allemand, *Germinal* et *La Tribune libre* en français, *La Question sociale* et *L'Aurora* en italien, *die Freie Gesellschaft* et *Freie Arbeiter-Stimme* en judéo-allemand, *Delnické Listy* et un autre (mensuel) en bohémien. *L'Arbeiter Zeitung* est un journal quotidien, les autres sont hebdomadaires ou mensuels. À part ceux-là, il y a de nombreux journaux locaux, à tendances distinctement anarchistes.

Ce sont surtout les camarades de nationalité étrangère qui font la propagande anarchiste. Les groupes purement américains sont encore jeunes et peu développés. Il semble que les Américains soient peu partisans de la discipline des groupes et préfèrent l'action individuelle, indépendante. Je joins à mon rapport deux notes qui m'ont été remises sur l'activité de certains groupes. Mais tant d'autres ont négligé de m'envoyer des informations qu'il m'est impossible de faire un travail général et complet.

On ne peut guère se procurer des documents statistiques au sujet des anarchistes. Dans beaucoup d'endroits, il y a grande léthargie encore, mais somme toute cependant le mouvement est décidément dans la voie du progrès. L'élément flottant nous a quittés; les

camarades qui sont restés sont décidés à la guerre et ne cesseront pas d'instiller le feu sacré autour d'eux. Les résultats de cette propagande sont nettement perceptibles: les penseurs, les éducateurs, les artistes, les hommes de lettres de la génération actuelle sont tous imbus d'idées anarchistes. Parmi les classes cultivées, l'anarchie n'est plus le symbole de tout ce qu'il y a de confus, de mauvais, d'horrible, comme c'était le cas autrefois. La masse ignorante tient encore à l'ordre social actuel; mais la masse pensante se divise en deux éléments: ceux qui croient au socialisme étatiste ou à la bureaucratie despotique; ce qui est tout un, et ceux qui croient à l'anarchie et à l'association volontaire sous toutes ses formes. Mais de plus en plus les premiers quittent les rangs des étatistes pour se ranger sous notre bannière et bientôt nous les compterons au nombre de nos plus intrépides propagandistes. J'ai eu une occasion peut-être unique d'étudier soigneusement ce mouvement et j'en parle en absolue connaissance de cause. Malheureusement l'élément purement américain, parmi les travailleurs manuels, est encore en arrière; ils se figurent qu'un changement dans le mécanisme politique de la nation changera sa misérable condition. L'ouvrier américain n'est pas encore réveillé de sa torpeur, mais tous les symptômes indiquent cependant que le réveil n'est pas éloigné.

Chez moi, c'est-à-dire dans l'Etat de Washington, il existe une colonie anarchiste. Il y a trois ans, elle a débuté avec trois familles; elle a aujourd'hui 86 membres. Presque tous sont américains. C'est une expérience sans seconde dans ce pays, et le succès de l'entreprise semble définitivement assuré.

De nombreux camarades ont exprimé le désir que l'on crée un bureau international de correspondance, qui relierait entre eux les camarades des diverses nationalités. J'espère qu'on prendra cet objet en sérieuse considération.

Le grand, l'urgent besoin de l'heure actuelle me semble résider dans une bonne culture générale et particulière des camarades. La propagande individuelle, les conférences, les discussions, nos journaux et notre littérature générale doivent nous venir en aide. Rejetons surtout tout compromis avec les parlementaires, les étatistes, nous ferons ainsi sentir notre influence et nous gagnerons constamment de nouveaux adhérents. Ne nous décourageons pas, quoiqu'il arrive, l'avenir est à nous. La liberté est l'âme même du progrès: c'est sous sa bannière que nous entendons lutter et conquérir notre dignité. L'Etat est l'enfer terrestre: qu'il disparaisse à jamais pour que nous puissions vivre de toute notre vie, dans l'amour et dans l'anarchie!

Fraternellement,

JAMES F. MORTON Jr.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov. ? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

tre bientôt régulièrement, au moins chaque trimestre, sans abonnement régulier. Nous acceptons ce qu'on nous donne, argent, place, concours, sans aucun lien réciproque autre que celui de l'idée. La Ligue a publié deux feuillets de propagande, en ce moment sans objet puisque sans adresse; puis *Les moyens d'éviter les grandes familles*, traduction authentique de la brochure officielle de la Ligue hollandaise. La Justice (J majuscule) voulut la poursuivre au début, mais manqua de persévérance en présence de tous les noms de *hauts personnages* néerlandais, membres de la Ligue. Maintenant que la brochure a été régulièrement déposée depuis beaucoup plus d'un an, elle est inattaquable légalement, si, par hasard, la Justice veut bien respecter une loi en faveur de la liberté. Il a été distribué par des membres de la Ligue, ou autres, pas toujours connus de nous, des feuillets de propagande, théoriques ou pratiques. Nous avons pour ces productions une sympathie générale, sans avoir à en garantir, approuver ou blâmer les détails.

L'intervention des purs commerçants rapaces ne nous charme guère, mais comme dit un feuillet anonyme : « C'est la faute des gouvernants qui entravent la digne propagande scientifique humanitaire. »

En effet, les puissants du gouvernement de la presse affectent de nous confondre avec les pornographes, (en vérité ils le sont, eux, et nous pas!); on a demandé et obtenu d'hypocrites et féroces répressions, et la loi scélérate Danton-Bérenger du 16 mars 1898 a été faite en réalité contre nous. (Voir sa « Conception » au Sénat le 5 mai 1897.)

Nous terminons en souhaitant ardemment que les vrais émancipés ne tardent plus à comprendre l'importance de cette question qui est véritablement le chapitre UN de toutes les revendications.

## RAPPORT DE DENVER

(COLORADO E. U.)

Le rapport de cette ville, relatif au mouvement anarchiste sera nécessairement bref, car il y a bien peu de choses à dire.

Il y a peut-être une demi-douzaine d'anarchistes communistes à Denver, mais ni organisation, ni groupe, et nul meeting n'est tenu sous le titre anarchiste.

Il y a aussi huit ou neuf, peut-être douze anarchistes individualistes, quelques-uns de ces derniers doués d'une grande habileté et assez versés en économie sociale. Ils discutent un peu leurs idées, écrivent un peu, distribuent parmi la population intelligente la littérature qu'ils approuvent, mais ils ne pren-

nent aucune part à la propagande ouverte, ne suivent aucun des meetings libéraux ordinaires et rarement ceux organisés par nos camarades de passage. Tel est apparemment l'état actuel du mouvement à Denver. Peu encourageant peut-être, mais selon moi, pas aussi désespérant qu'on pourrait le croire.

Il y a quatre ans, John Turner de Londres nous fit une visite, et bien qu'il eût semblé impossible d'organiser un meeting pour lui, il put parler en divers lieux privés et le speech qu'il prononça devant la « Trade Assembly » produisit une impression profonde sur ceux qui l'entendirent et provoqua une foule de discussions qui se prolongèrent longtemps après.

L'ardente et dévouée propagandiste qu'est notre petite camarade Emma Goldman, nous fit deux visites. A chacune d'elles, plusieurs meetings furent organisés et suivis par des assistants profondément attentifs.

Lors de son dernier voyage, une société fut fondée sous le nom de Club de science sociale, dont les membres se réunissaient une fois la semaine. Cette petite organisation se fonda peu après dans une autre société dont nous parlerons ultérieurement.

Jean Most passant par notre ville s'y arrêta et fit une lecture publique. La salle était bondée et Herr Most prononça un discours puissant. Vint ensuite notre aimable camarade Morton, bien placé pour parler aux conservateurs et à ceux qui n'ont qu'une idée bien vague que tout n'est pas pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes. Il sait dire de terribles vérités sans froisser ni éloigner ses auditeurs. Il fit deux conférences dans une salle de classe Shakespearienne et parla devant les socialistes et le « Club éducationnel », société de juifs intelligents. M. Morton se fit des amis et amena beaucoup de conservateurs à modifier leurs opinions.

Enfin nous avons surtout notre ami Victor E. Southworth. Ce dernier n'est pas un anarchiste à proprement parler, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne s'arrête pas à l'anarchisme matérialiste. Il croit au sentiment, à l'amélioration inévitable, au progrès forcé, en dépit des conditions économiques. Mais ses causeries sont remplies de pensées hautes, d'aspirations sublimes vers la liberté et l'indépendance, de vie simple et pure et de confiance en soi-même. Il organise des réunions tous les dimanches matin, où il fait une causerie qui doit être discutée ensuite. Les meetings sont bien suivis en hiver et interrompus seulement lorsqu'un certain nombre des intéressés quitte la ville en été. Ses auditeurs se recrutent aussi bien parmi les plus radicaux que parmi les simples libéraux qui veulent entendre discuter toute les opinions. Comme les personnes qui suivent ces réunions sont les mêmes que celles du Club de science sociale, les deux sociétés se sont fondues en une seule.

En ce qui concerne le travail effectué à l'in-

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in November 1930.

térieur et autour de la ville, je ne suis pas aussi pessimiste que plusieurs de mes amis. En apparence, il n'y a pas de mouvement anarchiste ici, cependant Denver fournit plus d'articles substantiels aux trois journaux extra-radicaux, *Free Society*, *Discontent* et *Lucifer*, qu'aucune autre ville des Etats-Unis. Dans les nombreux meetings demi-radicaux et libéraux tenus ici, l'anarchisme est généralement bien représenté. Les idées anarchistes se greffent sur tous les genres de discussion; elles sont lues dans les journaux, défendues par toutes sortes d'écrivains distingués, de professeurs et d'orateurs. Pendant plusieurs années le directeur de la librairie publique fut un anarchiste de l'école individualiste. Nous avons, par conséquent, la plus belle collection d'ouvrages d'économie sociale qui existe aux Etats-Unis. L'organisation en est des meilleures et il y règne une liberté et un bon ordre absolument remarquables.

Son principal assistant fut pendant plusieurs années un de nos jeunes anarchistes et aussi longtemps qu'il fut à ce poste, la librairie resta ouverte fêtes et dimanches, jours où les ouvriers peuvent surtout l'utiliser.

L'hiver dernier, une dame bien connue, et d'un talent considérable, ouvrit un cours d'économie sociale, qui devint bientôt un club de discussion générale, sur le socialisme et l'anarchisme.

Le camarade Holmes fournit également une somme importante de travail et sa propagande revêt diverses formes. Lorsqu'il arriva dans cette ville il y a dix ans, il n'y avait aucune réunion radicale; il organisa une société qui se réunissait chaque dimanche et où lui et d'autres orateurs développaient des sujets économiques et sociaux. Chaque année, à l'occasion du 11 novembre, un meeting est organisé. Celui de l'année dernière fut très important et Samuel Fielden, un des prisonniers « grâciés » de Chicago, fut un des orateurs avec Myron Reed, un prédicateur indépendant très célèbre, qui a quitté sa congrégation.

Je ne puis dire que peu de choses sur les anarchistes des autres parties de cet Etat. Je sais qu'en plusieurs villes il y a des anarchistes, mais peu de militants. Il y a cinq ou six anarchistes militants à Ouray et à Pueblo, il y a sans nul doute des sympathiques.

Nous ne devons pas oublier de parler de notre ami Samuel Fielden qui a beaucoup souffert. Il habite près de la Vêta, au sud de l'Etat, dans la région des pics de Wahatoya. Là, il possède un petit bien; il s'adonne à l'élevage et à la culture. Il parle rarement en public, sauf en certaines occasions spéciales ou il montre qu'il n'a rien perdu de son pouvoir d'autrefois.

Le travail de propagande et d'agitation accompli par lui est très important; il n'a rien abandonné de ses idées mais il croit que maintenant c'est aux générations plus jeunes

à se lancer dans le mouvement actif. Actuellement c'est sa vie, toute d'intégrité, de travail et de bonté qui parle pour lui.

Les anarchistes de Denver sont américains pour la plupart. Il y a aussi quelques jeunes israélites russes.

La population est, en général, considérée comme la plus froide et la plus indifférente du pays, et de fait, rien n'est plus difficile que de créer une agitation ici, fut-elle politique. Les classes intéressées mirent toute leur puissance en œuvre pour soulever l'enthousiasme populaire lorsque les soldats revinrent des Philippines. Tout se dissipa dans le bruit du sifflet des machines.

Puisque l'on reconnaît que la population est la plus froide et la plus stupide qui ait jamais existé, il faut avouer que quiconque est parvenu à l'intéresser sur un sujet quelconque, a bien travaillé.

Pour ma part, je ne crois pas que l'organisation, les sociétés, les clubs et plans de propagande, puissent être considérés comme des indices certains des progrès que nous faisons. Lorsque je vois les idées que nous défendons, discutées posément mais sérieusement, partout et avec plus de franchise que jamais, je suis encouragé. L'anarchie n'est pas une organisation, c'est une pensée. Elle peut s'introduire partout. Peu de mouvements ont marché à la victoire sous le nom qu'ils portaient à leur point de départ. Atteindre nos aspirations élevées, c'est cela qui importe.

L. M. HOLMES.

## COOPÉRATISME-UNIVERSITÉS POPULAIRES BOYCOTTAGE, SABOTAGE

Camarades,

Différentes questions ne sont pas portées à l'ordre du jour de ce Congrès, mais qui ont leur importance, et l'Union Syndicale du Bronze a cru utile de le rappeler, tels sont le boycottage, le sabotage et les Universités populaires.

Nous allons rapidement envisager le rôle que jouent et que pourraient jouer les coopératives dans la solution du problème social. Et tout d'abord, il faut se demander si elles sont envisagées réellement au point de vue coopérateur, et on est forcé d'avouer qu'elles sont loin de répondre à leur titre. Simples palliatifs, elles ne sont ni éducatives, ni constituées à bases sociales. Heureux encore quand elles ne s'abandonnent pas à la politique. Quant à y entrer faire de la propagande, essayer d'élever la mentalité des coopérateurs, nous croyons qu'il n'y a pas beaucoup d'illusion à se faire. Nous ne voulons pas décourager les bonnes

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

considère que l'union de métiers doit être une école dans laquelle ses membres doivent être éduqués et rendus aptes à faire leurs affaires eux-mêmes. Ils considèrent que le présent système doit faire place à un système plus en harmonie avec leurs aspirations qui sont : la suppression de la propriété privée ainsi que celle de l'autorité.

L'Américain étant un être peu impulsif, pratique avant tout. Il ne marche pas par secousses; peu de théories, un peu plus d'action, tel est son habitude. En somme nulle part, croyons-nous, la pratique ne suit d'aussi près la théorie. Toutes les organisations ouvrières de quelque importance ont des organes pour développer leurs principes, et servir de tribune à leurs membres, la plupart rédigés en anglais, un grand nombre en allemand et de ci, de là, quelques articles bohémiens, français, italiens, etc. Pour résumer le mouvement ouvrier en Amérique et même le mouvement des ouvriers des champs de l'Ouest, la tendance est contre l'action politique et dans la confusion des milliers de plans, projets, vues, principes, qui sont présentés aux travailleurs des villes et des campagnes, la tendance disons-nous est non seulement contre l'Etat, mais encore pour une transformation complète du système capitaliste.

La grève générale sera un des moyens pour amener cette transformation. Voit-on sur un seul autre point du globe un plus grand contact d'homme, de toutes les nationalités ayant une plus complète communauté d'intérêts? Non!

L'Europe nous envoie ses affamés, ses désespérés et, naturellement, ils entrent en douane sans payer de droits pour leur bagage intellectuel. Ils ont la haine du présent, un amour puissant d'un nouvel ordre de choses. Parmi ces étrangers se trouvent ceux de notre langue qui, quoique étant des moins nombreux, n'en jouent pas moins un rôle assez important dans le mouvement ouvrier en général et anarchiste en particulier. Parmi les mineurs de la Pensylvanie, de l'Illinois, du Kansas et de l'Indiana, au milieu des malheureux travaillant dans les hôtels de New-York et chez les tisseurs en soie de Paterson, New-Jersey, un peu partout nous avons des camarades, qui, soit dans les syndicats, soit au milieu de leurs compatriotes, tantôt individuellement ou collectivement, selon les circonstances, aident à la diffusion des idées, à la résistance contre les empiètements du capital. Nous nous expliquons quoique peu nombreux, dissimulés un peu partout sur cet immense continent, ils se trouvent contraints de se mêler avec l'élément américain et partant sont un facteur important pour la vulgarisation de nos idées même en langue anglaise. Dans les lieux où ils se trouvent plus nombreux, ils forment des groupes tels ceux de Spring Valley, Illinois qui, non contents de soutenir la presse de langue

française, aident en même temps les journaux et conférenciers américains, grâce à leurs efforts, la propagande en langue anglaise a pu se vulgariser plus fortement; il en est de même dans l'union des mineurs, où ils ont réussi à faire pénétrer l'esprit d'insubordination. Le mouvement de langue française s'est manifesté par la publication d'organes libertaires; c'est même grâce à l'esprit de ce mouvement que notre organe *Germinal* a pu naître (1) vivre et se répandre parmi les travailleurs de langue française et mener le bon combat, aussi pour mieux dire avec assurance. Les anarchistes de langue française aux Etats-Unis apportent tous leurs efforts pour atteindre l'émancipation économique et l'affranchissement politique. Dans chacune des grèves qui se produisent ils jouent leur rôle et apportent leurs efforts dans la lutte.

Il faut bien remarquer qu'en Amérique, du reste, nous l'avons déjà dit plus haut, les efforts des ouvriers se portant davantage sur les questions économiques, un mouvement de grève peut s'y généraliser plus vite que nulle autre part. Aussi la grève générale est-elle considérée, par une minorité importante, comme un facteur puissant de rénovation sociale.

Les camarades de *Germinal*,  
des Etats-Unis.

## HISTOIRE du mouvement anarchiste juif AUX ETATS-UNIS

Le mouvement anarchiste aux Etats-Unis date de la dernière vingtaine d'années. En 1884 a eu lieu, à Pittsburg, le premier congrès anarchiste en Amérique, dont Albert Parsons était le membre le plus actif; c'est surtout grâce à son influence qu'a été publiée la déclaration de Pittsburg. Lui et d'autres camarades menaient en ce moment une propagande active parmi les mineurs des Etats occidentaux.

Au mois de mai de l'année 1886 eut lieu la célèbre grève pour la journée de huit heures, grève dont les forces principales étaient concentrées à Chicago. Le 3 mai, un grand meeting en plein air eut lieu en face de l'usine de Mc Cormick; c'était là que la police attaqua les assistants, en tua un et en blessa un grand nombre d'autres.

Pour protester contre cet assassinat, un second meeting fut convoqué pour le 4 mai, auquel Spies, Parsons et Fielden prirent la pa-

(1) Quoique ayant cessé sa publication durant ces deux mois d'été, *Germinal* n'est pas mort et va paraître en octobre.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

role. Lorsque ce meeting allait déjà prendre fin, ils se virent tout d'un coup attaqués brutalement par une troupe de deux cents agents de police environ; c'est à ce moment que fut lancée, par une main inconnue, la mémorable bombe qui tua un policier et en blessa une cinquantaine d'autres, dont quelques-uns sont morts ultérieurement.

Alors sept de nos camarades furent jetés en prison (Parsons étant venu se livrer volontairement peu de temps après) et jugés soi-disant pour meurtre, mais en réalité surtout parce qu'ils étaient anarchistes. Après dix-huit mois de prison préventive, ils furent condamnés à mort. Le 11 novembre 1887, Parsons, Spies, Engell et Fischer furent pendus, Lingg s'étant suicidé un jour avant et la peine de Fielden et Schwab ayant été commuée en emprisonnement perpétuel. Neebe était condamné à quinze ans de prison.

C'était après cet acte inouï que la propagande anarchiste aux Etats-Unis prit un caractère sérieux. Des groupes, des clubs d'éducation et des sociétés ouvrières surgirent dans toutes les parties de l'Union et parmi les différentes nationalités. Dans le milieu américain, le périodique *The Alarm* et, plus tard, *The Leader* travaillaient beaucoup pour l'extension dans le peuple des idées socialistes et anarchistes. En même temps, Johann Most, dont le journal *Freiheit* avait été, depuis 1881, transporté aux Etats-Unis, travaillait parmi les Allemands, aussi bien en Amérique qu'en Europe. Il publiait beaucoup de brochures, organisait d'innombrables meetings dans tout le pays, employant tous les moyens possibles pour implanter l'anarchie dans le sol de ce pays nouveau.

Les anarchistes juifs ont fait leur première apparition aux Etats-Unis en 1886. Leur première organisation se composait de dix membres et portait le nom de « Pionniers de la Liberté de New-York ». C'était un groupe qui s'était séparé de l'Union progressive russe, dont le but était de propager les idées radicales parmi ceux des habitants de New-York qui parlaient la langue russe et aussi d'aider matériellement la cause des nihilistes russes dans leur lutte désespérée contre la tyrannie des tsars. (Ils ont envoyé, à cet effet, en Russie, de grandes sommes d'argent recueillies à New-York.) La plupart des membres de cette Union progressive devinrent bientôt eux-mêmes des anarchistes conscients et décidés.

Ce sont les « Pionniers » qui ont les premiers essayé de parler aux juifs de New-York leur propre langue, le jargon; malgré leur petit nombre, ils ont accompli ainsi un travail immense et très utile. Ils se montraient assez difficiles dans l'admission de nouveaux membres dans leur groupe et faisaient subir au candidat qui se présentait une sorte d'examen sur ses principes. Aussi était-ce un honneur

que d'être admis dans les rangs des « Pionniers de la Liberté ». Nous voyons à cette époque un grand nombre de sociétés d'éducation s'organiser dans différentes parties de la ville de New-York et des autres villes de l'Union pour s'instruire dans les idées anarchistes — sociétés qui avaient en partie pour but de faciliter à leurs membres l'admission dans les rangs des « Pionniers ». Une espèce d'émulation s'établissait entre ceux qui n'étaient pas encore suffisamment préparés pour devenir des éducateurs de leurs camarades.

Peu de temps avant l'organisation de ce groupe en 1885, un journal hebdomadaire avait fait son apparition à Londres sous la direction de Ph. Krantz. C'était un organe socialiste « impartial ». Les « Pionniers » ont fait beaucoup pour aider à la propagation de ce journal en Amérique. Plus tard, il passa entre les mains de K. Gallop qui était beaucoup plus décidé dans ses idées révolutionnaires que son prédécesseur Krantz; enfin il se plaça résolument sur le terrain du communisme anarchiste entre les mains du camarade Sh. Yanovsky, qui l'a dirigé pendant cinq ans.

Un autre groupe organisé par les anarchistes à New-York était les « Chevaliers du Travail », mais ce groupe n'a duré que peu de temps. Il a fait paraître en jargon juif *la Loi et l'Autorité* Kropotkine.

L'exécution de Chicago a eu une énorme influence sur tous ceux qui avaient des idées plus ou moins avancées, surtout parmi les éléments juifs. Des centaines de personnes se sont prises tout d'un coup d'un très grand intérêt pour les idées et les buts des anarchistes et sont devenues bientôt des travailleurs enthousiastes pour la cause.

En 1889, un journal hebdomadaire en jargon juif, portant le titre de *Wahrheit* (Vérité), a commencé à paraître; c'était, on peut le dire, le premier véritable organe publié en cette langue en Amérique.

Le titre de *Wahrheit* a été choisi à dessein, d'abord parce que ceux qui ont pris l'initiative de cette publication, c'est-à-dire les « Pionniers de la Liberté », voulaient faire comprendre à leurs lecteurs la différence qu'il y avait entre cette publication et tous les autres hebdomadaires juifs qui existaient alors à New-York et qui, tout en prétendant aussi travailler dans les intérêts de la vérité et dans ceux de l'ouvrier, n'étaient en réalité que des entreprises d'argent qui étaient loin de justifier leurs prétentions.

Deuxièmement, c'était parce que les anarchistes juifs russes qui devaient faire paraître ce journal n'étaient pas sûrs de leur connaissance du jargon, qu'ils n'avaient jamais ni écrit ni parlé dans leur pays, c'est-à-dire en Russie. Ils se sont décidés cependant à faire un essai, se disant les uns aux autres: « Qu'importe, après tout, la façon dont nous parlons et dont nous écrivons, du moment que nous



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

pouvons nous faire comprendre et que nous disons la vérité au peuple ? »

Ainsi la publication parut sous le titre de *Wahrheit*. L'enthousiasme soulevé par elle chez les nouveaux convertis était indescriptible; beaucoup d'entre eux engageaient leurs bagues, leurs montres et leurs habits pour avoir la possibilité de venir en aide à leur organe favori. Beaucoup de personnes donnaient leur dernier argent, l'argent qui représentait leur prochain repas. L'agitation parmi les ouvriers hébreux était en ce moment très active. On organisait des syndicats, on participait aux grèves, on parlait dans des centaines de meetings à New-York et aux environs, meetings auxquels les auditeurs venaient en foule; les idées anarchistes se trouvaient ainsi être propagées presque chaque soir dans les différents quartiers de la ville, de même que dans différentes villes de province. Toute l'activité n'était d'ailleurs pas limitée à l'agitation parmi les juifs: on aidait aussi considérablement le mouvement anglais et allemand. Le groupe des « Pionniers », était le premier groupe anarchiste qui ait donné une impulsion au mouvement juif, aussi bien en Amérique que dans les autres pays.

Cependant, grâce au manque d'expérience dans le côté pratique de la publication qui caractérisait les anarchistes juifs de New-York, toutes les ressources du *Wahrheit* ont bientôt été épuisées. Le journal avait duré à peu près six mois et avait coûté plus de trois mille dollars.

En 1888, les radicaux et les socialistes juifs de New-York ont activement participé à l'agitation soulevée par Henry George. Le socialiste russe Schewitch, qui était en ce moment directeur du journal allemand le *Volkszeitung* et collaborateur de l'organe anglais *The Leader* se lança dans le mouvement avec tout son talent de journaliste et d'orateur.

George obtint soixante-huit mille voix, comme candidat populaire au poste de maire de la ville de New-York (contre quatre-vingt mille données à son concurrent conservateur). Quoiqu'il fût battu, on était surpris de trouver dans la ville un nombre aussi considérable de représentants d'opinions avancées. Les socialistes politiques étaient naturellement très contents de ce résultat.

C'était une période très animée que celle que traversaient pendant ces mémorables élections les habitants de New-York. Et lorsque, un peu plus tard, à la convention de Syracuse, Henry George, se conduisant comme traître, repoussa ses naïfs et aveugles partisans, le coup était terrible. Ils ne s'étaient jamais attendus à une conduite aussi indigne, à une ingratitude aussi noire de la part des « singletaxers ». Leur ardent enthousiasme s'en est trouvé refroidi et les voiles de leurs fantaisies ont été privées du vent qui les gonflait.

Le calme s'établit dans la ville basse de New-York et dans le reste du pays. Les unions se dissolvaient ou mouraient d'inaction.

Le premier meeting public des « Pionniers de la Liberté » eut lieu à la fin du mois de décembre de 1887, un mois et demi après l'assassinat de Chicago. En 1888, ils ont organisé parmi les ouvriers juifs des sociétés d'éducation et des syndicats professionnels, tout en aidant matériellement le mouvement international en général; ce sont eux qui ont été les initiateurs des sociétés anglaises comme l'« Alarms'-Club », le « Parsons Debating-Club », et autres.

A cette époque, les syndicats des ouvriers juifs étaient au début de leur existence; quelque temps après, on a vu apparaître les syndicats des ouvriers fabriquant les habits, les pantalons et les genouillères.

Moins d'un an après la disparition du *Wahrheit*, un autre périodique hebdomadaire juif commence sa publication, la *Freie Arbeiter Stimme* et continue à paraître, régulièrement sous la direction de Franck, Edelstadt, Lewis et Laty, depuis le 4 juillet 1890 jusque vers le milieu de 1899.

Alors, une nouvelle période de stagnation se produit dans le mouvement, jusqu'à l'année 1899 où la *Freie Arbeiter Stimme* est revenue à la vie, sous la direction du camarade Yanovsky, suivie, un mois plus tard, par un périodique mensuel anarchiste en jargon la *Freie Gesellschaft* — publications qui, toutes les deux, continuent en ce moment à faire un travail excellent parmi le prolétariat juif d'Amérique.

On ne peut pas terminer le rapport sur le mouvement juif sans consacrer quelques mots au poète populaire Edelstadt. Le camarade Edelstadt était un homme doué d'un merveilleux talent poétique et en même temps plein d'enthousiasme pour les droits du peuple; plus qu'aucun autre écrivain en jargon, il savait atteindre les cœurs des opprimés, de ceux qui souffrent, et maintenant on peut dire que chaque homme dont le cœur bat d'une juste indignation contre la tyrannie, possède dans sa poche un volume des poésies d'Edelstadt.

Ce noble camarade, qui a consacré toute sa vie à la cause, est mort, il y a une dizaine d'années de cela, à Denver, où il est venu passer ses derniers jours. Il a été emporté par la phthisie, surmené qu'il était par son travail, mais son œuvre — tant en jargon qu'en russe — restera et continuera à toucher les cœurs de tous les hommes et de toutes les femmes qui aiment la liberté, les excitant à penser et à agir.

A. R. COUN.  
Brooklyn (N. Y.)

(Le rapport est suivi d'une bibliographie de livres et brochures parus en jargon, pour

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 – 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. – Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov. 2 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

chose, d'en disposer ou d'exiger quelque chose d'une autre personne.

DROIT (*notre définition*). La somme de liberté dont un homme doit pouvoir disposer.

Devoir (*suivant le dictionnaire*), du latin *de-bere*, ce à quoi on est obligé par la morale, par la religion, par la loi, par un engagement ou par la bienséance. La science des devoirs constitue la morale. On les divise généralement, comme la morale elle-même, en trois classes: devoirs envers Dieu, devoirs envers soi-même, devoirs envers ses semblables.

DEVOIR (*notre définition*). Attitude à tenir envers autrui selon l'attitude d'autrui.

On doit:

La bienveillance au bienveillant,  
La malveillance aux malveillants,  
La tolérance aux tolérants,  
L'intolérance aux intolérants,  
La vie à ceux qui veulent notre vie,  
La mort à ceux qui veulent notre mort,  
Etc...

Bienveillance (*notre définition*). Etat d'esprit de celui qui est disposé à faciliter à autrui les mêmes jouissances qu'à lui-même.

Pour ceux qui admettent ce qui précède et non pour les autres, on peut essayer d'établir les droits et devoirs de l'homme comme suit:

## DÉCLARATION

### DES DROITS ET DEVOIRS DE L'HOMME

#### ARTICLE PREMIER

Le droit d'un individu est la plus grande somme de liberté que peut dépenser cet individu, en tenant compte d'une liberté égale pour autrui.

#### ARTICLE II

La somme de liberté dont peut disposer un individu ne peut être inférieure à celle de l'individu qui en a le plus. Elle ne peut être supérieure à celle de l'individu qui en a le moins. Tout le monde doit en avoir autant. En effet tout individu disposant d'une somme de liberté égale à celle de l'individu le plus libre comprendra qu'il doit à autrui une somme de liberté égale à celle qu'il possède lui-même.

#### ARTICLE III

On ne doit pas la liberté à ceux qui ne donnent pas la liberté à autrui. A ceux-là on ne doit qu'un traitement réciproque.

#### ARTICLE IV

La liberté ne se demande pas, ne s'exige pas. Elle est un droit. Elle se prend.

#### ARTICLE V

Les faibles, les fous, les malades ne peuvent être placés en état de réciprocité. Ils n'ont pas de devoirs, mais seulement des droits. On n'a envers eux que des devoirs de bienveillance.

Donnons quelques exemples de l'application des articles de cette déclaration.

Chaque individu a le droit de posséder autant que celui qui peut posséder le plus.

Chaque individu a le droit d'exprimer son opinion autant que celui qui peut exprimer la sienne le plus.

Aucun de nous, ne pouvant admettre d'être puni, ne peut punir les autres.

Etc...

#### CONSÉQUENCES

Chaque individu réservant à un autre individu ou à une collectivité d'individus le traitement que lui réserve cet individu ou cette collectivité, on aura intérêt à être utile, on y regardera à deux fois avant de nuire.

Lorsque les hommes auront admis ces principes, dont la base est l'égoïsme individuel, ils comprendront que la seule disposition qui supprime la lutte est, non pas la concurrence, mais la solidarité.

PARAF-JAVAL  
1900.

## LA QUESTION DES SEXES

dans la propagande anarchiste.

La tactique à suivre dans la propagande anarchiste doit être déterminée par les camarades de chaque pays, de chaque région, de chaque localité même, d'accord avec les conditions particulières qui prévalent dans chaque nation ou dans chaque partie même d'une nation. Je suis convaincu que le Congrès de Paris évitera cette faute énorme qui consiste à imposer des méthodes uniformes en tout et pour tous. Les Congrès parlementaires de nos amis les social-démocrates n'ont jamais manqué de tomber dans ce travers, mais nous dont le but est d'asseoir sur une base indestructible le large et bienfaisant principe de l'intégrale liberté, nous qui ne voulons plus aider à la construction d'un régime mécanique et servile quelconque, nous devons nous montrer plus sages, plus logiques et plus conséquents.

Les conditions même dans lesquelles la propagande se fait dans les divers pays, entraînent avec elles une grande diversité dans les sujets à étudier, à discuter, à propager. Les luttes que l'on soutient en Angleterre sont bien

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in November 1930.

différentes de celles que l'on a à livrer en Espagne ; notre œuvre en Amérique, tout en étant au fond la même qu'ailleurs, ne peut pas être menée à bonne fin par les mêmes moyens, par exemple, que ceux que l'on emploie dans ce but en Italie. Les principes demeurent partout les mêmes ; la tactique seule change. C'est pourquoi je ne puis, pour mon compte, que vous parler de mon propre point de vue de camarade américain ; ignorant les conditions exactes qui déterminent votre propagande, mais au courant de celles qui déterminent la nôtre, je ne puis parler en véritable connaissance de cause que de ce qui nous intéresse le plus. Je croie toutefois pouvoir ajouter qu'il n'y a pas de pays au monde où l'on ne puisse appliquer, à mon sens comme en Amérique, les idées que je sou mets au Congrès dans les lignes qui suivent.

Le principe anarchiste exalte l'individu, le moi ; il poursuit l'autorité sous toutes ses formes, fait la guerre à toutes les coutumes irrationnelles, à tout ce qui porte entrave à la libre expansion de la nature humaine ; il ne peut admettre la subordination, la dépendance, la sujétion d'un seul être humain dans aucune des conditions de la vie. Nous ne combattons pas la tyrannie économique sans nous attaquer en même temps au despotisme politique ; nous ne pouvons de même combattre le servage politique tout en approuvant la tyrannie domestique. Notre œuvre ne sera pas achevée aussi longtemps qu'un seul individu exercera un droit de propriété, de possession ou de contrôle sur son semblable.

Voilà pourquoi la question des sexes est une question vitale. Elle pénètre pour ainsi dire la vie de chacun de nous, et se mêle à tous nos intérêts. La servitude sexuelle et la superstition religieuse sont sœurs jumelles ; l'une et l'autre sont les plus puissants soutiens de l'oppression politique et économique dont nous souffrons. Les relations sexuelles ne constituent pas un phénomène temporaire, mais elles sont à la base de toute vie organique. Principe universel de vie dans la nature, l'avenir de la race tout entière et ses futures destinées dépendent entièrement de la solution qui sera donnée à cette importante question des sexes. Pour moi, je ne saurais concevoir qu'un camarade quelconque cherche à laisser dans l'ombre, ou seulement à l'arrière-plan, un sujet qui nous concerne tous d'une manière si directe et si profonde ; bien moins encore pourrais-je concevoir qu'il hésiterait à appliquer dans cette question primordiale ces grands principes de liberté qui, dans d'autres domaines, lui tiennent tant à cœur et dont pour rien au monde il ne consentirait à se départir. Les anarchistes ont depuis longtemps désappris à se servir des vieux vocables usés de « devoir » et d'« obligation ». Ils ont une telle confiance dans l'humaine nature qu'ils n'hésitent pas à confier les vastes et multiples opérations — individuelles et sociales —

d'une société affranchie à l'association libre et spontanée des membres qui la composent. Nous sommes persuadés que tout sera mieux fait sous l'égide de la liberté la plus complète, que la discorde, la désharmonie disparaîtront de cette façon seulement. S'il en est ainsi, devons-nous craindre d'appliquer entre nous, dans nos relations intimes, les principes dont nous recommandons l'adoption partout ailleurs parmi les hommes ?

Qu'on examine la question honnêtement, raisonnablement, qu'on écarte tout préjugé et toute prévention. Est-ce qu'un anarchiste sincère peut proclamer la délivrance du genre humain tout entier du joug de l'autorité, et en même temps demander pour lui-même le droit de contrôler sa femme ou son amante ? S'il est toujours mauvais d'entraver la liberté d'autrui, ferons-nous une exception à cette règle pour ceux-là précisément que nous aimons le plus, et les enchaînerons-nous à notre volonté ? Le désir de posséder et de contrôler serait-il le signe ou la preuve de l'amour ? La jalousie serait-elle par hasard une vertu ? La liberté serait-elle un bienfait partout, excepté dans le ménage ? Est-ce que des femmes esclavées créeront jamais des hommes et des femmes libres ? Est-ce qu'un ménage où il n'est question que de devoir et d'obéissance sera jamais capable de susciter l'esprit d'indépendance et l'amour de la liberté ? N'est-ce pas au contraire dans cette opposition qu'il faut chercher la raison du conservatisme réactionnaire de tant d'enfants appartenant à des parents anarchistes ?

L'amour est, de sa nature, un sentiment spontané, et toute tentative de l'assouplir ou de le régler sera toujours vaine et futile. L'amour ne naît pas de la volonté ; il ne peut pas disparaître à loisir ou sur commande. Seule, la manifestation extérieure de l'amour peut être contrariée, mais cela n'a jamais lieu sans qu'il en résulte de désastreuses conséquences. La liberté dans l'amour n'a rien de commun avec la débauche. Loin de là, c'est la perte de toutes les émotions les plus douces et les plus tendres qu'entraîne après elle la vie sexuelle routinière, où tout désir fait défaut, où la force de l'habitude et de ce qu'on est convenu d'appeler le « devoir » a pris la place de l'amour. C'est dans cette vie routinière qu'est la vraie démoralisation, non dans la vie libre et affranchie. Que l'amour soit votre guide, et ne faites jamais rien qui ne soit absolument spontané. Vous apprendrez ainsi à connaître le paradis que seule une affection mutuelle peut donner à l'homme et à la femme. Tout ce que nous demandons dans cette question de l'amour et des relations sexuelles, c'est que les anarchistes se montrent là comme ailleurs tout simplement des anarchistes. Le mariage, non seulement sous son aspect légal, qui est déjà assez hideux cependant, mais dans ses formes essentielles d'engagement de contrat, de promesse, d'obligation, de subor-



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.

Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

dination, de prise de possession du corps d'autrui, est une source de malheurs et de malédiction. Un mari anarchiste est un être aussi illogique qu'un juge anarchiste. Exercer le moindre contrôle sur la vie d'un autre répugne à toute idée, à toute conception anarchiste; combien plus ce contrôle doit-il répugner, lorsqu'il s'exerce au nom même de l'amour! C'est une singulière façon d'être anarchiste que de vouloir empêcher un homme ou une femme d'avoir l'entière et libre disposition de leur corps.

Si la liberté dans l'amour devait avoir pour corollaire le désordre et ce que les champions de la restriction appellent la débauche, alors la liberté entraînerait également dans tous les autres domaines la ruine, la misère et le chaos. Vous ne pouvez avancer aucun argument contre la liberté dans l'amour qui ne soit pas en même temps un argument contre l'anarchie en général. Et remarquez que l'argument est tout aussi logique dans un cas que dans l'autre. C'est pourquoi vous avez à choisir entre l'anarchie et le dernier féticho qui vous soit resté. Ou bien décidez-vous à vous fier entièrement à la liberté; ou bien n'ayez en elle nulle confiance. La liberté est tout entière ou elle n'est pas: il n'y a pas de milieu. Si le principe est vrai, ses applications seront bonnes; sinon, les bases mêmes de toutes nos conceptions anarchistes sont fausses et nous sommes voués à une irrémédiable décrépitude.

Le seul argument qu'on peut, avec quelque semblant de raison, faire valoir contre la liberté dans les rapports sexuels, c'est que cette liberté n'est guère possible dans les conditions économiques actuelles. A cela cependant on peut répondre que seuls les hommes et les femmes qui se réclament de la liberté en toutes choses et qui ont assez d'énergie pour la suivre partout et toujours, que ceux-là seuls pourront jamais à même de modifier les conditions économiques désastreuses où ils vivent. Un défaut de logique n'empêchera jamais le progrès de se réaliser. Vous voulez bien combattre la superstition religieuse que les mêmes conditions économiques protègent; pourquoi donc ne combattriez-vous pas aussi cette autre superstition, la superstition du sexe? Demandez-vous plutôt s'il n'est pas vrai que vous ne voulez pas de la liberté dans les rapports sexuels et que vous ne faites état de ces fameuses conditions économiques que pour vous cacher à vous-même votre manque de logique, je ne veux pas dire votre abandon des principes anarchistes. Nous ne pouvons avoir aujourd'hui une liberté entière, absolue, de même que nous ne pouvons avoir, ni aujourd'hui ni jamais, une connaissance entière de la vérité. Cette raison cependant suffit-elle pour que nous n'ayons pas de liberté, pas de vérité du tout? Est-ce que l'évolution — loi fondamentale de l'univers — n'est pas éternellement en état de croissance et de développement plutôt qu'à la recherche

d'une fin finale quelconque, après laquelle il n'y aurait plus que le repos? Si les conditions économiques imposent une limite à l'expression de notre vie sexuelle, comme elles en imposent une à l'expression de tout le reste, nous devons, comme hommes et comme femmes qui prisons la liberté, non pas nous soumettre et acquiescer à ces conditions, mais tâcher de les refouler le plus loin possible. Puisque la liberté nous est déniée en tout, affirmons notre droit entier, — en tout également! De cette façon seulement nous hâterons la venue du jour où notre affirmation ne sera plus lettre morte!

Je suis convaincu qu'une propagande continue, vigoureuse, énergique des idées qui précèdent ne peut qu'être utile au progrès général. Cette propagande nous rendra plus de services qu'elle ne pourra jamais nous nuire, car elle amènera dans nos rangs des milliers de personnes que cette question a directement affectées au cours de leur existence. Trouvant que l'anarchie aura débâillé devant elles le chemin qui mène à la liberté des relations sexuelles, elles apprendront à connaître la supériorité de l'idéal anarchiste dans toutes les autres conditions de la vie. Si je puis me permettre de citer ici mon propre cas, je dirai que c'est ainsi que je me suis développé, allant du gouvernementalisme jusqu'à l'anarchie. J'ajoute qu'il en est beaucoup d'autres, et de ma connaissance, qui ont suivi exactement le même chemin pour arriver dans le milieu anarchiste. Nos adversaires eux-mêmes sont forcés de nous témoigner du respect, parce qu'ils peuvent constater combien nous sommes fermes, convaincus et logiques avec nous-mêmes. Déjà dans le monde conservateur, spécialement dans celui de l'art et de la littérature, les vieux préjugés sexuels disparaissent rapidement; les mensonges conventionnels font place à la franche réalité. Est-ce que les anarchistes seraient disposés à rester en arrière et auraient-ils le désir d'être « plus respectables » que les conservateurs eux-mêmes?

Le temps de la réaction est passé; allons plutôt de l'avant en toutes directions. Qui donc montrerait la route à suivre, si ce n'est les anarchistes du monde entier? En avant donc, camarades, jusqu'à l'extinction complète de toute autorité!

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

P.-S. Au point de vue « pratique », nous avons trouvé que le « préjugé » sexuel a toujours été une cause de trouble, de désordre et de désorganisation dans toutes les colonies ou entreprises coopératives que nous avons eues et essayé de fonder. Aux Etats-Unis, nous avons eu des douzaines de cas où ce « préjugé » a tout brisé, tout rompu, tout ruiné. Le bel exemple d'harmonie et de concorde que donne la colonie de Home, dans l'Etat de Washing-



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900] (excerpts) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.

Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7-12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in November 1931.

ton, est dû, au diro de tous ceux qui connaissent la colonie, à ce fait que la liberté la plus ontière dans les rapports sexuels y est reconnue et pratiquée sans entraves. Aussi, en dépit des difficultés économiques très sérieuses avec lesquelles nos camarades ont à lutter, j'ai trouvé dans cette colonie plus de bonheur réel, vrai, sans mélange que dans n'importe quelle autre communauté où les principes dont je parle ne prévalent pas sans conteste.

## Au congrès révolutionnaire international DE PARIS

Le 14 août 1900.

Chers camarades,

Malgré les nombreux appels faits dans la *Free Society* par différents camarades dans l'intention d'éveiller l'intérêt à l'égard du futur Congrès anarchiste de Paris, j'ai beaucoup hésité avant de me décider à écrire ce rapport, croyant que les remarques critiques ou les rapports défavorables étaient en dehors de l'ordre du jour. Mais maintenant qu'un dernier appel a été fait dans le N° 276 de la *Free Society* par le camarade Morton et qu'on s'est adressé à différents camarades pour leur demander des rapports sur le mouvement anarchiste dans leurs localités, j'ai cru de mon devoir de faire part de mon expérience du mouvement à Brooklyn (que je considère toujours comme une ville distincte, malgré son annexion récente à New-York).

Que puis-je dire au sujet du mouvement à Brooklyn ?

Mon expérience dans le mouvement de cette localité s'étend à une période de dix années. J'ai toujours été un observateur attentif et impartial, je suis par conséquent libre de toute idée préconçue.

Dans la période 1890-93, le mouvement a fait quelques progrès, quoique surtout parmi les Allemands; il y avait pourtant un petit groupe de camarades espagnols avec leur organe *El Despertar*, qui, je crois, n'existe plus. Il y avait aussi un groupe de camarades juifs qui ont fait une propagande active parmi leurs compatriotes, mais plus tard ce groupe s'est transformé en quelque chose qui était simplement un groupe libre d'éditions à tendances progressives.

Il n'entre pas dans mes intentions d'écrire une histoire complète du mouvement à Brooklyn, mais je pense qu'il n'est pas inutile d'indiquer la cause, ou plutôt les causes, de la marche rétrograde du mouvement dans cette localité.

Dans les trois premières années de la période examinée (1890-1900), le groupe international allemand — le seul digne d'attention à

cette époque — n'a rien fait — ou, au moins, a fait peu — pour la propagande indigène, américaine, à la seule exception du journal *Freedom*, publié à Chicago, que ses membres soutenaient, peut être grâce à la personne de Mrs. Lucy Parsons qui se trouvait à ce moment à la tête du journal.

En 1894, le groupe entreprit une discussion publique des questions personnelles et le « Chœur international », société chorale composée en partie par les membres de ce groupe, se scinda en deux fractions au sujet du boycottage de la bière qu'ils buvaient dans leur lieu de réunion. Cela a fait un grand scandale à cette époque. Depuis ce temps et jusqu'à l'année dernière il n'y avait pas de groupes du tout : une des fractions de l'ancienne société chorale traîne encore son existence, mais le véritable esprit anarchiste fait partout défaut. Je doute même que la littérature anarchiste anglaise ait circulé dans la localité.

Je me souviens que, lorsque Merlino et Edelman ont essayé, à deux reprises, de faire paraître la *Solidarity*, ils ont trouvé à chaque fois, chez les groupes allemands, un accueil froid, aussi bien à New-York qu'aux environs; il leur arrivait d'entendre des observations peu encourageantes, comme celle-ci : « Nos immigrants italiens et juifs ne sont pas capables de faire de la propagande parmi les indigènes, américains, » etc., etc. Et, même maintenant, la principale opposition à la propagande parmi les Américains et au Congrès de Paris vient de l'élément allemand pris dans son ensemble (pas des individualités cependant). Il est étonnant qu'au lieu de faire des progrès, nous allions ainsi en rétrogradant.

Les deux facteurs — l'harmonie et la solidarité — font grandement défaut dans notre propagande, et si, même le futur Congrès de Paris ne faisait rien d'autre que de stimuler et d'encourager l'esprit d'harmonie et de solidarité parmi les différents groupes et les différents peuples qui visent à l'anarchie comme à un idéal supérieur, cela constituerait la réalisation d'une partie de sa mission.

Camarades, si vous êtes vraiment des anarchistes, ne vous laissez pas effrayer par le fantôme que vous-mêmes avez créé : par l'idée que vous serez « forcés de vous soumettre aux décisions des délégués ».

FRANCIS RADICH.

## HISTOIRE DU MOUVEMENT ANARCHISTE AUX ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Quoique le commencement du mouvement anarchiste aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique date à proprement parler de la réunion du Congrès de l'Association internationale des Travailleurs à Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, du

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. *In* Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.

Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: *Les Temps Nouveaux* of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1939.

14 au 16 octobre 1883, un autre événement mémorable, n'ayant par lui-même aucun rapport direct avec l'anarchie et dont les phases diverses se déroulèrent à Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, eut cependant par la suite une influence considérable sur le développement des idées libertaires en Amérique. Au printemps de l'année 1879, les socialistes de Chicago présentèrent une liste complète de candidats aux élections de la cité, obtinrent douze mille voix et réussirent à faire entrer dans le conseil municipal trois des leurs, parmi lesquels Frank A. Stauber. En 1880, Stauber fut réélu par une majorité de 31 suffrages. Deux des commissaires-vérificateurs s'emparèrent des urnes électorales et falsifièrent les votes de façon à donner la majorité au concurrent réactionnaire de Stauber. Les partisans de ce dernier attaquèrent les commissaires devant les tribunaux, dépensèrent plus de dix mille francs en frais de procédure et, au bout d'une année entière de luttes et d'efforts, réussirent à obtenir gain de cause en faveur de Stauber. Mais en même temps les deux commissaires, qui avaient tripotouillé l'élection, furent acquittés, le juge déclarant que, bien qu'ils eussent manifestement violé la loi, il n'avait pas acquis la certitude qu'ils avaient agi de mauvaise foi! Ce jugement scandaleux fit plus que tout le reste pour guérir les socialistes de Chicago de leur foi dans les comédies électorales. Malgré cela cependant, au Congrès de Pittsburgh en 1883, une grande partie des délégués, ceux surtout des villes de l'Est, voulurent encore continuer à se mêler à l'action politique, et sans l'énergie, l'intelligence et la détermination des autres délégués, en particulier ceux de Chicago et de Pittsburgh, parmi lesquels étaient Albert Parsons et Auguste Spies, ils eussent probablement réussi à entraîner le Congrès dans cette voie fatale. Ce congrès, le plus important de tous ceux qui se tinrent jamais aux Etats-Unis, publia un Manifeste adressé aux travailleurs du monde entier, déclara se rendre solidaire des efforts faits par les ouvriers de toutes les nations en vue de leur commune émancipation, par le moyen de l'action révolutionnaire seule. Le manifeste se terminait en faisant appel à l'activité révolutionnaire et internationale de tous les libertaires pour la destruction de la société capitaliste et la constitution d'une société libre sur la base du communisme.

A ce même congrès, on décida de créer dans tout le pays des groupements unis entre eux par le lien de la fédération et acceptant les principes généraux émis dans la proclamation de Pittsburgh. Cinq personnes suffiraient pour la formation d'un groupe; chaque groupe jouirait de la plus complète autonomie. Un bureau d'informations générales et de correspondance serait organisé, dont le siège serait à Chicago. Ce bureau avait pour mission de correspondre avec tous les groupes locaux, nationaux, et internationaux et de publier dans

les journaux révolutionnaires toutes les informations, tous les renseignements, statistiques et autres, qui pouvaient être de quelque utilité pour les divers groupements. Les frais nécessités par ce bureau seraient couverts par les cotisations volontaires des diverses associations.

Une propagande immédiate et énergique commença aussitôt après la tenue de ce congrès. Des groupements furent organisés dans toutes les principales villes des Etats de l'Est et du Centre, et depuis lors jusqu'aujourd'hui, ce travail n'a pas été interrompu et a été fait, suivant les circonstances, avec plus ou moins de succès.

Pour que les camarades résidant dans les diverses contrées d'Europe puissent bien comprendre et apprécier à sa juste valeur l'histoire du développement des idées anarchistes en Amérique, il est nécessaire de subdiviser le pays en grandes zones géographiques. Il ne faut pas oublier en effet que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique couvrent une immense étendue de terrain, que leurs habitants appartiennent à plusieurs races différentes, et que le climat, le sol, les produits y sont d'une variété infinie. De vastes étendues de son territoire sont encore peu peuplées. Dans certaines parties du pays, les villes sont situées à des distances considérables les unes des autres. Dans certains districts, les communications sont difficiles et peu sûres, et les voyages en chemin de fer, particulièrement dans les régions montagneuses de l'Ouest, sont extrêmement dispendieux. C'est pourquoi il serait très difficile de maintenir un mouvement révolutionnaire homogène dans le pays, à supposer même qu'il soit possible d'y établir jamais un semblable mouvement. Donc, pour plus de clarté, pour mieux faire comprendre la nature du mouvement anarchiste aux Etats-Unis, il sera utile de diviser le pays en trois grandes parties: l'Est, qui comprendra tous les Etats s'étendant le long de l'océan Pacifique, le Centre, tous ceux de la grande vallée du Mississippi jusqu'aux montagnes Rocheuses, et l'Ouest, qui englobera les Etats et territoires divers depuis les montagnes Rocheuses jusqu'à l'océan Pacifique, dans le Far-West. Ces grandes divisions comprendront naturellement aussi les grands Etats du Sud et les immenses territoires qui y sont contigus; mais, comme le mouvement anarchiste dans le sud n'est jusqu'ici que dans sa période embryonnaire et qu'il n'y a encore que quelques anarchistes disséminés dans les Etats de Missouri, d'Alabama, de Floride, de Louisiane, de Kentucky et de Tennessee, nous pouvons passer sous silence cette partie du pays, nous bornant à faire l'historique du mouvement libertaire dans les Etats et les villes du Nord, les seuls où les idées anarchistes ont pénétré dans les masses et produit des résultats utiles et féconds.

Le mouvement révolutionnaire aux Etats-Unis n'a englobé jusqu'ici principalement que

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov. 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

les grandes cités. Certes, çà et là, vivant dans des fermes ou travaillant d'un métier manuel dans des villages ou des petites villes, on peut trouver des camarades dévoués qui exercent une heureuse influence sur leur entourage immédiat et qui, s'ils écrivent en même temps dans la presse radicale de leur région et y défendent nos idées, étendent cette influence bien au delà des limites de leur district. Mais il n'en est pas moins vrai cependant que ce sont les grands centres qui ont été surtout atteints par notre propagande.

Dans les Etats de l'Est, les principales villes où l'agitation a été le plus vigoureusement menée sont New-York et Brooklyn dans l'Etat de New-York (et Buffalo dans le même Etat), Newark, Jersey-City et Paterson dans l'Etat de New-Jersey, Baltimore dans le Maryland, Philadelphie, Pittsburg et Allegheny dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, Boston dans le Massachusetts. A Baltimore, les idées anarchistes n'ont que lentement pénétré dans la population, et le mouvement ne s'y est que difficilement développé. Dès avant 1886, un ou deux groupements de l'Internationale y furent organisés, et quelques meetings y furent tenus à cette époque et depuis la mémorable affaire de Haymarket. Des propagandistes anglais, allemands, italiens y ont à diverses reprises tenu des assemblées publiques, mais depuis plusieurs années déjà le mouvement y a été languissant et n'a été réveillé de temps à autre que par les efforts spasmodiques de quelques camarades résidant dans la ville, sans produire toutefois des résultats en rapport avec l'énergie dépensée dans ce but.

Depuis l'arrivée, en 1882, de John Most à New-York et la publication, dans cette ville, du journal *Die Freiheit*, une propagande très active n'a pas cessé d'être faite dans la métropole et dans la ville voisine de Brooklyn. Après le Congrès de Pittsburg en 1883, on constitua plusieurs groupements de l'Internationale dans les deux cités et l'on y fit un nombre considérable de meetings. La publication, de la *Freiheit*, l'agitation, entretenue par les camarades allemands et juifs exercèrent une puissante influence sur les anarchistes de langue anglaise, ce qui fit que notre mouvement américain gagna bientôt une force et une vigueur très grandes. Dans les meetings, d'énormes quantités de littérature libertaire furent distribuées, ou vendues. Mais c'est surtout après les événements tragiques de Haymarket, à Chicago, que le développement de nos idées acquit une très remarquable intensité. Le 14 juillet, 1888, *The Alarm*, qui avait été suspendu depuis le 8 avril de cette année, date de sa dernière apparition à Chicago, reprit sa publication interrompue, et cette fois à New-York, sous la direction du camarade Dyer D. Lum. Malheureusement, les frais considérables résultant de la propagande orale, les sommes énormes dépensées pour la distribu-

tion de pamphlets dans les meetings et d'autres causes encore rendirent impossible le maintien du journal, qui cessa de paraître après une existence tourmentée de plus de huit mois. Au commencement de 1892, on fonda *Solidarity*, un journal bi-mensuel anglais, avec le camarade Saverio Merlino comme rédacteur en chef. Le camarade Merlino n'était pas depuis longtemps en Amérique, mais il avait déjà fait une tournée de propagande de New-York jusqu'à Saint-Louis. Le journal ne put alors se maintenir que pendant quelques mois, mais il fut repris en janvier 1894, avec les fonds réalisés à la suite du grand meeting de bienvenue organisé pour Emma Goldman, alors récemment libérée de prison. Cette fois, le camarade John H. Edelman en fut le rédacteur principal. La publication en fut suspendue en avril 1895 pour être reprise une fois encore en 1898, à la suite d'une tournée de propagande entreprise par le camarade Kropotkine.

Depuis 1883 jusqu'à l'heure actuelle, plusieurs journaux en langue allemande et en jargon hébraïque ont été publiés à New-York, entre autres *Der Anarchist*, *Der Grandfackel*, *Der Sturmvogel*, *Die Zukunft*, *Die Freie Wacht*, et furent rédigés par le camarade Timmermann et d'autres amis de la cause. Le mouvement libertaire à New-York et dans ses environs n'a jamais manqué de propagandiste intelligents et dévoués; les camarades Edgelmann, Cohn, Most et de nombreux autres ont de tout temps déployé la plus loyale activité au service des idées libertaires, sans oublier notre courageuse et infatigable compagne Emma Goldman.

De nombreux groupes ont également été formés à Jersey City, à Newark et à Paterson; nos camarades italiens ont surtout été très actifs dans cette dernière ville. Dans ces localités, des journaux allemands, russes et italiens ont existé ou existent encore, et plusieurs groupements internationaux y entretiennent, depuis des années et sous des dénominations diverses, le feu sacré de l'idée révolutionnaire. Depuis dix ans, Patterson se distingue surtout par son énergie et sa vaillance. Il y a cinq ans, nos camarades italiens y ont fondé la *Question Sociale* qui continue toujours sa publication. Ces mêmes camarades du groupe italien ont traduit dans leur langue les écrits de Kropotkine, Jean Grave, Malatesta, William Morris et d'autres, qu'ils ont répandus à profusion dans toute la contrée environnante. C'est aussi à Paterson que paraît le journal en langue française du camarade Michel Dumas, et son influence sur le mouvement révolutionnaire, parmi les résidents français, est très appréciable.

Notre dévoué camarade espagnol Pedro Esteve publie également un journal à Paterson. La ville de Paterson et les autres cités de l'Etat de New-Jersey que j'ai mentionnées plus haut, ont reçu tout à tour la visite de Kropotkine, John Most, Turner, Mowbray, Emma



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

311

Goldman, John Edelmann, Lucie Parsons et d'autres camarades, de même que celle des propagandistes italiens bien connus : Gori et Malatesta. On y tient de nombreux meetings où les camarades résidents, aussi bien que ceux du dehors, font de très utile besogne d'éducation libertaire.

Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts, l'une des villes situées le plus à l'est des Etats-Unis, est, depuis plusieurs années, l'un des plus centres les actifs de propagande anarchiste. Les camarades Mikol Morong, Press, Simpson et beaucoup d'autres y sont toujours à l'avant-garde et à plusieurs reprises, la plupart des orateurs les plus connus de tout le pays y ont fait des tournées de conférences. Kropotkine, Turner et d'autres camarades étrangers y sont également venus. Les camarades juifs se sont surtout distingués ici, grâce surtout à leur « Workers Educational Club », où ils discutent non seulement en jargon juif, mais aussi en langue anglaise et qui constitue un centre important d'où ils répandent dans toutes les directions d'énormes quantités de littérature libertaire.

Nos amis allemands ont aussi déployé une grande énergie à Boston, à tel point que lorsqu'il y a huit ans John Most vint y faire des conférences, il ne put trouver dans la ville une salle assez vaste pour contenir tous les auditeurs. Des meetings publics et contradictoires y ont été tenus régulièrement depuis nombre d'années par les anarchistes communistes et les anarchistes individualistes, et c'est un fait digne d'être noté que de grands progrès y ont été réalisés grâce à l'énergie infatigable de Benjamin Tucker, le chef reconnu de l'école individualiste aux Etats-Unis. C'est du reste à Boston qu'en 1881 Tucker commença la publication de l'organe bien connu *Liberty*. Des conférences hebdomadaires et des réunions commémoratives de la commune de Paris et du meurtre judiciaire de Chicago attirent toujours un public nombreux et sympathique. Il y a quelques années, les camarades de langue anglaise y ont fondé une imprimerie coopérative pour la publication de la revue mensuelle *The Rebel* dirigée par John Kelly, aujourd'hui résidant à Londres. La première livraison parut en septembre 1895 et fut suivie, quelques mois après, par une autre publication, *The Match*, qui cependant n'eut qu'une existence éphémère. Quelques camarades très dévoués vivent aussi à Chelsea, à Providence, à Vermont, dans l'Etat de Rhode Island et dans d'autres villes de moindre importance.

A la limite occidentale de l'Etat de New-York, se trouve l'Etat important de Pennsylvanie avec ses grands centres d'agitation : Philadelphie, Pittsburg, Allegheny. Ce que Chicago a été pour l'Ouest central, Pittsburg l'a été dans l'Est, la cité ardente et fière où l'esprit révolutionnaire est toujours prêt à éclater. C'est à

Pittsburg qu'en 1877 éclatèrent les grandes émeutes des ouvriers des chemins de fer, que des propriétés immenses, valant des millions de dollars, furent détruites, que des centaines de vies précieuses furent sacrifiées à la cause révolutionnaire. C'est là encore qu'en 1883 se tinrent les assises fameuses de ce Congrès dont les idées rayonnèrent ensuite dans toutes les parties du vaste continent américain. Peu après le Congrès, six groupes importants de l'Internationale se formèrent à Pittsburg et dans la ville voisine d'Allegheny. C'est au groupe d'Allegheny qu'appartenaient les camarades Henry Bauer et Carl Nold qui déployèrent une énergie peu commune et payèrent par un long emprisonnement leur ardent amour de la cause libertaire. Les groupes de Pittsburg et d'Allegheny recueillirent des sommes d'argent considérables pour les accusés de Chicago, firent de nombreux meetings de protestation, organisèrent une propagande active parmi les trades unions, imprimèrent des quantités énormes de pamphlets qu'ils distribuèrent gratuitement, et semèrent à tous les vents, par la parole et par l'écrit, la bonne semence de l'anarchie. Les camarades Kuperberg, Henry Bauer et plusieurs autres furent délégués au Congrès anarchiste de New-York en 1890 et immédiatement après, de nouvelles méthodes de propagande furent mises en œuvre. On recueillit des fonds pour le maintien des journaux en langue anglaise et allemande et le comité d'agitation, composé de membres des groupes de Pittsburg et d'Allegheny, rédigea de nombreux opuscules, qui furent distribués gratuitement. Pendant la grande grève d'Homestead, en juillet 1892, des milliers de pamphlets furent répandus parmi les grévistes et parmi les soldats, par les soins de Bauer et d'autres camarades. En 1891, un nouveau groupe se forma à Allegheny, mais après l'attentat de Berkman sur la vie du millionnaire Frieke, à Pittsburg, en juillet 1892 ce groupe fut dissous. Alexandre Berkman, de New-York, vint à Pittsburg le 14 juillet 1892 et le 23 de ce mois, il commit l'attentat dont il est fait mention ci-dessus, ce qui lui valut une condamnation à vingt-deux années d'emprisonnement, peine qu'il subit toujours dans le pénitencier d'Allegheny. Carl Nold et Henry Bauer furent arrêtés quelques jours après Berkman, comme complices de celui-ci, et furent condamnés l'un et l'autre à quatre années de prison, comme tels, et ensuite à une année chacun, pour avoir distribué des pamphlets séditieux pendant la grève de Homestead. Ces camarades dévoués, depuis leur sortie de prison, ont fait les plus louables efforts pour arriver à libérer Berkman, et ils continuent, avec l'aide de Harry Gordon et d'autres à mettre tout en œuvre pour atteindre ce résultat. Ils sont infatigables aussi dans leur travail de propagande révolutionnaire et l'on peut dire que le progrès des idées à Pitts-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

129



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.

Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1934.

Burg est dû en majeure partie à leur activité inlassable et à leur persévérante énergie.

Les principaux propagandistes du pays et de l'étranger sont venus de temps à autre ici faire des conférences et tenir des meetings. Il y a plus de cinq cents abonnés aux diverses publications anarchistes, qui ne font partie d'aucun groupement, ce qui prouve combien nos idées ont fait de réerues. John Most, dans sa dernière tournée, a fait neuf conférences dans la Pensylvanie occidentale; Emma Goldman, l'an dernier, parla quatorze fois à Pittsburgh et James F. Morton, aujourd'hui rédacteur de *Free Society* à San Francisco (Californie), y fit aussi plusieurs conférences. De 1878 à 1890, un journal allemand, *The Pittsburgher Arbeiter-Zeitung*, fut publié dans cette ville, mais il n'était pas exclusivement anarchiste. Partout où l'anarchisme révolutionnaire prédomine, les groupes sont absolument autonomes, et jamais on n'a essayé d'y remplacer l'action libre et volontaire par une forme quelconque d'autoritarisme.

Philadelphie, dans l'État de Pensylvanie, est l'une des villes les plus importantes du continent américain. Avant l'affaire du Haymarket à Chicago, il n'y avait dans cette cité que quelques fidèles de John Most parmi les Allemands et quelques disciples de Bakounine parmi les Russes, mais il n'y avait pas de mouvement bien organisé. Lucie Parsons visita la ville pendant que les martyrs de Chicago étaient toujours en prison, attendant leur condamnation, et parla du haut de la tribune de la « Friendship Liberal League », une association créée pour la défense de la liberté de la parole. Il y avait à cette époque dans la ville plusieurs disciples de Tucker, de Josiah Warren et de Stephen Pearl Andrews, les leaders de l'école individualiste, mais la comédie judiciaire de Chicago, suivie du meurtre légal de nos camarades, modifia le cours des idées et convertit de nombreuses personnes au communisme. Cependant, ceux qui à Philadelphie se sont occupés de la propagande anarchiste ont été pour la plupart des « intellectuels », des étudiants et des gens adonnés aux professions dites libérales, ce qui fait qu'on y a discuté plus souvent le côté moral et philosophique de l'anarchisme que son côté économique. Le premier attentat contre la liberté de la parole, à propos d'une conférence anarchiste, eut lieu en novembre 1889, lorsque Hug O. Pentecost, qui plus tard devint un renégat, fut invité à faire une conférence en commémoration du martyr des camarades de Chicago. La police fit fermer la salle et interdit le meeting. M. Pentecost, adepte de la doctrine tolstoïenne de non-résistance, ne protesta pas contre cette interdiction et s'en retourna à New-York. Entre temps une grande ferveur anarchiste s'était emparée des Juifs russés de cette ville et ils réussirent à faire pénétrer les idées du communisme libertaire

dans les organisations coopératives dont ils étaient des membres assidus et dévoués. Pendant la grève des tailleurs, l'enthousiasme révolutionnaire prit des proportions considérables, et trois jeunes gens, parmi les plus ardents, les camarades M. Staller, J. Prenner et S. H. Gordon, furent arrêtés pour avoir prononcé des discours qualifiés de « séditeux » dans plusieurs réunions publiques. Ce n'était là qu'un prétexte : l'arrestation avait eu lieu en réalité à l'instigation des patrons, qui ne voyaient pas d'autre moyen d'avoir raison des grévistes. Vers la même époque, on fit des efforts pour obtenir l'adhésion aux idées anarchistes des Américains de la ville et l'on engagea spécialement dans ce but, comme orateur, T. U. Garside qui avait été jusque-là membre du parti socialiste ouvrier des États-Unis. Garside, un propagandiste d'une étonnante habileté oratoire, et d'une instruction peu commune, fit une tournée dans les États de l'Est et du Centre, et alla jusqu'à Saint-Louis, dans l'État de Missouri, répandant partout la parole anarchiste. Pendant neuf mois, il continua à faire des conférences publiques et contradictoires dans la plus grande salle de Philadelphie, salle louée et entretenue aux frais des camarades juifs; mais, en dépit des efforts les plus louables, il ne réussit que médiocrement à attirer à ses réunions les Américains proprement dits. C'est aussi vers cette époque qu'on créa une bibliothèque révolutionnaire, qui fut bientôt abondamment fournie des principaux ouvrages d'économie sociale.

Tout ceci se passait pendant l'hiver de 1889 à 1890. A plusieurs reprises aussi, les autorités de Philadelphie essayèrent, en supprimant la liberté de la tribune, de mettre un frein au développement rapide des idées libertaires.

(A suivre.)

ERRATA. — Quelques erreurs s'étant glissées dans les chiffres du rapport *La Petite Industrie en Angleterre*, nous prions de les corriger.

Page 229, 1<sup>re</sup> colonne, pour la moyenne générale d'ouvriers par établissement industriel, lire 25 au lieu de 140.

Mêmes page et colonne, au milieu, c'est 237.000 qu'il faut lire, au lieu de 137.000.

Page 230, 1<sup>re</sup> colonne, au bas, c'est « 11.200 usines et 260.000 travailleurs » au lieu de « 260 travailleurs ».

Et même page, 2<sup>e</sup> colonne, en haut, il faut lire « 4.219 imprimeries ayant des moteurs mécaniques, mais ne comptant pas plus de 10 ouvriers chacune », au lieu de moins.

Le Gérant : DENÉCHÈRE.

PARIS. — IMP. CH. BLOT, 7, RUE BLEUE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

Numéro 31.

## LES TEMPS NOUVEAUX

SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

Paraissant tous les samedis

### HISTOIRE DU MOUVEMENT ANARCHISTE AUX ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

(Suite)

A l'occasion d'une soirée dansante organisée par les camarades juifs, on alla même, sous un prétexte absolument ridicule, jusqu'à arrêter trois anarchistes, les camarades Prenner, Jacobson et Muscovitz, et un social-démocrate, le camarade Millersohn. qu'on condamna tous les quatre à une année d'emprisonnement. En 1893, notre amie Emma Goldman était à Philadelphie, faisant de la propagande dans les groupes allemands et juifs. Un mandat d'arrêt avait été lancé contre elle à New-York, et, en vertu de ce mandat, elle se vit arrêter au seuil même de la salle où elle s'appêtait à aller faire une conférence en langue anglaise. Avec elle furent également arrêtés, sous prétexte de résistance à la police deux jeunes camarades allemands, Otto Lieb et Hoffmann. Comme ils étaient au milieu d'un groupe de deux cents poiliers il était évident que toute résistance eût été impossible et même absurde. Ils n'en furent pas moins condamnés à quatre mois de prison. Emma Goldman, elle, fut transportée à New-York, où elle fut condamnée, à une année de prison, peine qu'elle eut à subir à Blackwell's Island. En décembre 1894, on arrêta pour la première fois un orateur de nationalité anglaise, C. Mowbray, sous l'accusation d'avoir employé un langage séditionnel et d'avoir incité le peuple à la révolte. Grâce à l'habileté de son défenseur, un anarchiste individualiste, les magistrats ne poursuivirent pas l'affaire, mais jusqu'à l'heure actuelle cependant, il n'a pas encore bénéficié d'une ordonnance de non-lieu.

Dans ces dernières années, le mouvement anarchiste s'est considérablement ralenti à Philadelphie; la principale question qui y est restée à l'ordre du jour est celle qui a trait aux rapports des sexes entre eux. Cependant les camarades étrangers qui y ont plus ou moins longtemps séjourné sont unanimes à louer l'intelligence et l'esprit de solidarité des amis

de la liberté. Parmi ceux dont les courageux et inlassables efforts ont contribué à faire pénétrer nos idées dans les esprits, nous devons noter Dyer D. Lum, T. H. Garside, J. F. Morton, C. Mowbray, Emma Goldmann et Voltairine de Cleyre, ainsi qu'un nombre assez grand de disciples de l'école de Tucker. Parmi les « single-taxers » (Henry George) de Philadelphie, il y a aussi bon nombre de personnes ayant des tendances anarchistes, et qui déclarent ouvertement qu'ils ne feraient aucune propagande en faveur du « single tax », si elles n'étaient convaincues que le triomphe de leurs idées particulières ne devait conduire à l'anarchie. Ce sont aussi les camarades de Philadelphie qui, en 1897, prirent en main la cause des martyrs espagnols; ils firent imprimer à dix mille exemplaires les lettres des prisonniers de Montjuich, placardèrent de nombreuses affiches dénonçant la « moderne inquisition » y portèrent l'appel de Suner jusque chez le consul d'Espagne et intéressèrent à la cause de nos malheureux camarades les sénateurs et les représentants du pays.

Les grands districts miniers de l'Etat de Pensylvanie ont aussi reçu à plusieurs reprises la visite de nos propagandistes, qui ont été toujours bien accueillis par les travailleurs de ces régions. Des milliers de feuilles volantes et de pamphlets ont été distribués parmi eux. Notre camarade martyr, Albert Parsons, y a fait plusieurs tournées de propagande, de 1883 à 1886, et les comptes rendus de ses voyages à travers le pays attirèrent l'attention, lors de leur publication dans l'Alarm, dont il était à cette époque le rédacteur en chef.

Arrivons maintenant à cette région immense qui se trouve entre les montagnes d'Allegheny à l'est et les montagnes Rocheuses à l'ouest et que nous avons désignée, dans ce bref exposé, sous le nom de district central. Nous trouvons ici plusieurs grandes cités et de nombreuses villes plus ou moins importantes, où les idées anarchistes ont également pris racine. Cincinnati et Cleveland dans l'Etat d'Ohio ont été les premières villes du Centre où les principes libertaires ont pénétré et où des groupes importants de l'Internationale ont été fondés. Cincinnati

Vol. III. — 32.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

131

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1970.

nati en particulier a été pendant plusieurs années comme une espèce de serre chaude pour le développement et la propagation de nos doctrines. Parsons, Spies et d'autres camarades vlnrent fréquemment dans le pays et l'on se rappelle que, à la voile même du fameux meeting de Haymarket à Chicago, Parsons venait justement de quitter Cincinnati où il avait fait une série de très brillantes conférences. L'esprit révolutionnaire étnit très ardent à Cincinnati et les membres des divers groupes y luttaient vigoureusement, à cette époque, pour la défense du droit constitutionnel d'avoir des armes. Des meetings publics s'y tenaient toutes les semaines, où l'on distribuait des quantités considérables de littérature libertaire. Frank More, de l'Union des cordonniers, était l'un des plus dévoués propagandistes de ce temps, et l'on peut dire que c'est surtout grâce à son activité, à son intelligence, et à son énergique bon sens que le mouvement révolutionnaire atteignit de si grandes proportions à Cincinnati. Dans la partie orientale de l'Etat d'Ohio, il y a des districts miniers immenses, où des milliers de travailleurs résident, qui ont eu souvent à soutenir des luttes gigantesques contre leurs exploiters, luttés que nos amis de Chicago et d'autres villes ont mises à profit pour répandre partout les idées anarchistes.

Terre Haute et Logansport, dans l'Etat d'Indiana, villes de moindre importance, ont eu également des groupes de l'Internationale, avant et depuis la tragédie de Chicago, groupes comprenant de nombreux camarades dévoués à notre cause. A South Bend, dans l'Etat d'Indiana, où se trouvent les grandes manufactures de Studebaker, frères constructeurs de wagons, voitures etc., un groupe fut organisé en 1884 et c'est dans cette localité qu'Albert Parsons tint, on s'en souvient, des meetings grandioses, amenant à l'idée révolutionnaire les malheureux esclaves de ces riches exploiters.

Le camarade Parsons fit aussi, en 1884, une tournée de propagande dans l'Etat de Kentucky et, dans la ville de Louisville, il réussit à fonder un groupe de travailleurs intelligents et dévoués, mais qui n'eut toutefois qu'une durée éphémère. Pour des raisons spéciales et difficiles à expliquer, les idées anarchistes et socialistes n'ont jamais pénétré bien profondément parmi les populations des Etats du Sud de cette partie de l'Amérique.

Dans l'Etat de Michigan, Detroit est à peu près la seule ville où nos principes aient été acceptés et propagés, quoique le camarade Auguste Spies et plusieurs autres aient fréquemment fait des tournées dans tout le pays. C'est à Detroit qu'a été publié pendant de longues années cet admirable journal de philosophie sociale, *Der arme Teufel*, qui eut pour rédacteur en chef Robert Reitzel, décédé le 31 mars 1898. Reitzel avait une intelligence

vive et libre, un esprit largement ouvert à toutes les idées généreuses, et son influence sur le développement et la propagation des doctrines qu'il nous a été très grande. Son journal, rédigé après sa mort par sa veuve et quelques amis, vient de disparaître il y a quelques semaines. L'un des anarchistes individualistes les plus connus des Etats-Unis, Joseph A. Labadie, a aussi habité Detroit pendant de longues années et exercé une influence salutaire sur les idées de la population.

Le mouvement anarchiste à Milwaukee, dans l'Etat de Wisconsin, a toujours été florissant grâce à quelques-uns de nos plus énergiques camarades révolutionnaires, ayant élu domicile dans cette ville. Milwaukee a été souvent le théâtre de graves conflits entre les travailleurs et les autorités ou les patrons, conflits dont nos camarades surent toujours tirer profit pour le plus grand bien de la propagande.

Saint-Louis, dans l'Etat de Missouri, est depuis un certain nombre d'années, non seulement la résidence habituelle de plusieurs de nos camarades les plus intelligents et les plus actifs, mais aussi l'un des centres principaux où la lutte entre les capitalistes et les travailleurs a été le plus ardente. Il est regrettable que les amis de Saint-Louis ne m'aient pas fourni un rapport détaillé sur leur mouvement, car il m'est absolument impossible de donner au Congrès une idée quelque peu approchante seulement de ce qui se passe dans l'active cité de l'Etat de Missouri. Plusieurs groupes, connus sous des dénominations diverses, et dont les membres sont pour la plupart des anarchistes de langue allemande, y ont fait, depuis 1887 jusqu'à ce jour, de bonne besogne anarchiste, grâce aussi au concours dévoué des camarades Most, John Turner, Voltairine de Cleyre, Emma Goldman, James F. Morton et de plusieurs autres.

Dans l'Etat d'Illinois se trouve la grande cité de Chicago, de tout temps considérée comme le quartier général de l'anarchie, le centre le plus puissant de l'agitation révolutionnaire aux Etats-Unis. Il faudrait un volume entier pour relater les événements notables dans lesquels les anarchistes ou les révolutionnaires ont joué un rôle prépondérant; aussi, dans ce court et incomplet exposé, ne puis-je pas même songer à les indiquer tous, ni à plus forte raison à en caractériser la portée. Comme je l'ai dit au début de ce rapport, dès 1880, les socialistes de Chicago avaient perdu confiance dans l'efficacité des méthodes électorales pour obtenir des réformes quelconques, et la façon scandaleuse dont Frank Stauber avait été privé de son siège au conseil de la cité avait mis le sceau à leur mécontentement. Dès ce moment, la plupart des socialistes furent prêts à abandonner les idées qui avaient eu cours jusque-là parmi eux, pour accepter désormais les théories révolutionnaires qui venaient d'être

mises à l'ordre du jour de la fête de Pittsburg. Du Congrès où ce mouvement d'esprits étaient imbus. Le journal *Arbeiter*, sous la direction de Paul C. Kane exclusivement, nait de changer de direction et succéda à Paul Gral une direction révolutionnaire. Le monstre fut organisé l'ancienne Expositio immense, qui réunit mille personnes, du bonne partie de la somme de trente millions transformer l'*Arbeiter* tri-hebdomadaire et Congrès de Pittsburg par la formation de l'Internationale et de langue anglaise. Les groupes de Chicago, dix, déployaient, avaient, à cette époque, membres. Le fait dont tous les membres naient à la race n'aurait pas de contrat aussi que et d'une intelligence nisé quelques se Pittsburg.

Il peut sembler mettre en quelque historique quelq entière de ce groupe mais je ne saurais appartenir cinq d'Albert Parsons, et Samuel Fielden, autres dont les par leur participation de 1886-1887. William et Lizzie William Snyder Patterson, Dr. Amos et M. D. Holmes se fit et devint presque Fielden y exer Vers cette époque



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

mises à l'ordre du jour par le célèbre Manifeste de Pittsburg. Déjà même avant la tenue du Congrès où ce manifeste fut élaboré, les esprits étaient imbus de tendances anarchistes. Le journal *Arbeiter Zeitung*, qui, sous la direction de Paul Grottkau, avait été un organe exclusivement social-démocratique, venait de changer de directeur : Auguste Spies succéda à Paul Grottkau et donna au journal une direction nouvelle et beaucoup plus révolutionnaire. Le 22 mars 1879, un meeting monstre fut organisé dans les bâtiments de l'ancienne Exposition universelle. Ce meeting immense, qui réunit entre trente et quarante mille personnes, dura toute la journée et une bonne partie de la nuit. On y recueillit une somme de trente mille francs, qui servirent à transformer l'*Arbeiter Zeitung*, de journal tri-hebdomadaire en un organe quotidien. Le Congrès de Pittsburg fut aussitôt suivi à Chicago par la formation de plusieurs groupes de l'Internationale et par la création du journal de langue anglaise *Alarm*, dont Albert Parsons fut le rédacteur en chef. Cet organe fut publié sans interruption jusqu'au 4 mai 1886, exerçant une influence considérable partout où il pénétrait, et il pénétra effectivement dans tous les centres industriels du pays. Pendant les nombreuses tournées de propagande de son rédacteur en chef, tournées qui se prolongeaient parfois pendant plusieurs semaines, le journal était dirigé par son corédacteur, la canarude Lizzie M. Swank, qui devient plus Lizzie M. Holmes, la femme de William Holmes, l'auteur du présent rapport. Les groupes de Chicago, au nombre de huit ou dix, déployaient une activité incessante et avaient, à cette époque, près de deux mille membres. Le fameux groupe américain, celui dont tous les membres à peu près appartenaient à la race anglo-saxonne et où l'on rencontrait aussi quelques femmes d'une activité et d'une intelligence remarquables, fut organisé quelques semaines après le Congrès de Pittsburg.

Il peut sembler singulier de citer ici et de mettre en quelque sorte à part dans ce rapport historique quelques noms, pris dans la masse entière de ce groupe particulièrement brillant, mais je ne saurais oublier qu'à ce groupe ont appartenu cinq de nos martyrs, notamment Albert Parsons, Auguste Spies, Adolphe Fischer, Samuel Fielden et Oscar Neebe, et quelques autres dont les noms sont aujourd'hui connus par leur participation aux événements tragiques de 1886-1887, parmi lesquels je citerai William et Lizzie Holmes, Lucy E. Parsons, William Snyder, H. Thomas Brown, William Patterson, Dr. James D. Taylor, Sarah E. Ames et M. D. Malkoff. En juin 1884, William Holmes se fit inscrire dans ce groupe, dont il devint presque aussitôt le secrétaire, et Samuel Fielden y exerça les fonctions de trésorier. Vers cette époque, le groupe américain comp-

tait environ cent quarante membres régulièrement inscrits; tous les mercredis, il organisait un meeting public dans ses locaux. Bientôt, il organisa également une série de meetings en plein air, auxquels accouraient des milliers de personnes désireuses d'entendre prêcher la bonne doctrine de l'anarchie. Ces meetings eurent tant de succès qu'on les continua régulièrement tous les dimanches, jusqu'au jour où eut lieu la mémorable affaire de Haymarket. Dans ces réunions en plein air, des milliers d'exemplaires des journaux révolutionnaires, des milliers de feuilles volantes, de cartes spéciales etc. furent distribués. Le groupe américain organisa également de nombreux meetings dans les divers quartiers de la ville; en un mot, il profitait de la moindre circonstance favorable, du moindre prétexte, pour provoquer des réunions. Pour faire de l'agitation, de la propagande, on avait recours aux moyens les plus extraordinaires. On placardait des affiches monstres sur les murs de la ville; portant défi aux ministres des églises, aux rédacteurs de journaux réactionnaires, aux avocats les plus en vue, aux hommes publics les plus connus, de venir discuter avec les anarchistes. Une autre fois, on faisait imprimer vingt-cinq mille exemplaires du fameux discours de Victor Hugo aux riches et aux pauvres, que des camarades dévoués allaient distribuer partout gratuitement. On jetait à pleines poignées, par les rucs de la ville, des milliers et des milliers de cartes, donnant d'un côté l'annonce des différents meetings du groupe américain; et, de l'autre côté, un choix de pensées tirées de nos meilleurs écrivains libertaires. On organisait également d'immenses cortèges et des pique-nique monstres; on donnait des soirées théâtrales ou autres pour soutenir les dépenses que devait faire la presse révolutionnaire. Le 25 novembre 1884 (jour de prières publiques), un meeting monstre fut tenu en plein air, auquel on invita tout spécialement les pauvres parias des quartiers les plus misérables de la cité, et, à l'issue du meeting, on forma avec eux un immense cortège, qui s'étendait sur une longueur de plusieurs kilomètres. Cette colonne énorme de loqueteux et de meurt-de-faim traversa les quartiers aristocratiques de la ville et s'arrêta devant l'hôtel de Washburne, l'ex-ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis en France, qui s'était permis de calomnier honteusement les intrépides combattants de la Commune de Paris. La manifestation s'écoula grandiose et pacifique après que Parsons, dans un dernier discours, eut établi éloquemment le contraste insolent qui existait entre la condition misérable de ses auditeurs et l'opulence des millionnaires dont ils venaient de voir les splendides hôtels. Ce fut lors de cette mémorable manifestation que l'on déploya pour la première fois dans les rues de Chicago le drapeau noir de la misère.

Une autre manifestation de ce genre eut lieu



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

lors de l'inauguration de la Chambre de commerce, au printemps de 1883. Un immense cortège de travailleurs se dirigea vers le somptueux hôtel, où l'élite de la cité — les spéculateurs avec leurs femmes et leurs maîtresses — était réunie en un banquet qui fut suivi d'un grand bal. Un déploiement inusité de forces policières fut requis pour garder toutes les issues de l'édifice. Le cortège se débâta en arrivant devant les bureaux de l'*Arbeiter Zeitung*, après que les camarades Fielden, Parsons et Spies eurent prononcé, devant la seule assemblée, des harangues enflammées. Ces cortèges, ces parades, ces manifestations en plein air, constituaient un des éléments caractéristiques de l'agitation révolutionnaire à Chicago, jusqu'à l'année 1886. De trois mille à dix mille personnes y prennent ordinairement part, chacune d'elles portant à la boutonnière un ruban et une rosette rouges. Des centaines de drapeaux rouges, d'oriflammes et de bannières, avec des inscriptions rappelant les griefs et les espérances du prolétariat, flottaient à tous les vents. Au cours de ces manifestations, on distribuait gratuitement des milliers de pamphlets, de journaux, de feuilles volantes. En prévision de conflits inévitables avec les autorités, des groupes armés avaient été constitués, distincts des groupes de l'Internationale, mais composés, eux aussi, d'anarchistes et de socialistes révolutionnaires, sous la dénomination de « *Lehr und Wehr Vereine*. » Ces associations, en vertu du droit que leur donnait la constitution de l'Etat, avaient pourvu d'armes tous leurs membres, et s'étaient donné pour tâche de les initier au maniement du fusil. Les autorités s'alarmèrent bientôt et promulguèrent des lois spéciales, en violation du droit constitutionnel, interdisant à toute société organisée (autre que les compagnies militaires officielles) la faculté de porter des armes. Les « *Lehr und Wehr Vereine* » furent en conséquence obligées de se dissoudre.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1886, *Der Anarchist*, journal anarchiste de langue allemande, fut lancé par le compagnon G. Engels, avec l'aide de camarades des groupes révolutionnaires. En même temps que le journal quotidien *Arbeiter Zeitung*, les camarades allemands publièrent encore le *Vorbote*, et *Die Fackel* tous deux hebdomadaires, rédigés par les camarades Auguste Spies et Michel Schwab.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1886 avait été choisi par les organisations des Trades Unions comme la date plus favorable pour inaugurer un mouvement en faveur de la journée de huit heures, et les amis de notre cause n'hésitèrent pas à profiter de ce mouvement pour répandre dans toutes les directions les idées et les doctrines de l'anarchie. Du commencement de l'année 1886 jusqu'à la date fatale du 4 mai de cette même année, les meetings et les démonstrations de toutes sortes se suivirent pour ainsi dire sans interruption et la ville tout entière dans un

état continuel d'agitation et de fièvre. Le 4 mai fut lancée la fatale bombe qui causa les massacres que l'on sait; puis vint l'arrestation de nos camarades et la fuite de Parsons et de Schnaubelt, bientôt suivie par la reddition volontaire du premier; la comédie judiciaire et la condamnation; les longs mois d'attente pour la décision finale des cours suprêmes des Etats-Unis; puis la fin tragique de nos héros, nos amis. Mais tout ceci a été dit et redit par d'autres; il suffit que j'en aie fait simplement mention ici.

Depuis cette époque, de courageux efforts ont été faits pour reprendre et continuer le travail de propagande un instant interrompu, et ceux-là seuls qui savent par expérience par quelle brutalité féroce se distingue aujourd'hui la police de Chicago, seront à même d'apprécier à sa juste valeur l'enthousiasme et la vaillance de nos amis.

Le journal quotidien *Arbeiter Zeitung* eut, après ces événements terribles, beaucoup de peine à retrouver des rédacteurs capables de continuer l'œuvre d'Auguste Spies, mais depuis qu'en 1894 Max Baginsky a été choisi comme rédacteur principal, il s'est de nouveau tenu toujours à l'avant-garde de l'armée révolutionnaire. Les social-démocrates ont à maintes reprises essayé de s'emparer du journal, mais ils n'ont jamais réussi dans leurs tentatives, grâce à l'esprit révolutionnaire qui anime les amis et les partisans du célèbre organe de Spies. La propagande faite en vue de la libération (aujourd'hui accomplie) de Fielden, de Schwab et de Neebe, la grande grève de Pullman en 1894, la campagne de Bryan en 1896, la formation du parti social-démocratique américain avec Debs comme son leader principal, et qui, à l'origine, fut très révolutionnaire, mais alla par la suite s'échouer dans les bas-fonds de la politique, tous ces événements ont eu une grande influence sur le mouvement à Chicago et donné naissance à bon nombre de clubs et de sociétés de discussion où l'esprit libertaire est toujours soigneusement entretenu.

En 1893, lors de l'Exposition universelle, une convention anarchiste devait tenir des séances publiques à Chicago, mais la police l'interdit. Les réunions n'en eurent pas moins lieu dans les bâtiments du *Times*, au nez même des autorités.

Les régions minières de l'Illinois ont également été souvent le théâtre d'imposantes manifestations anarchistes. Ceci est surtout vrai pour la ville de Spring Valley, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, où nous avons depuis des années des camarades très actifs, et d'un dévouement à toute épreuve, parmi les travailleurs des mines italiens et français. Des tournées de propagande ont été faites à maintes reprises dans cette région par les amis de Chicago, par Emma Goldman et plusieurs autres. Les camarades John Edelman et W. Owen furent pendant

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## SUPPLEMENT LITTÉRAIRE

317

quelque temps membres de la Ligue socialiste, mais lorsque les méthodes et la tactique parlementaires prévalurent de plus en plus dans cette organisation, ils la quittèrent pour se joindre de tout cœur à notre mouvement et ils consacrèrent à la cause libertaire tout leur temps et toute leur activité. Depuis, le camarade Edelman est mort et sa disparition a été une perte sérieuse pour l'idée anarchiste, qu'il défendit toujours, parmi les Américains surtout, avec le plus réel talent et l'éloquence la plus entraînante.

Pendant les années 1884 et 1885, le camarade Albert Parsons parcourut souvent les régions de l'Ouest, et réussit à organiser de nombreux groupes à Parsons et dans d'autres villes de l'Etat de Kansas, à Omaha dans l'Etat de Nebraska et dans d'autres localités du même Etat. Le groupe d'Omaha, où vivaient des amis très actifs, a fait surtout une propagande très efficace. A Topeka, dans l'Etat de Kansas, un mouvement sérieux fut inauguré dès 1884, grâce aux camarades G. C. Clemens et Alden S. Huling. Au mois de novembre et de décembre 1887, William Holmes fit une tournée de propagande dans les villes de Saint Louis, de Kansas City, de Saint Joseph, de Jefferson, de Topeka et d'Omaha, dans l'intérêt des camarades de Chicago qui attendaient alors, dans la prison de Cook, l'exécution de l'unique sentence à laquelle ils avaient été condamnés.

Avant l'année 1886, l'Internationale marxiste, grâce surtout aux efforts et à l'énergie de Burnette G. Haskel, résidant alors à San Francisco, avait pris fortement racine à Denver, dans l'Etat de Colorado, où Joseph Buchanan publiait et rédigeait le *Labor Enquirer* un journal révolutionnaire qui exerçait dans tout l'Etat de Colorado une très salutaire influence. Il y avait là deux ou trois groupes importants, qui faisaient des meetings hebdomadaires dans un des plus grands locaux de la ville, où parlaient surtout des propagandistes de Denver, dont plusieurs sont devenus par la suite des individualistes. Au commencement de 1887, Buchanan alla se fixer à Chicago où il fonda le *Chicago Labor Enquirer*, avec W. Holmes comme corédacteur. A cette époque, le mouvement à Denver subit un ralentissement marqué. En 1890, l'auteur du présent rapport s'en retourna à Denver et essaya de ranimer l'esprit révolutionnaire dans la ville et ses environs. Il réussit à créer le « Social Science Club » qui tint des meetings et des réunions hebdomadaires et le 11 novembre de cette même année, une fête importante de commémoration du martyr des anarchistes de Chicago dans la plus grande salle de la ville. Depuis son retour (il y a quatre ans), des tentatives répétées pour la fondation d'associations anarchistes ont été faites, mais sans succès. En 1897 John Turner, de Londres, visita Colorado et Denver essaya de se faire

entendre dans les Trades Unions, mais il ne réussit guère dans son dessein; le fait que Turner était connu comme anarchiste militant suffit à effrayer les leaders des Unions, qui ont de tout temps manifesté des tendances très conservatrices. D'autres orateurs — Emma Goldman, Most et James F. Morton — ont obtenu de meilleurs résultats, mais il a toujours été très difficile d'intéresser le public de cette ville pour les idées anarchistes, quoiqu'un certain nombre de libertaires très intelligents y aient leur domicile. Le journal *Free Society* a aussi quelques lecteurs et quelques abonnés dans les districts montagneux de l'Etat de Colorado, mais il semble impossible, jusqu'ici du moins, d'y organiser un mouvement régulier et suivi. Il y a un an, un ex-ministre unitarien, Victor E. Southworth a quitté son église et est devenu un adepte fervent de nos idées. Avec quelques amis et partisans de Denver, il a organisé une série de meetings du dimanche. Ces meetings ont été tenus sans interruption jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> août de la présente année et doivent recommencer pendant les mois d'automne et d'hiver. Le camarade Southworth est un orateur très capable et fort éloquent, et ses conférences hebdomadaires ont été suivies avec le plus grand intérêt par quelques personnes qu'il a réussi à rassembler autour de lui. Il est vraiment regrettable que le public de ses réunions soit si peu nombreux.

Le camarade Samuel Fielden, depuis sa libération, réside dans une petite métairie située dans la partie méridionale de l'Etat de Colorado.

Des montagnes Rocheuses à la côte du Pacifique, la distance de l'est à l'ouest est de plusieurs milliers de lieues, et le territoire s'étend depuis l'ancien Mexique au sud jusqu'aux possessions britanniques au nord, une distance de plus de deux mille lieues. Dans toute cette vaste région, il n'y a qu'une étendue relativement minime sur la côte du Pacifique, où se trouvent les Etats de Californie, d'Oregon et de Washington et où les idées anarchistes ont quelque peu pris racine. Et même dans ces Etats, la propagation de nos principes et de nos doctrines est de date relativement récente. Il est vrai qu'il y avait dans le temps quelques lecteurs de l'ancien journal de Parsons, *Alarm*, en Californie, spécialement à San Francisco, mais à cette époque il n'y avait pas là d'organisations d'un caractère ouvertement anarchiste, pas plus du reste qu'il n'y en a maintenant, bien que depuis l'année 1890 et surtout depuis 1893 on se soit livré à un laborieux travail de propagande dans les trois Etats sus-mentionnés, et que, comme tous les camarades le savent, les deux seuls journaux de langue anglaise qui défendent les principes du communisme libertaire sont publiés, l'un *Free Society*, à San Francisco, et l'autre *Discontent*, dans une petite colonie anarchiste à Puget Sound, dans l'Etat de

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

135



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

Washington: En 1888, le camarade Ross Wlun, de Dallas, dans l'Etat du Texas, publiait un petit journal mensuel à tendances anarchistes, qui bientôt après fut transféré à San Francisco, où il fut rédigé par Sigismond Danielowicz. Il s'y maintint pendant une année à peu près, grâce aux contributions volontaires de camarades résidant dans l'Est. Ce journal, *The Beacon*, passa ensuite aux mains de Clara Dixon Davidson qui en changea le titre en celui de *L'enfant terrible*. De communiste anarchiste, il devint alors individualiste. Sa carrière fut courte, il expira faute de lecteurs. L'introduction des idées anarchistes dans la partie nord-ouest du Pacifique est due en grande partie au camarade Harry Addis, un jeune peintre ayant vécu auparavant au Colorado et qui alla se fixer à Portland, dans l'Etat d'Oregon, en 1890, où il se mit aussitôt à propager nos doctrines parmi les membres d'un club «populiste». Bientôt après il réussit à fonder une salle de lecture publique dont il devint le bibliothécaire, et où il finit par réunir une importante collection de livres et de pamphlets révolutionnaires. Puis il se mit à faire des conférences libertaires. Pendant l'été de 1891, il s'associa avec un imprimeur J. H. Morris et publia avec lui un journal hebdomadaire «*Freedom*», le premier organe anarchiste ayant vu le jour au nord de San Francisco. En 1892, il cessa de paraître pour être repris plus tard sous forme de revue mensuelle sous la direction de J. H. Morris et M. Liden. Quelques anarchistes de Portland entrèrent en 1891 dans le parti socialiste ouvrier de cette région et ils prirent en très peu de temps une influence prépondérante dans ce milieu. Pendant les années 1892 et 1893, les anarchistes de Portland organisèrent des meetings aussi souvent qu'ils en trouvèrent le moyen et distribuèrent d'assez grandes quantités de littérature libertaire. En 1894, leur activité fut surtout remarquable, grâce à l'énergie déployée surtout par Harry Addis, Charles Doering et Morris. Dans un de ces meetings, le camarade Addis, connu dans tout l'Ouest comme un orateur extrêmement éloquent, conseilla à ses auditeurs la lecture du roman utopique de William Morris: «*News from nowhere*», et, le lendemain, il n'en restait plus un seul exemplaire chez aucun libraire de la ville. Tous avaient été vendus. En janvier 1895, on décida de publier un nouvel organe anarchiste et, le 27 du même mois le premier numéro du «*Firebrand*» parut, grâce aux soins des camarades Addis, Morris, Doering et Isaaks. Pendant les six premiers mois de son existence, le journal eut à lutter très durement pour son maintien. Addis alla faire une tournée de propagande dans le nord de l'Etat de Washington, pour y recueillir des abonnés et des souscriptions. Plusieurs fois les typographes employés au journal furent obligés de quitter la ville et d'aller travailler à la ouelllette du houblon, de fa-

çon à gagner assez d'argent pour continuer la publication. La camarade Mary Isaaks mérite d'être spécialement notée pour le courage et le dévouement qu'elle déploya en faveur du journal. Dans l'arrière-saison de 1897, les camarades Addis, Isaaks et Abner Pope, qui était arrivé récemment du Kansas pour rejoindre le groupe du *Firebrand*, furent arrêtés sous l'accusation d'avoir expédié «de la littérature obscène» et le n° 34 du journal fut confisqué par les autorités.

Addis et Isaaks furent remis en liberté sous caution, mais Pope refusa de reconnaître la compétence des tribunaux et ne voulut pas accepter sa libération conditionnelle, même alors qu'on eût réduit la caution, en ce qui le concernait, à une somme insignifiante. Il fit quatre mois de prison. Peu de temps après, le journal fut transféré à San Francisco, où il reparut sous le titre qu'il porte encore aujourd'hui *Free Society*. Au mois de mai 1898, Emma Goldman visita tout le nord-ouest de cette région, où jamais avant elle aucun orateur anarchiste n'avait encore pénétré. Le 13 février de cette année, John Most parla devant une assemblée nombreuse, dans l'une des plus vastes salles de réunion de Portland. Des meetings de commémoration de la Commune de Paris et du 11 novembre (Chicago) ont été tenus à Portland et à San Francisco depuis nombre d'années. Ce qui caractérise le mouvement anarchiste de cette région, c'est qu'il n'y a jamais eu d'organisation régulière, de groupement défini, mais que la propagande a toujours été faite par l'effort individuel de quelques camarades dévoués et par l'influence qu'ont acquise dans cette partie du pays les deux journaux *Free Society* et *Discontent*. L'idéal de l'anarchie a constamment été à Portland l'action spontanée et volontaire. On n'y a jamais parlé d'obligation, mais de liberté, et toute organisation y a été considérée comme inutile, ou même funeste, parce qu'elle conduit inévitablement à l'autoritarisme. Les idées anarchistes ont, sous l'empire des mêmes influences personnelles et de l'action volontaire des individus, pénétré déjà dans un certain nombre de grandes villes de l'Etat de Washington, surtout à Tacoma et à Seattle, où nous nous réjouissons de connaître plusieurs camarades dévoués à la cause. *Free Society* compte aujourd'hui plus de 300 abonnés, dont la grande majorité sont des Américains. Lorsque le journal fit sa première apparition à San Francisco, en 1897, il n'y avait dans la ville que quelques rares abonnés allemands, italiens et américains, et aujourd'hui, au moment où je termine ce rapport, il y en a, dans la ville seule, cent deux.

*Discontent*, se publie depuis un an et demi à Lake Bay, dans l'Etat de Washington. Le journal a des tendances absolument anarchistes et la colonie où il est fait est une colonie anarchiste-individualiste.

En terminant ce rapide et incomplet exposé

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## SUPPLÉMENT LITTÉRAIRE

319

de la situation du mouvement anarchiste aux Etats-Unis, je dois à la vérité de reconnaître que beaucoup des renseignements que j'ai donnés ici m'ont été communiqués par des camarades des diverses villes et localités dont j'ai parlé. Je dois surtout des remerciements à Michel Dumas, de Paterson, A. Mikol, de Boston, Voltairine de Cleyre, de Philadelphie, Henry Barres, d'Allegheny, A. Isaaks, de San Francisco, Emma Goldman, de New-York, Henry Addis, de Portland, et M. H. Cohn, de Brooklyn.

WILLIAM HOLMES.

Denver, Colorado. U. S. A.  
25 août 1900.

## L'ACTION SYNDICALE ET LES ANARCHISTES

L'importance chaque jour grandissante des syndicats ouvriers nous fait un devoir d'envisager et surtout d'étudier quelle conduite nous devons tenir vis-à-vis de ces groupements et jusqu'à quel point nous devons participer à leur développement, soit en y entrant comme membres, soit en en favorisant la création.

Toute forme sociale contient elle-même les propres agents de sa métamorphose, ce sont les propres lois du régime capitaliste qui opèrent la destruction de ce régime, et ce, par l'antagonisme des classes qu'a créé le mode de production capitaliste.

Le régime industriel moderne, c'est-à-dire les formes économiques actuelles, ont pour corollaire, dans les rapports sociaux, l'organisation professionnelle.

Le Syndicat ouvrier est le groupement qui représente le mieux la classe exploitée en lutte contre l'avidité de la classe qui exploite; il n'y a donc pas à contrecarrer ce mouvement d'agrégation des unités ouvrières, nous devons au contraire, nous y engager résolument et empêcher que la direction n'en tombe entre les mains des ignorants ou des ambitieux qui le feraient dévier de sa voie révolutionnaire.

Obligés de résister à l'avidité capitaliste chaque jour grandissante, les ouvriers, pour mettre un frein à leur exploitation, se sont donc groupés par métier. De là est né le Syndicat ouvrier: « Association d'ouvriers d'un même métier se groupant pour défendre leurs intérêts matériels et moraux, en créant entre ses adhérents des rapports de solidarité dans le but de résister à l'avidité des détenteurs du capital. »

Mais, pour nous, révolutionnaires, son action ne doit pas s'arrêter là; aussi voyons-nous, dans le Syndicat, deux mouvements: 1° Un mouvement réformiste « pour prendre soin de leurs intérêts matériels et moraux », ayant en

vue la satisfaction d'intérêts immédiats, tels que l'amélioration des salaires, la diminution de la journée de travail et en général, toute amélioration du bien-être de l'ouvrier.

2° Un mouvement économique de la classe ouvrière contre la classe capitaliste, ayant comme but bien déterminé la suppression de cette dernière et du régime qu'elle représente. Tels sont, à notre avis, les points différents auxquels tendent les Syndicats ouvriers. Un mouvement purement réformiste et un mouvement révolutionnaire ayant pour but de changer la forme de la société: témoin cet article inséré en tête d'un appel fait aux ouvriers des industries métallurgiques pour les engager à se syndiquer: « Le Comité déclare que le but qu'il poursuit est la suppression complète du patronat et du salariat. »

Notre attitude en face de ces deux tendances du mouvement syndical est simple: démontrer l'inanité des réformes partielles et développer chez les syndiqués l'esprit révolutionnaire.

Pour une augmentation de salaire, par exemple, il nous est facile de démontrer que, si momentanément cette augmentation de salaire nous favorise comme acheteur, il arrive un moment où, tous les salaires augmentant, inévitablement les produits augmentent, dans des proportions identiques, et cette augmentation n'aurait servi à rien, on aurait plus d'argent, mais il n'y aurait pas augmentation du pouvoir de consommation; c'est, je crois, ce que les avocats du socialisme scientifique appellent pompeusement « la loi d'airain des salaires ».

Je ne citerai qu'un exemple: aux Etats-Unis, il n'est pas rare de voir un ouvrier gagner 3 ou 4 dollars par jour, ce qui correspond à 15 ou 20 francs de notre monnaie; malgré cela, les ouvriers américains ne sont pas plus heureux que nous, les formidables grèves dont nous avons si souvent entendu parler en font foi.

Notre propagande dans les syndicats doit donc avoir pour but de restreindre le mouvement n'ayant qu'une tendance aux réformes partielles, en démontrant l'inanité à nos camarades de groupement chaque fois que l'occasion s'en présente.

Ce qui ne veut pas dire par exemple que, lorsque des camarades demandent une augmentation de salaire, nous y soyons opposés, mais que nous devons leur démontrer que cela n'a qu'un avantage passager et qu'il nous faudra recommencer sous peu si nous ne voulons pas perdre cet avantage, et, ce faisant, nous favoriserons le mouvement syndical en tant qu'élément de lutte contre la classe capitaliste.

Notre position en face des deux éléments constitutifs du mouvement syndical est donc ainsi bien définie:

- 1° Démontrer l'inanité des réformes;
- 2° Favoriser le mouvement en tant qu'élément révolutionnaire.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

137



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900 — 30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

336

LES TEMPS NOUVEAUX

Suisse. La probabilité de nouvelles scènes de sang est plus éloignée ; mais le conflit existe toujours moins aigu, et, la police aidant, de nouvelles émeutes peuvent éclater. La police, en effet, expulse avec un esprit de suite remarquable tous ceux, social-démocrates ou socialistes-anarchistes, qui s'occupent de l'organisation économique des ouvriers italiens. Il n'y a pas longtemps, un social-démocrate suisse se plaignait à un de nos amis de la concurrence faite par les ouvriers italiens aux ouvriers suisses. Il renonça à sa plainte quand notre ami lui eut répondu : « Vous, les social-démocrates, qui êtes un parti de gouvernement dans plusieurs cantons, vous êtes mal venus à vous plaindre. Vous ne savez pas encore empêcher les expulsions des ouvriers qui ne vous font pas concurrence dans le travail. »

Travail actif donc, dans ces derniers temps surtout, sur le terrain économique, et active propagande des idées.

Il existe maintenant des groupes anarchistes italiens à Lugano, Bellinzona, Lausanne, Genève, Lucerne, Zurich et plusieurs autres villes. Où il n'y a pas encore de groupes, des camarades actifs s'occupent de la propagande dans tous les centres d'immigration.

Publications de ces dernières années : *L'Agitateur* de Neuchâtel (13 numéros), supprimé ; *Il Vagabondo*, à Lausanne (numéro spécimen), supprimé par l'arrestation de son rédacteur responsable. Maintenant *Il Risveglio* paraît tous les quinze jours. On a publié dernièrement cinq brochures anarchistes et une étude de vulgarisation scientifique. Le mouvement promet bien. On pourrait essayer dans chaque centre d'immigration la fondation d'écoles pour apprendre aux ouvriers italiens la langue du pays ; mais on n'aurait peut-être pas tous les éléments nécessaires pour organiser l'enseignement.

On a publié en plus, ces dernières années, quelques brochures en langue russe, arménienne et bulgare.

Le tableau suivant peut nous donner une idée assez claire de l'activité des camarades. Il expose le nombre des expulsions fédérales (1879-99) selon la nationalité des expulsés, presque tous camarades :

Expulsés de langue allemande...	67
— française....	14
— russe.....	18
— bulgare....	1
— espagnole...	1
— italienne.....	123
Au total.....	224

..

Je suis persuadé que la propagande pourra donner bientôt des résultats appréciables, et le mouvement anarchiste se développer en Suisse,

mais seulement quand une série de conditions seront accomplies : la propagande systématique et, par conséquent, l'organisation permanente des camarades ; leur participation au mouvement ouvrier du pays pour l'émanciper de la chaîne étatiste ; leur infiltration dans tous les mouvements dus à l'initiative privée revêtant un caractère antiétatiste (par exemple, dans toute la Suisse, les cercles de la libre pensée, les cercles d'études philosophiques et sociales, dans le canton de Genève le mouvement abolitionniste qui est maintenant le privilège des piétistes, etc.).

C'est fort juste de croire à la décadence de la société bourgeoise, bien exact de prévoir l'avènement de la liberté et du bien-être pour tout le monde, mais en attendant « les idées marchent (malheureusement) — comme écrivait Bakounine — par les souliers des hommes », et toutes les actions sont accomplies exclusivement par les hommes, même celle d'enterrer les civilisations qu'on considère comme déjà mortes.

NINO SAMAJA.

Octobre 1900.

## LA QUESTION DES SEXES

Le progrès des idées modernes, s'étendant peu à peu sur tous les pays, s'infiltrant lentement dans les cerveaux capables de recevoir des impressions nouvelles, menace non seulement de détruire les fondements de tout gouvernement, mais encore de mettre fin aux vieux idéals comme aux conceptions ascétiques de l'antique moralité. Parmi ces dernières, la question sexuelle est une des principales dont l'humanité contemporaine cherche à trouver la solution. On commence à comprendre en effet que la liberté sexuelle fait partie de la liberté générale, que toute restriction de la liberté, en quelque domaine que ce soit, doit nécessairement avoir pour conséquence une forme quelconque de servitude et de dégradation.

La liberté en toutes choses, liberté de vivre et liberté d'aimer, tel doit être le mot d'ordre des anarchistes. La question sexuelle ne peut plus être passée sous silence, car dans la reconstruction d'une société libre, il ne peut rester aucune place pour un concept d'où la liberté serait bannie. Des camarades nous disent que lorsque les hommes seront économiquement affranchis, ils seront mis à même également de régler, en toute liberté, leurs relations sexuelles.

(A suivre.)

Le Gérant : DENTCHÈRE.

PARIS. — IMP. CH. SLOD, 7, RUE BLEUE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

138

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Rapports du Congrès Antiparlementaire International de 1900—30 cm. In Les Temps Nouveaux Supplément Littéraire. — Vol. III, nos. 23 and 31 [Nov.? 1900 (excerpts)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris  
 Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 12510.

Summary: Les Temps Nouveaux of Paris reprints reports on the International Antiparliamentary Congress of 1900, including reports by Goldman and other American anarchists.

Notes: In French. The Sûreté Générale confiscated this document from Pierre Vallina, a Spanish anarchist, in approximately 1930.

## TABLE DES RAPPORTS

<i>L'exposé</i> . . . . .	129	<i>Le Militarisme : attitude à prendre en cas</i>	
<i>Sur le mouvement en Hollande</i> . . . . .	131	<i>de guerre</i> , A. Henry, Savry . . . . .	226
<i>Communisme et anarchie</i> , Kropotkine . . . . .	135	<i>La petite industrie en Angleterre</i> , Kropot-	
<i>L'Évolution récente chez les socialistes</i>		<i>kine</i> . . . . .	228
<i>d'Etat</i> , W. Tcherkesoff . . . . .	141	<i>L'attitude des anarchistes pendant l'af-</i>	
<i>Le collectivisme et le communisme (anar-</i>		<i>faire Dreyfus</i> , Janvion . . . . .	231
<i>chistes espagnols)</i> , B. M. . . . .	143	<i>Roubaix et environs</i> , (Groupes.) . . . . .	238
<i>La coopération libre et les systèmes de</i>		<i>Situation du parti socialiste parlemen-</i>	
<i>communauté</i> , Ricardo Mella . . . . .	144	<i>taire</i> , G. Lefrançais . . . . .	243
<i>Sur le militarisme et l'attitude des anarchis-</i>		<i>Pyrgos</i> . . . . .	244
<i>tes et des socialistes révolutionnaires en</i>		<i>La grève générale</i> , Henry, Savry . . . . .	244
<i>cas de guerre</i> , Domela . . . . .	147	<i>Pour le désarmement</i> , Genève . . . . .	247
<i>L'anarchie et l'Eglise</i> , E. Reclus, G. Guyon	158	<i>La responsabilité et la solidarité dans la</i>	
<i>Sur la Grève générale</i> , Etudiants socialis-		<i>lutte ouvrière</i> , Nettlau . . . . .	252
<i>tes révolutionnaires indépendants</i> . . . . .	161	<i>Le travail manuel pour tous</i> , A. S. . . . .	257
<i>La grève générale</i> , Parti ouvrier socialiste		<i>Rapport de la ligue de la régénération hu-</i>	
<i>révolutionnaire</i> . . . . .	171	<i>maine</i> . . . . .	261
<i>Martyrologe de Chicago</i> , Lizzie Holmes . . . . .	173	<i>Denver</i> , Holmes . . . . .	264
<i>Sur la nécessité d'établir une entente entre</i>		<i>Coopératisme et universités populaires</i>	
<i>les groupes anarchistes</i> , Christian Cor-		<i>A. Henry, Savry</i> . . . . .	265
<i>nelissen</i> . . . . .	177	<i>Le communisme et l'anarchisme</i> , Etudiants	
<i>Organisation, initiative, cohésion</i> , J. Grave	179	<i>S.-R. I.</i> . . . . .	267
<i>Le féminisme</i> , (Coéducation des sexes)		<i>Antisémitisme et sionisme</i> , Etudiants S.R.I	274
<i>Albert Henry, Savry</i> . . . . .	187	<i>Roubaix</i> , Béranger . . . . .	279
<i>Amérique</i> , E. Goldman . . . . .	189	<i>En Norvège</i> , Hausteens . . . . .	281
<i>Philadelphie</i> , Victorine de Cleyre . . . . .	190	<i>Propagande aux Etats-Unis</i> , Germinal . . . . .	281
<i>Etats Unis</i> , James Fr. Morton Jr. . . . .	192	<i>Mouvement anarchiste juif aux Etats-Unis</i>	
<i>Mémoire</i> , Association ouvrière d'Aliènes . . . . .	193	<i>A. Cohn</i> . . . . .	283
<i>Individualisme et communisme</i> , E. Janvion	193	<i>Union Bruxelloise</i> . . . . .	286
<i>Enseignement libertaire</i> , E. Janvion . . . . .	198	<i>Le Tolstoïsme et l'anarchisme</i> , Etudiants	
<i>Tactique libertaire, tactique révolution-</i>		<i>S.R.I.</i> . . . . .	288
<i>naire</i> , Groupe du XVII <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	199	<i>Grève générale</i> , La Vida et Los Iguales . . . . .	295
<i>Propagande par l'affiche</i> , Demont . . . . .	200	<i>Les Droits de l'homme</i> , Paraf-Javal . . . . .	297
<i>L'organisation de la vindicte appelée justice</i>		<i>La question des sexes</i> , J. M. Morton . . . . .	303
<i>Kropotkine</i> . . . . .	202	<i>New York</i> , Radieh . . . . .	308
<i>Le néo-coopératisme et le communisme anar-</i>		<i>Mouvement anarchiste aux Etats-Unis</i>	
<i>chiste</i> , Baneel . . . . .	206	<i>William Holmes</i> . . . . .	308
<i>Le coopératisme et le néo-coopératisme</i>		<i>L'action syndicale et les anarchistes</i> , Paul	
<i>Etudiants socialistes révolutionnaires</i>		<i>Delesalle</i> . . . . .	319
<i>indépendants</i> . . . . .	207	<i>Groupes et publications de l'Argentine</i>	
<i>Apropos des universités populaires</i> , Groupe		<i>Hermann Eugster</i> . . . . .	322
<i>libertaire de Nancy</i> . . . . .	214	<i>La liberté des sexes</i> , Henry Addis . . . . .	325
<i>Les communistes, anarchistes et la femme</i>		<i>Conditions de la propagande anarchiste en</i>	
<i>Etudiants socialistes révolutionnaires</i>		<i>Suisse</i> , Nino Samaja . . . . .	326
<i>indépendants</i> . . . . .	216	<i>La question des sexes</i> , Kate Austin . . . . .	336
<i>Le mouvement en Suisse</i> , Groupe de Lau-		<i>Extraits</i> . . . . .	338
<i>sanne</i> . . . . .	224		

Le Gérant : DENECHÈRE.

PARIS. — IMP. CH. BLOT, 7, RUE BLEUE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

139

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, between 1901 and 1914] Dec. 9, London [to] Police Department, New York [government transcript] / A.E. Emmanuel, Secret Police Agent. — 1 p.; 20 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Boston University Libraries. Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Collection, Special Collections.

Summary: Emmanuel warns the New York Police Department that the anarchist E.F. Mylius is coming to the United States from London to consult with Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

December 9.

Y. Mylius 1200/  
Oldo Hall, London.

There is a notorious anarchist named E.F. Mylius coming over to the United States. He was formerly a Republican, and was sentenced for disloyalty to His Majesty, the King of England. Not only he is becoming an anarchist, and I am especially engaged in watching his movements. He is always in the company of the direct actionists. One of his friends tells me he is going over to consult with Goldman. Probably he will sail from Havre on a French ship, and will arrive before Christmas. I send you this warning in order to prevent his landing. He always carries a loaded revolver, so I am told.

I am sending this letter at once. When he is rejected a small party of direct actionists will be obliged.

Yours truly,

A. Emmanuel

Secret Police Agent.

(The above communication was forwarded to the Police Department at New York.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des Anarchistes Italiens...proposés pour être Expulsés... [Paris, 1901? March? 192?] / Troisième Bureau] de Recherches [Préfecture? de Police?, Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 4 p. ; 32 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: The Préfecture de Police lists ten anarchists it proposes to expel from France. The list includes Goldman, even though she is in the United States.

Notes: In French. For response, see 900824015. Handwritten date of October 24, 1900 is probably incorrect.

3<sup>ème</sup> Brigade  
de  
Recherches

24 X<sup>m</sup> 1900

BA 150

## Liste des Anarchistes Italiens ou d'autres nationalités, proposés pour être Expulsés du territoire de la République Française.

Noms et Prénoms Dates et lieux de Naissance.	Observations
<b>Besso</b> , Isidore, né le 11 Mai 1859, à Tralungo (Italie), Teinturier, ayant demeuré rue de Chalon, 38. Actuellement en Amérique.	Serait venu d'Amérique en France dans l'intention d'atténuer à la vie du Président de la République. A reçu chez lui l'anarchiste Granotti, Luigi, un des complices de Bresci, auquel il a prêté ses papiers pour déjouer la police italienne. Il possédait dans sa chambre, rue de Chalon, un ballot contenant des manifestes anarchistes intitulés: "Au Proletariat International."
<b>Buscaglia</b> , Joseph, dit Peppo, né le 2 <sup>d</sup> Juin 1880, à Galasso (Italie). Géom. Dessin. 23, Rue de Crimée	Est en relations avec les anarchistes italiens les plus dangereux. A donné asile à l'anarchiste Garasini, en ce moment à Zurich. Travaille rarement, lorsqu'il travaille, il fait de la propagande chez des patrons. Malfaiteur dangereux, toujours armé d'un stylet, devant servir, dit-il, contre tout agent qui tentera de l'arrêter. Il se livre particulièrement au vol de bicyclettes.
<b>Cantoni</b> , Ernest, né le 25 Janvier 1894, à Milan (Italie), Peintre ayant demeuré 24, Rue des 3 Bornes Actuellement en Amérique.	Anarchiste militant. A donné asile à des compatriotes anarchistes, notamment à Lavatero, Emminique, détenu en Italie, à Corio Silvio, récemment expulsé de France. Propagandiste, il cherchait à faire des recrues pour son parti dans les établissements fréquentés par des Compatriotes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

141



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des Anarchistes Italiens... proposés pour être Expulsés... [Paris, 1901? March? 19?] / Troisième Bureau] de Recherches [Préfecture? de Police?, Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 4 p. ; 32 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: The Préfecture de Police lists ten anarchists it proposes to expel from France. The list includes Goldman, even though she is in the United States.

Notes: In French. For response, see 900824015. Handwritten date of October 24, 1900 is probably incor-

Noms et Surnoms Dates et lieux de Naissance Domiciles	Observations
<p>171032 Censi, Humbert, né le 3 9<sup>e</sup> 1875, à Mantoue (Italie) Menuisier. L<sup>o</sup>. 19, Passage Maurice. 97, 7 de Haterach. E.A</p>	<p>Anarchiste figurant sur l'état B des anarchistes non expulsés résidant hors de France. A donné asile à des compatriotes à son ancien domicile, 18, rue Dadoi. Dernièrement, il a hébergé l'anarchiste Barbieri, Joseph, figurant sur l'état cité plus haut, et à l'anarchiste Vabini, récemment arrivé de Tunis. Est en outre en étroites relations avec Valboni et sa maîtresse dont il est parlé plus bas.</p>
<p>103671 Valboni, Charlotti, né le 10 Avril 1875, à Mantoue (Italie) Mécanicien. L<sup>o</sup>. 114, Rue du Premier-Sept. 19, passage Maurice</p>	<p>Anarchiste militant ayant fréquenté les anarchistes Ciancabilla et Duosi. Vit maritalement avec la femme d'un anarchiste. Détenue en Suisse pour émission de faux billets de banque. Est en relations avec les anarchistes italiens les plus dangereux. C'est individuellement qui a été au "Comitato Coatto" affiche des opinions anarchistes dans les établissements publics fréquentés par ses compatriotes.</p>
<p>1914.43 Ganasin, Egiste, Jacob, né le 8 Janvier 1869, à Mestre (Italie) - Journalier, ayant logé 22, Rue de Cimée. Actuellement à Zurich.</p>	<p>Signalé sous les noms de Amilcare et de Morgana, Ganasin ne serait pas son nom; il aurait été détenu en Espagne, en Italie et en France d'où il serait déjà expulsé. A logé à Paris avec l'anarchiste Buscaglia. Ce dernier le représentait comme plus dangereux que lui. Ganasin a rien aux excès de Buscaglia; il était sans travail et son départ pour Zurich paraît être une fuite sans la crainte d'être découvert.</p>
<p>114767 Manfrini, Gualtiero, né le 22 Mai 1874, à Parme (Italie). E Cailleur</p>	<p>A tenu sous le nom de Goli, Louis, la buvette de la Bibliothèque Sociale de Montmartre, 2 rue d'Orchamps. Il a aussi demeuré à Londres où il était intimement</p>

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des Anarchistes Italiens... proposés pour être Expulsés... [Paris, 1901? March? 192?] / Troisième Bureau de Recherches [Préfecture? de Police?, Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 4 p.; 32 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: The Préfecture de Police lists ten anarchists it proposes to expel from France. The list includes Goldman, even though she is in the United States.

Notes: In French. For response, see 900824015. Handwritten date of October 24, 1900 is probably incor-

Noms et Prénoms Dates et lieux de Naissance Domiciles	Observations
<p>Caillieur. o Demeuré 12, avenue des Cilleuls (Actuellement à Nice.)</p>	<p>lié avec Malatesta et Merlini. A donné asile à son dernier Domicile à l'anarchiste Mignani Elia, maîtresse de Corio, et aux anarchistes Mancastropieri et Vigo dit Almercyda Miguel. Son gain journalier ne devait pas être suffisant pour faire face aux dépenses nécessitées par ses libéralités envers les Compagnons.</p>
<p><del>214208</del> Muziani, Louis, dit "Arthur", dit le "Grand Caillieur", 23 ans, né à Salucicchio (Italie) Caillieur - Agé 85, Rue Lamark Sans adresse actuellement.</p>	<p>Anarchiste dangereux, partisan de la propagande par le fait. Est en relations avec les anarchistes italiens tels que Serrigni, Campagnoli etc. Ne travaille pas et est sans ressources. A trouvé asile dernièrement et pendant quelques jours dans un atelier de peintre. Il y vivait en compagnie d'un jeune compatriote de 15 ans, le n. Guaducci avec lequel il avait des relations plus que suspectes.</p>
<p><del>111069</del> Zanella, Paul, né le 27 9<sup>bre</sup> 1871, à Verone (Italie) Peintre Lr 30, Rue de Navignan.</p>	<p>Anarchiste militante. Il figure sur l'Etat J<sup>o</sup> des anarchistes non expulsés résidant hors de France. Demeure chez l'anarchiste surveillé Lenoir, Gilbert et est en relations avec les anarchistes français et étrangers les plus dangereux. Com. en ce moment asile à l'anarchiste Lago Attilio. Il a fait en moins de 2 mois deux voyages en Italie, dont le but est ignoré. <sup>et surtout avec</sup> Les relations avec l'anarchiste faux monnayeur Pierconti permettent de le classer parmi les compagnons dangereux à tous les points de vue.</p>

G. S. V. S.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des Anarchistes Italiens...proposés pour être Expulsés... [Paris, 1901? March? 19?] / Troisième Bureau de Recherches [Préfecture? de Police?, Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 4 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: The Préfecture de Police lists ten anarchists it proposes to expel from France. The list includes Goldman, even though she is in the United States.

Notes: In French. For response, see 900824015. Handwritten date of October 24, 1900 is probably incor-

rect

BA 1501

Noms et Surnoms	Observations
Dates et lieux de Naissance	
Domiciles	
<p><del>1875</del> Goldman, Emma,</p> <p>30 ans, environ, née en Russie ou en Allemagne, "dite Brady"</p> <p>Conférencière.</p> <p>Ayant logé 56, av. des Gobelins.</p> <p>(Actuellement en Amérique.)</p>	<p>Fait en ce moment des conférences anarchistes en Amérique. Venue de ce pays en compagnie de son amant le n° Havel, dans l'intention de prendre une part active aux travaux du Congrès anarchiste interdit; elle a fait paraître dans le supplément des "Temps Nouveaux" un rapport sur la situation de l'anarchie en Amérique.</p> <p>Pendant son séjour à Paris, elle ne s'est livrée ainsi que son amant, à aucun travail. Ses ressources sont ignorées. Cette femme a été signalée comme ayant reçu les souscriptions pour la défense de l'anarchiste Hérisson, un des auteurs de l'explosion du restaurant Véry.</p>

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

144

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 March 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Cabinet [du Préfet-Premier] Bureau, [Paris] / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Ministre de l'Intérieur et de Culture .... - 2 p. ; 32 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Waldeck-Rousseau authorizes the Préfet de Police to serve the attached expulsion orders to ten anarchists, including Goldman. He asks that the executed orders be returned to him.

Notes: In French. Reply to 900824016.

350000-6

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

DIRECTION

DE LA

SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE.

H. BUREAU.

Police Générale.

Paris, le 26 Mars 1901

Le Président du Conseil

Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Culture,

à M. le Préfet de Police

(Cabinet - 1er Bureau)

Par rapport en date du 19 Mars, vous

me proposez d'expulser, avec sursis d'exécution  
les anarchistes :

241036 Besso, Isidore ;

231106 Buscaglia, Joseph, dit "Leppe" ;

246496 Cantoni, Ernest ;

171102 Censi, Humbert ;

703674 Dalboni, Charlotte ;

194438 Ganassin, Eugène Jacob ;

124786 Goldmann, Emma ;

147567 Mansfini, Galtiero ;

214102 Muzzini, Louis, dit "Arthur" ;

111069 Zancella, Paul.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint  
dix ampliations individuelles de l'arrêté que  
j'ai pris à cet effet. Dans le cas où vous seriez amené

extraits faits  
pour les  
30 Mars 1901.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 March 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Cabinet [du Préfet-Premier] Bureau, [Paris] / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Ministre de l'Intérieur et de Culture ....— 2 p. ; 32 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Waldeck-Rousseau authorizes the Préfet de Police to serve the attached expulsion orders to ten anarchists, including Goldman. He asks that the executed orders be returned to him.

**Notes:** In French. Reply to 900824016.

BA 1501

à mettre à exécution certaines de ces mesures d'expulsion,  
je vous serai obligé de vous en bien m'en tenir informé,  
en m'indiquant la date de la notification et en  
m'envoyant la notice individuelle d'usage.

Pour le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Justice  
Le Directeur de la Sécurité Générale  
Le Chef de 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau

J. Goldman

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

146

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**  
**CZOLGOSZ' ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY,**  
**SEPTEMBER 1901**

---

On September 6, 1901, Leon Czolgosz shot President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. Because Czolgosz claimed to be an anarchist inspired by Emma Goldman, the local and federal officials searched the country for her. The Chicago police arrested Goldman on September 10, but released her after fifteen days of interrogation when they could not link her to Czolgosz's act.

The United States Secret Service, a branch of the Treasury Department, searched for Goldman on behalf of the federal government. The Secret Service reports from this period are of very poor quality and are difficult to read. Only those portions of the reports that discuss the Goldman investigation are included in this microfilm.

If the Chicago Police Department ever made records of its investigation of Goldman, they destroyed them long ago. Even in 1919, when the Bureau of Investigation made a massive search for evidence with which to deport Goldman, the Chicago Police had no record of her arrest.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Photograph of Emma Goldman, 1901? Sept.?] / [Chicago Police Department?].—  
1 p.; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

**Summary:** The War Department keeps a photograph of Goldman, attributed to the period just before she entered Jefferson City prison in February 1918. Photograph probably dates from 1901.

**Notes:** For other photographs taken at same time, see 830214083.



165-WW-164B-5 AU

Index  
PHOTOGRAPHER

Dec. 3, 1916

TAKEN

DESCRIPTION:

EMMA GOLDMAN, ANARCHIST, RE-  
former, lecturer and leader of  
social expression of distrust  
of the American government  
and its part in the war,  
who was just before entering  
the Jefferson City prison in  
February 1918.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Photographs of Emma Goldman, 1901? Sept.?] / [Chicago Police Department?].—  
1 p. ; 12 × 18 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Bureau of Immigration keeps three photographs of Goldman probably taken by the Chicago Police Department at the time of her arrest in September 1901.

**Notes:** Dark copy. For another set of same photographs, see 870812000 and 810807029.

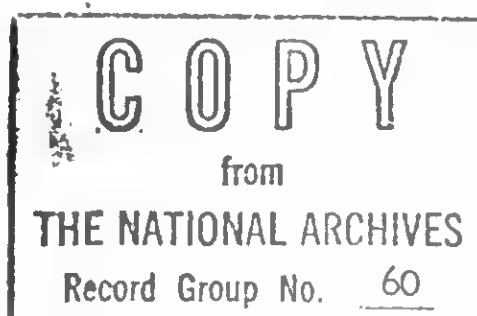


BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 8, Plainfield, N.J. [to] Ja[me]s M. Beck, Acting Attorney General, [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Cha[rle]s S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 24 × 31 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
**Summary:** Sminck urges the Justice Department to prosecute Goldman as an aider and abetter of Czol-gosz.  
**Notes:** Three shots of four pages. For follow-up, see 810813003.



Records of the Department of Justice  
 Year File 13658 - 1901  
 relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

838 E. Front St.,  
 Plainfield, N.J.  
 Sept. 8th,



Mr. Jas. M. Beck  
 Acting Attorney General  
 Washington, D.C.

Hear Sir:— Americans all  
 love President McKinley;  
 they love our institutions.  
 I trust you will pardon  
 this note but I feel  
 that perhaps the suggestions  
 contained herein may be  
 of some value.

The "beast" says he was  
 incited to the crime by  
 the punk Goldman.

An anarchist is an  
 open and confessed enemy

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 8, Plainfield, N.J. [to] Ja[me]s M. Beck, Acting Attorney General, [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Cha[rle]s S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 24 × 31 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
**Summary:** Sminck urges the Justice Department to prosecute Goldman as an aider and abetter of Czolgosz.  
**Notes:** Three shots of four pages. For follow-up, see 810813003.

Records of the Department of Justice  
 Year File 13658 - 1901  
 relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

of the government - not of a particular administration but of the United States Government regardless of the political belief of its officials, therefore most, Schwab, Goldman and other mad curs and wild beasts in human form are its enemies.

Such is admittedly the case. Now, why cannot the blood-drinking wretch, who shot the good, the loved, the ideal President and all anarchistic supporters, whether before or after the fact be held and tried under the supreme law of the land - The Constitution of the

United States. I refer to Section 3 of Article 3

Generous and noble Wm McKinley was shot, not as a citizen or an individual but because he was President of the United States and the assassin was levying war against the United States to the extent of his ability and according to the methods of anarchists which is their mode of warfare.

They have repeatedly in their publications declared war. Gyolgosz was a shot under that declaration therefore he and all anarchists are guilty of treason.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 8, Plainfield, N.J. [to] Ja[me]s M. Beck, Acting Attorney General, [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Cha[rle]s S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 24 × 31 cm. .  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

**Summary:** Sminck urges the Justice Department to prosecute Goldman as an aider and abetter of Czolgosz.

**Notes:** Three shots of four pages. For follow-up, see 810813003.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

According to a logical *JAL*  
interpretation of section  
three high-treason and treason  
are the crimes with which  
the assassin and his  
supporters, both before and  
after the fact, may be  
reasonably charged. If you  
can succeed in prosecuting  
along these lines it seems  
to me you can gather in  
the whole collection of  
mad curs and wild beasts.

Aid, comfort and succor  
has been given and is  
probably been given at this  
moment. With hopes that  
our strong and sweet President  
will recover, I remain,

Yours truly, Chas. S. Sminck.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

L'Attentat contre le Président Mac-Kinley — 36 cm. In [Le Petit Parisien (Sept. 8, 1901)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Le Petit Parisien reprints all telegrams it received about the McKinley assassination, noting Goldman's influence on Czolgosz.

Notes: In French. Two shots of one page.

BA 1511

## L'ATTENTAT CONTRE Le Président Mac-Kinley

La tentative d'assassinat commise contre le président des Etats-Unis a causé partout l'émotion la plus vive. Toutefois, on a appris avec un certain soulagement que les blessures reçues par M. Mac-Kinley, qui avaient été données, au premier moment, comme mortelles, n'auront peut-être pas une issue fatale. En dépit de la gravité de l'état du président, il est donc permis d'espérer et de faire les vœux les plus ardents pour son rétablissement.

Voici les télégrammes qui nous sont parvenus dans la journée d'hier :

### Le Crime

Buffalo, 6 septembre.

C'est vers quatre heures et demie du soir, aussitôt après l'exécution du concert d'orgue quotidien au temple de la musique qu'a été commis l'attentat.

Quoique gardé par le service de police, composé d'agents de la sûreté, M. Mac-Kinley se trouvait très exposé. Il se tenait au bord d'une estrade autour de laquelle une foule énorme qui, pénétrant par les différentes entrées, se pressait davantage d'instinct en instant.

M. Mac-Kinley paraissait gai, il semblait se complaire aux témoignages d'affection qui affluaient vers lui.

Nieman, correctement vêtu de noir, s'est alors approché comme pour saluer le président. Le président de l'exposition et le secrétaire du président ont remarqué qu'une de ses mains était enveloppée d'un bandage ou d'un mouchoir de poche, mais les assistants ne sont pas d'accord pour dire laquelle de ces mains était ainsi bandée.

Mêlé au torrent humain qui s'écoulait devant l'estrade, Nieman s'approcha jusqu'à 60 centimètres de l'endroit où le président se tenait souriant, saluant et serrant les mains; et soudain deux détonations de revolver retentirent.

Un moment de silence profond se produisit; le président restait debout, une expression d'indécision et presque de stupéfaction se lisait sur son visage; enfin, pâlisant, il recula un peu, puis se retourna et, se dirigeant d'un pas ferme vers son fauteuil, s'assit, déposa son chapeau, ouvrit en hâte son gilet, tout en invitant ceux qui l'entouraient à rester calmes et à ne pas s'alarmer.

Mais, lui dit son secrétaire, vous êtes blessé?

— Non, je ne crois pas, répondit M. Mac-Kinley; je ne suis pas blessé dangereusement.

Puis il enleva lui-même la balle qui l'avait frappé au sternum et qu'on apercevait logée sous la peau; enfin, il dit à un agent de la sûreté: « Je crois qu'il y a une autre balle logée là; n'exagérez pas la chère à Mme Mac-Kinley. »

Le premier moment de stupéfaction passé, deux inspecteurs de la sûreté et une autre personne, un nègre, se ruèrent sur l'agresseur et le terrassèrent.

Néanmoins il étendit encore le bras en essayant de tirer de nouveau sur le président. Les agents lui arrachèrent son arme.

### Terrible Confusion

En même temps la foule immense qui remplissait l'édifice commença à se rendre compte de ce qui se passait; un murmure se leva, grandit et s'enfla bientôt en une immense clameur.

Une confusion terrible se produisit. Tandis qu'une partie des assistants se précipitaient vers la sortie, d'autres se jetaient en sens inverse pour se frayer un chemin jusqu'au meurtrier et se répandaient dans la salle.

Ce fut une mêlée générale, les hommes luttaient avec acharnement, les femmes poussant des cris aigus, les enfants pleurant.

Aux portes, la confusion continuait, car ceux qui sortaient pour éviter d'être foulés aux pieds se heurtaient aux gens du dehors qui les repoussaient pour pénétrer à leur tour dans le monument.

Enfin, les agents de la sûreté parvinrent à se dégager et à conduire l'assassin à la prison de la ville, tandis que le président Mac-Kinley était transporté chez le président de l'Exposition.

### L'Examen médical

Buffalo, 6 septembre.

Un des médecins, quittant l'hôpital un peu avant six heures, a déclaré que M. Mac-Kinley respire librement et que le pouls est bon.

On a administré au malade un anesthésiant et on a fait des sondages pour déterminer l'emplacement de la seconde balle.

La première balle a frappé le président au sternum, puis elle a glissé et n'a déterminé qu'une légère blessure superficielle.

La seconde a perforé les deux enveloppes de l'estomac et est probablement logée dans cet organe.

Dans la soirée, le docteur Jammet, de Baltimore, spécialiste pour les maladies de l'estomac, a examiné le président. Il déclare ne pas penser que la blessure soit mortelle.

Le président de l'exposition a également déclaré, après l'arrivée de M. Mac-Kinley chez lui, que les blessures sont probablement graves, mais ne paraissent pas mortelles.

### Les Bulletins de santé

Voici le premier bulletin publié par les médecins :

8 h. 45 soir.

Vers quatre heures, le président a reçu deux coups de feu. Une balle a frappé dans la partie supérieure du sternum, a glissé et n'a pas pénétré.

La seconde a pénétré dans l'abdomen, à cinq pouces au-dessous du mamelon gauche et à un pouce et demi à gauche du milieu du corps; l'abdomen était ouvert sur le trajet suivi par la balle, laquelle a pénétré dans l'estomac. La plaie de l'enveloppe supérieure de l'estomac a été soigneusement recousue par une suture à la soie.

On a recherché encore s'il existait une perforation de l'enveloppe postérieure de l'estomac et on a trouvé cette perforation qui a été recousue de la même façon.

Le trajet subséquent de la balle n'a pu être déterminé malgré l'examen approfondi qui a été fait. La blessure abdominale a été refermée sans accident.

On n'a observé aucune atteinte aux intestins ni aux autres organes abdominaux.

Le blessé a bien supporté l'opération. Le pouls est bon, il a 130 pulsations; l'état du blessé à la fin de l'opération était très satisfaisant. Le résultat n'est pas encore prévu, l'état actuel justifie l'espoir d'une guérison.

L'état du blessé est resté stationnaire pendant toute la nuit qui a suivi l'attentat, ainsi qu'en font foi les bulletins médicaux datés d'hier matin :

Buffalo, 7 septembre.

Bulletin de six heures du matin sur l'état du président Mac-Kinley :

Nuit bonne; température 39°, pouls 110, respiration 21.

Bulletin publié à neuf heures du matin :

Nuit assez bonne. Aucun symptôme sérieux ne s'est déclaré. Pouls 116. Respiration 21. Température un peu au-dessus de 39° (102° Fahrenheit).

Les médecins ont tenu ce matin une consultation, au cours de laquelle ils ont discuté l'opportunité de l'emploi des rayons X, pour localiser la balle qui n'a pas encore pu être extraite.

Londres, 7 septembre.

Une dépêche du Lloyd de Buffalo, reçue dans la soirée, annonce que l'état du président Mac-Kinley est satisfaisant.

Buffalo, 7 septembre.

L'élévation du pouls ne cause aucune inquiétude spéciale aux médecins. Le docteur Rixney déclare que les mouvements du pouls étant sujets à de brusques variations, l'élévation constatée ce matin n'avait rien d'inattendu.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

L'Attentat contre le Président Mac-Kinley — 36 cm. In [Le Petit Parisien (Sept. 8, 1901)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Le Petit Parisien reprints all telegrams it received about the McKinley assassination, noting Goldman's influence on Czolgosz.

Notes: In French. Two shots of one page.

Le président a toute sa connaissance, mais il est quelque peu assoupi par suite de l'éther qu'on lui a administré hier.

## Nouvelles de la Soirée

Buffalo, 7 septembre, soir.  
Les médecins redoutent un empoisonnement du sang et surveillent l'apparition du premier symptôme.

La balle est logée dans les muscles du dos et les médecins ont décidé que pour le moment l'extraction ne s'imposait pas. La balle a suivi une courbe descendante; mais ni les intestins ni les reins ne sont atteints; les médecins en sont convaincus.

Si une inflammation se produisait dans le voisinage de l'endroit où l'on croit que se trouve la balle, on emploierait les rayons X pour la localiser.

Les médecins pensent que l'extraction n'en sera pas difficile.

Voici le bulletin publié à trois heures et demie de l'après-midi :

Le président continue à reposer tranquillement. Aucune complication n'est survenue. Le pouls est de 110, température 39° (102 Fahrenheit), respiration 42.

## L'Assassin

Au moment de son arrestation, l'assassin avait déclaré s'appeler Fred Nieman, et être né à Détroit.

Comme on lui demandait les mobiles qui avaient déterminé son attentat, il répondit :

— Je suis anarchiste, j'ai fait mon devoir.

Les recherches entreprises par la police ont permis d'établir sa véritable identité.

Il se nomme en réalité Czolgosz; il est né à Détroit, est d'origine polonaise-allemande et est venu à Buffalo de Cleveland.

Il a signé une déclaration dans laquelle il affirme n'avoir pas eu de complice. Il ajoute qu'il s'est décidé à accomplir son crime il y a trois jours et il ne paraît pas le moins du monde se repentir de ce qu'il a fait.

Czolgosz déclare que la lecture des brochures anarchistes, et notamment des œuvres d'Emma Goldman, l'a conduit à penser que la forme actuelle du gouvernement aux Etats-Unis était entièrement mauvaise et que le meilleur moyen de la détruire était de tuer le président.

L'assassin ne présente aucun indice d'altération mentale. Il garde le secret sur la plus grande partie de son passé.

Le propriétaire de la maison où était descendu Nieman déclare que le meurtrier est arrivé samedi dernier et qu'il lui a dit venir de Toledo, ville située sur le lac Erie, pour voir l'Exposition. Personne n'est venu le voir depuis son arrivée. Sa valise contenait un étui de revolver vide et quelques vêtements.

Bien que l'assassin prétende ne pas avoir de complices, on est persuadé du contraire.

L'homme qui a salué M. Mac-Kinley avant le meurtre ne serait pas l'assassin. Il avait trois doigts de la main droite bandés. Il retint longtemps la main du président. On suppose que c'était un complice.

On le recherche activement à Buffalo et dans toutes les villes environnantes.

Il transpire maintenant qu'un détective, qui avait remarqué l'attitude de cet homme, avait posé la main sur l'épaule de celui-ci et ne l'avait pas abandonné avant qu'il eût franchi la haie au milieu de laquelle devaient passer les personnes qui venaient de saluer le président.

Czolgosz a été photographié dans la matinée, et des exemplaires de sa photographie vont être répandus partout aussi rapidement que possible, afin de provoquer l'envoi de renseignements sur lui et ses amis.

Buffalo, 7 septembre.  
L'assassin s'est levé de bonne heure ce matin; il a mangé de bon appétit.

Il tréssait subitement sans qu'on lui parle, et répond d'une façon évasive aux questions qu'on lui pose la police. On n'a pu en tirer que peu de renseignements nouveaux.

Il n'est pas marié. Il a sept frères et deux sœurs à Cleveland. Il a travaillé pendant quelque temps aux ateliers de l'acier de Newark (Ohio).

## Les Anarchistes

Cleveland, 7 septembre.  
On a arrêté ici deux individus. Des arrestations se rattachent à l'attentat contre M. Mac-Kinley. L'un d'eux a promis à la police de trouver plusieurs complices de l'attentat.

La police croit que c'est ici que le complot a été formé.

D'autre part, on annonce de Buffalo que cinq anarchistes soupçonnés de complicité dans l'attentat, ont été arrêtés.

Chicago, 7 septembre.  
Un ouvrier de la municipalité a découvert aujourd'hui deux bombes de dynamite enterrées près de l'endroit où a été élevé le monument à la mémoire des victimes de Haymarket. L'inspecteur de police a ordonné de les détruire.

On a arrêté ici, la nuit dernière, six individus. Leur interrogatoire a duré jusqu'à ce matin de bonne heure. La police refuse de fournir des renseignements.

Le chef des détectives a toutefois déclaré que la recherche des prisonniers avait été provoquée par la réception d'un télégramme de la sûreté de Buffalo, demandant de prendre des informations au sujet d'un journal connu sous le nom de *The Free Society*.

Tous les prisonniers reconnaissent qu'ils sont anarchistes et n'hésitent pas à dire qu'ils ne tiennent aucun compte des lois telles qu'elles sont observées actuellement. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont déjà subi de la prison dans leur pays.

Berlin, 7 septembre.  
On espère ici que l'attentat contre le président Mac-Kinley déterminera les Etats-Unis à sévir énergiquement contre les anarchistes, qui ont jusqu'à présent d'une inépuisable impunité, malgré l'assassinat du roi d'Italie.  
Un personnage connu aurait dit que l'attentat contre le président Mac-Kinley porterait un coup

sensible à la propagande anarchiste, dont le quartier général réside aux Etats-Unis.

## L'Emotion aux Etats-Unis

New-York, 7 septembre.

Dans toutes les villes des Etats-Unis, l'impression produite par le crime a été considérable. Aujourd'hui, l'animation est grande dans toutes les rues de New-York et l'on arrache les journaux qui publient des nouvelles du président.

Tous les membres du cabinet ont décidé d'aller faire une visite au président. Plusieurs sont déjà arrivés à Buffalo; on afflue également les télégrammes de regrets et de sympathies qui arrivent du monde entier.

Mme Mac-Kinley fait preuve du plus grand courage. Sur la demande du président, on lui a dit que la blessure de son mari n'était pas dangereuse.

Une compagnie monte la garde autour de la demeure du docteur Milburn, où se trouve le président et où il occupe une chambre au deuxième étage.

## A l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis

C'est hier matin, à dix heures et demie, qu'est parvenue à l'ambassadeur de la République des Etats-Unis à Paris, le général Horace Porter, la nouvelle de l'attentat odieux commis sur la personne du président Mac-Kinley.

Le câblégramme adressé à l'ambassadeur en France, comme aux membres de tout le corps diplomatique nord-américain à l'étranger, priait, en même temps, le général Horace Porter de notifier la douloureuse nouvelle à M. Emile Loubet, Président de la République; à M. Deleassé, ministre des Affaires étrangères, et à tous les autres membres du gouvernement.

A huit heures du matin, toutes ces personnalités, ainsi que le corps diplomatique étranger à Paris, étaient informées par les soins de l'ambassadeur américain.

A neuf heures et demie, dans son hôtel particulier de la rue de Villejust, le général Porter recevait les condoléances personnelles du Président de la République et de tous les ministres, pendant que les télégrammes officiels de condoléances du gouvernement français étaient câblés immédiatement à Washington.

M. Emile Loubet faisait aviser ensuite notre ambassadeur à Washington d'avoir à exprimer, par une démarche officielle auprès du colonel Roosevelt, vice-président de la République des Etats-Unis, les sentiments de sympathie et de regret éprouvés par la nation française à la nouvelle de l'attentat.

Tous les télégrammes de condoléances contenant, naturellement, les souhaits les plus ardents pour la guérison, considérée maintenant comme possible, de l'infortuné chef d'Etat.

A l'hôtel de l'ambassade, 13, avenue Kléber, les visites ont afflué dans la matinée d'hier. Reçus par le colonel Blanchard, premier secrétaire, les arrivants anxieux étaient informés, immédiatement des nouvelles un peu meilleures reçues en dernier lieu. Puis, ils signaient sur l'un des registres disposés à cet effet dans le salon de réception de l'hôtel.

Sur ces registres nous avons relevé, parmi les premiers inscrits, les noms de tous les ambassadeurs étrangers à Paris, notamment de tous les hauts fonctionnaires de l'ambassade d'Allemagne; de M. Decrais, ministre des Colonies; de M. Caillaux, ministre des Finances; les autres ministres s'étant inscrits à l'hôtel particulier du général Horace Porter; de MM. de Selves et Lépine, préfets de la Seine et de police; du prince Roland Bonaparte, de tous les membres de la colonie américaine, de nombreuses notabilités de la colonie anglaise de Paris, etc.

Les visites nombreuses n'ont pas cessé, de toute la journée d'hier, dans les salons de réception de l'ambassade ou chez le général Horace Porter.

Dans Paris, les grandes maisons de commerce américaines, qui n'avaient pas ouvert leurs magasins à la nouvelle de l'attentat, ont commencé à recevoir leur clientèle dès que sont parvenues de meilleures informations sur l'état exact de M. Mac-Kinley.

Pour le rétablissement du président blessé, des services religieux ont été célébrés déjà dans toutes les chapelles américaines de Paris.

## Condoléances Officielles

Rambouillet, 7 septembre.

M. Loubet a télégraphié au président Mac-Kinley, lui exprimant son indignation pour l'attentat d'hier et ses vœux pour son prompt rétablissement.

Voici d'ailleurs le texte de son télégramme :

Le Président de la République à Son Excellence M. Mac-Kinley, Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — Washington.

C'est avec une vive affliction que j'apprends la nouvelle de l'odieux attentat dont Votre Excellence a été victime.

J'ai à cœur de joindre mes vœux à ceux du peuple des Etats-Unis pour la prompt guérison de Votre Excellence, et je tiens, en cette triste circonstance, à l'assurer à nouveau de mes sentiments de constante et cordiale amitié.

EMILE LOUBET.

M. Deleassé a adressé à M. Hay le télégramme suivant :

« Je prie votre excellence d'agréer l'expression de l'horreur profonde qu'inspire à la nation et au gouvernement français, toujours prêts à partager les tristesses comme les joies du peuple des Etats-Unis, l'attentat contre le président Mac-Kinley, et nos vœux ardents pour le prompt rétablissement du noble chef de la grande République américaine. »

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BA 1511

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Nos Depeches De Londres: L'anarchiste Czolgosz— 30 cm. In [L'Echo de Paris (Sept. 8, 1901)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** L'Echo de Paris reports on Czolgosz's assassination of McKinley and gives a biographical sketch of Goldman.

**Notes:** In French.

BA 1511

## NOS DEPECHES DE LONDRES

### L'anarchiste Czolgosz

Notre correspondant particulier de Londres nous envoie les dépêches suivantes sur l'attentat contre le président des Etats-Unis :

**Du Central News :**

L'assassin est âgé de 23 ans et est originaire de la Pologne allemande.

A Détroit il était forgeron ; son nom exact est « Czolgosz ». Il a fait une confession complète à la police la nuit dernière, en présence de l'attorney général du district et d'autres fonctionnaires.

Il a dit qu'il avait l'intention de tuer le président depuis trois jours et qu'il avait préparé son plan à cet effet. Il est allé au temple de la Musique avec l'idée d'accomplir son meurtre. Il se mêla à la foule qui attendait pour être reçue et quand il se trouva en face de M. Mac-Kinley, il tira deux coups de revolver. Il n'a pas de complices, prétend-il.

Les « Chevaliers de l'Age d'or » dont il portait le brassard, n'ont rien à faire avec l'acte qu'il a commis.

Le criminel déclare qu'il croit aux théories d'Emma Goldman, aux conférences de laquelle il a souvent assisté ; il ne croit pas à la forme actuelle du gouvernement américain, c'est pourquoi il a considéré comme un devoir de tuer le président.

Czolgosz n'a montré aucun regret pour l'acte abominable qu'il a commis.

Malgré les négations de l'accusé, la police croit à un complot et a fait de nombreuses arrestations.

Jusqu'à présent la police n'a pu relever les antécédents de l'accusé. Les chefs du parti anarchiste à Détroit et à Patterson ne le connaissent pas.

Le groupe des anarchistes de Patterson désapprouve l'attentat. Ceux-ci, déclarent qu'ils n'approuvent que l'assassinat des souverains d'Europe.

Quelques instants avant la tentative d'assassinat, le président de l'Exposition avait présenté à M. Mac-Kinley une foule de gens désireux d'être reçus par lui. L'assassin s'était mêlé à la foule pour passer à son tour ; il s'avança vers le président ; il avait la main couverte d'un bandage qui lui permettait de cacher le revolver. Une petite fille avait été présentée au président ; quand elle passa, M. Mac-Kinley la regarda et lui sourit, puis il se tourna pour serrer la main de l'assassin. C'est à ce moment qu'écartant la main du président, l'assassin lâcha un premier coup de son arme suivi immédiatement d'un second. Le président de l'Exposition se précipita pour prêter assistance au président. L'assassin fut saisi par des agents de la police de sûreté et jeté par terre ; un domestique nègre maintenait l'assassin pendant qu'on lui enlevait le revolver ; des soldats et des gardes accoururent de tous côtés et firent assommer l'assassin, aussi bien que le nègre qui le maintenait.

Quand le président tomba, il ne perdit pas connaissance : « Ayez bien soin de ma femme, dit-il à son secrétaire particulier, ne lui dites rien. »

Quand le président vit son assassin par terre, recevant des coups des gardes et des soldats, il posa la main sur l'épaule de son secrétaire et dit d'une voix faible : « Empêchez qu'on le frappe ! »

En quelques minutes, il y eut six chirurgiens auprès de M. Mac-Kinley ; la première balle fut retirée aisément, mais l'opération pour retirer la seconde fut plus difficile. Il est question d'employer les rayons X.

**Dé l'agence Laffan :**

Sans l'habileté de la police, l'assassin eut été lynché ; la foule s'était emparée de barres de fer et voulait l'assommer. De vains efforts furent faits pour rompre la résistance de la police. Une foule furieuse augmentait sans cesse devant le poste de police dans lequel l'assassin avait été enfermé ; les gardes et la police durent agir vigoureusement contre la foule pour conduire l'assassin. Des hommes s'étaient jetés à la tête des chevaux pour empêcher la voiture qui le transportait de partir ; les soldats durent lui frayer un passage à travers la foule.

Plus de dix mille hommes stationnèrent devant le bureau de police jusqu'à une heure avancée de la nuit ; la foule ne se dispersa que quand le chef de la police lui donna l'assurance que le président n'était pas en danger de mort et que justice serait faite.

Un sentiment de tristesse règne dans toute l'Amérique.

A Indianapolis, un individu, au moment où la nouvelle fut connue s'étant écrié : « C'est bien fait ! » eut été lynché sans le secours de la police.

Les lord-maires et les maires des principales villes de l'Angleterre ont télégraphié leurs condoléances.

### Emma Goldman

Emma Goldman, la femme anarchiste, dont les écrits et les conférences ont poussé l'assassin à commettre l'attentat, est une juive germano-américaine ; elle est d'apparence insignifiante. C'est une petite femme, maigriote, avec des yeux foncés et des cheveux noirs. Rien en elle ne peut faire supposer qu'elle soit une adepte de l'anarchie. Quant à ses écrits et ses conférences, ils ne dénotent pas une intelligence supérieure.

Emma Goldman a été arrêtée, en 1893, pour des discours à New-York où elle excitait les gens sans emploi à violer les lois. Depuis, elle a fait des conférences et correspond avec des journaux anarchistes.

L'an dernier, elle vint en Angleterre, peu après l'assassinat du roi Humbert et fit des conférences à Londres ; son discours était une violente diatribe contre l'apathie de la classe ouvrière pour un mouvement avancé. Il ne produisit pas grand effet, même dans les milieux anarchistes.

Après une courte tournée en Angleterre, elle retourna en Amérique.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

L'Assassin Czolgosz — 30 cm. In Le Journal (Sept. 9, [19]01) / [author unknown].  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.  
 Summary: Le Journal reports that Goldman's lecture inspired Czolgosz to kill McKinley.  
 Notes: In French.

BA 1511

LE JOURNAL

Sept 01

## L'ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ

Ses déclarations. — Les gendres du crime.  
 Ni complices, ni confidents.

CHICAGO, 8 septembre. — Le Daily News publie la déclaration faite à la police par Czolgosz, déclaration qu'on lui a télégraphiée de Buffalo.

Il est né à Détroit. Il a vingt-neuf ans. Ses parents sont des Russes polonais, établis depuis quarante-deux ans aux Etats-Unis. Après sa sortie de l'école primaire, il est parti pour Cleveland, où il a commencé à travailler. Il s'est mis alors à étudier le socialisme et a fréquenté des socialistes; et, bientôt, il était lui-même connu comme socialiste dans l'Ouest. Depuis cinq ans, il était lié avec des anarchistes dans plusieurs villes de l'Ouest.

« Mon caractère s'est aigri, dit-il, parce que je n'ai jamais eu de chance. Je suis devenu morose et envieux; mais ce qui m'a suggéré l'idée de tuer, c'est une conférence de miss Emma Goldman, à Cleveland. »

CHICAGO, 8 septembre. — « Il y a huit jours, dit Czolgosz, j'ai vu dans les journaux que M. Mac-Kinley allait visiter l'Exposition; je partis aussitôt pour Chicago dans le but de faire quelque chose sans savoir au juste quoi. J'allais deux fois par jour à l'Exposition. Mardi dernier, l'idée de tirer sur le président s'empara de moi. J'achetai un revolver, je le chargeai et je me rendis mardi soir à l'arrivée de M. Mac-Kinley. J'essayai de m'approcher de lui, mais la police me repoussa. Un peu plus tard, je me trouvais près de lui sans oser tirer, car il était si bien gardé que je craignais d'être arrêté avant d'avoir réussi. »

« Je retournai à l'Exposition mercredi. J'écoutai le discours de M. Mac-Kinley sans parvenir à m'approcher assez de lui pour avoir des chances de ne pas le manquer. Enfin, vendredi, j'entrai le premier dans le temple de la Musique. J'avais enveloppé le revolver dans mon mouchoir pour n'avoir pas à le tirer de ma poche, ce qui, pensai-je, m'aurait fait arrêter avant d'avoir pu faire feu. En arrivant en face du président, je tirai deux fois à travers le mouchoir; j'aurais tiré encore, mais à ce moment un coup de poing en pleine figure me renversa; puis tout le monde me sauta dessus, je crus qu'on allait me tuer. »

Czolgosz a répété que s'il avait essayé de tuer M. Mac-Kinley, c'est parce qu'il était anarchiste et disciple de miss Goldman.

Il a déclaré n'avoir ni complices, ni confidents et ne rien regretter, ayant fait ce qu'il a pu pour la grande cause.

D'après une autre information de Buffalo, le meurtrier aurait avoué que la question de l'assassinat de M. Mac-Kinley avait été discutée par lui avec quelques amis auparavant.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

L'anarchiste Czolgosz — 21 cm. In *Le Français* (Sept. 9, [19]01) / [author unknown].  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** *Le Français* reports on the investigation of Czolgosz and Goldman's influence on him.  
**Notes:** In French.

BA 1511

9 Sept 01

LE FRANÇAIS

## L'anarchiste Czolgosz.

Czolgosz a été photographié et des épreuves ont été envoyées partout. Il est gardé au secret le plus absolu et ne peut communiquer qu'avec les officiers de police.

On n'ajoute pas foi à la déclaration du prisonnier d'après laquelle il n'aurait pas de complices. Les autorités croient qu'on se trouve en présence d'un complot organisé et que Czolgosz a été accompagné par ses complices jusqu'à Buffalo.

Les détectives de toutes les villes cherchent à découvrir les traces d'un individu qui aurait donné une poignée de main au président immédiatement avant l'attentat. Son signalement est connu, et il semble qu'un des détectives présents ait gardé sa main sur son bras jusqu'à ce qu'il eût réussi à se faire jour à travers le nouveau flot de visiteurs venant saluer le président.

Le gouverneur de New-Jersey déclare qu'il a bien connu l'assassin à Cleveland.

Il a dit que Czolgosz s'inspirait des doctrines de miss Goldman et qu'il appartenait à plusieurs sociétés secrètes.

Un anarchiste de Cleveland déclare que le meurtrier est fils de Paul Czolgosz habitant Cleveland. Il a quatre frères, dont un est soldat et sert aux Philippines. Son père est remarié. La famille Czolgosz est très pauvre. La belle-mère de Czolgosz a fait cette déclaration : « Léon a quitté la maison, il y a deux mois. Il nous a écrit d'une localité située dans l'Indiana, que selon toute probabilité nous ne le reverrions plus. » Elle nie que son beau-fils soit un disciple de miss Goldman.

Elle ajoute qu'on l'a toujours considéré comme ne jouissant pas de toutes ses facultés mentales. Il a travaillé dans une laminerie, mais il a cessé tout travail depuis trois ans, à cause de son mauvais état de santé.

Enfin, toujours d'après la même personne, Czolgosz était timide et s'effrayait de tout.

Pour terminer, disons que trois anarchistes ont été encore arrêtés hier à Chicago. Une perquisition faite chez eux a amené la découverte d'une quantité de livres et de papiers anarchistes.

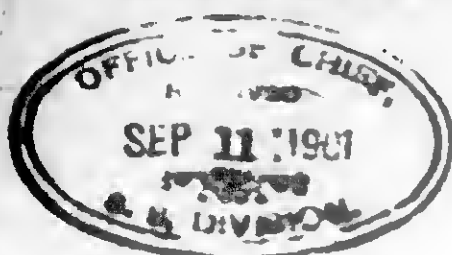
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

157



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 9 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Murphy reports on Goldman's activities in St. Louis and her possible move to Chicago.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

21  
 United States Secret Service,

St. Louis, District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
 Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
 Operative of this District, for Sunday the  
 8th day of September 1901 written at Saint Louis, Mo.  
 and completed at 10-o'clock A. M. on the 9th day  
 of September 1901.

In SAINT LOUIS, MO.

I reached the office at 8 A. M. Spl. Operative McManus engaged at  
 Kansas City, Mo. Assistant Murphy at Memphis, Tenn. Having read an  
 article in the morning "Globe Democrat" stating that when Emma  
Goldman, the Anarchist left Pittsburg, Pa. About one week ago, she  
 told a friend that if he wanted to write her, to address her care  
 General Delivery St. Louis, Mo. I immediately investigated, and ascer-  
 tained that She had called at general delivery on Friday Sept. 6th  
 and received 5 or 6 letters addressed to her that had accumulated  
 within 48 hours previous to her call. That on Saturday morning she  
 again called and received some mail. in the afternoon she again  
 called, and left a forwarding order. That her mail be forwarded un-  
 til Sept. 10th To # 45 North Clark St. Chicago, Ills. In view of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

158

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 9 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Murphy reports on Goldman's activities in St. Louis and her possible move to Chicago.

22

(2)

circumstances surrounding the attempted assassination of The President (As I know them from the published accounts in the press) And the connecting of Emma Goldman's name with that of Czolgosz, I deemed the matter of importance, and at 10:45 A.M. Sent telegram as follows. "John E. Wilkie, Washington, D.C. Emma Goldman called at at P.O. General delivery here September sixth and seventh. Received about six letters on first call that had accumulated in a couple of days. On last call left forwarding order for forty five north Clark Street Chicago, Ills. Until September tenth. Have arranged for tracings of any other mail that may come. Murphy" The forwarding being to continue until Sept. 10th only looked as though she intended returning here, or by that time to change her address. The order, too, might be only a "Blind" And that after hearing of the arrest of several anarchists at Chicago, she might have taken to "Cover" With the view of locating her friends here with whom she stopped, I called upon Dr. C. A. Peterson, Vice President of the Thiel Detective Agency, whom I knew had a couple of Operatives who could mix with the anarchist class. I informed the Doctor of what I desired, and he at once sent for a suitable Operative, and agreed that everything done in the matter, should be with the greatest secrecy. At 1:30 P.M. Mr. A. R. Farmer, of 1602 Park Ave. Nationality French. Occupation Inventor. Called and stated that a great many Poles, & other Foreigners resided in his neighborhood, and it was his custom to visit almost every morning a saloon opposite his residence

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

159

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 9 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Murphy reports on Goldman's activities in St. Louis and her possible move to Chicago.

(3)

23

kept by a Pole. On Saturday morning Sept. 7th, he made a call, and as is usual in the mornings the proprietors wife was tending the Bar. He accosted her by asking what the news was from the Presidents bedside. She replied that she did not know? But went on to say that something that she thought was strange had occurred to her in the matter. That on Friday Sept. 6th she had went to visit a neighbor or acquaintance, and assisted her in putting up some peaches, and that while so engaged her attention was attracted by a small son of her neighbors continually humming "McKinley will be killed today" After her return home at about 4:30 P.M. Or later she first heard of the attempted assassination. Note, I have no doubts whatever, but what Mr. Farmer, as far as he is concerned made a truthful statement. And it looks, as if the woman would not make such a statement to him without it was true, and it is hard to conceive how this child would be humming such words, without it had heard the parents talking of the matter, and with Emma Goldman, in the City that morning, it looks as though she might have given the information to the parents, if it were given. This matter will receive investigation. During the late evening, I received information from Dr. Peterson, that the Operative had reported as follows. He ascertained at Delebars Saloon, Corner 5th & Elm Sts that Emma Goldman, had been there Saturday Sept. 7th. And was introduced by Julius Friedman, Proprietor of the "Estello De Cuba" Cigar Factory. #205 South 3rd St. He called upon Friedman, who warned

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

160

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 9 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Murphy reports on Goldman's activities in St. Louis and her possible move to Chicago.

24

(4)

up during the conversation and became rabid in his declarations, as an anarchist. He stated that Emma Goldman, had been in the city, and generally stopped at his place when here, and that she had left for Chicago Saturday night. That while on this visit, she stopped with some relatives or a friend in the West End, but he did not know the Street. He returned to Delebars Saloon, and got into conversation with the Bartender, who is also an anarchist, he knew of Emma Goldman being in the city, and stated that she had taken Supper, in company with two friends at Faustus Restaurant on Saturday evening. At 11:30 P.M. I went to my home for the night.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

<u>Transportation</u> ,-----	\$ 0.00
<u>Subsistence</u> ,-----	0.00
<u>Incidentals</u> ,--Street-car fare this day-----	0.20
" " Tel. St. Louis, Mo. To Washington, D.C.--Chief----	0.25
<u>Services</u> ,-----	5.00

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Murphy  
 Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

161



# The Emma Goldman Papers

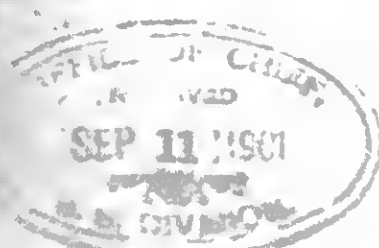
Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 9 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter has trouble deciphering coded instructions to investigate Goldman's Chicago forwarding address.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For follow-up reports, see 850401036 through 850401042.

RECEIVED SEP 11 1901



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

243

Chicago District.

CHICAGO

District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report as Operative of this District, for Sunday the 8th day of September 1901 written at Chicago, Illinois and completed at 1:30 P.M. on the 9th day of September 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois: left home at 7:30 and reached office at 8 A.M. and immediately went to 1175 Lake Street to look further after evidence against Thomas Sullivan, alias. I found that his woman had been removed to the Reformatory Hospital about an hour after I left there last night. One of the neighbors had key to her house; I went in and looked through the attic; found two packages of plaster paris and one of sand, knowing that he had been engaged at making off coin, but not in time my backer makes it, as he always uses brass, and casts in sand. I examined the ash pile in back yard but failed to find any evidence, so I believe Sullivan's counterfeiting did not amount to much. I returned to office at 11 A.M. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter from Acting Chief Moran, dated Sept. 6th, 1901, in regard to the case

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

162

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 9 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Porter has trouble deciphering coded instructions to investigate Goldman's Chicago forwarding address.  
 Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For follow-up reports, see 850401036 through 850401042.

2

444  
 against Philip Burk for passing the \$2 New Jersey note. I will confer with the U.S. Atty on the lines suggested by Mr. Moran. I went home at 12-30 P.M. and returned to office at 1-30. At 3 I received cypher message from Acting Chief Moran, reading thus:

"She should this Clark to Best left Emma order September five Chicago out street forty office forwarding Goldman St. Louis seventh north run he hangs." I failed to translate the message, and in order that nothing be spread on the records relative to the changed cypher scheme, I explain my failure to translate message on a separate sheet and enclose same herewith. When I gave up the translation I asked the Postal Company to have message repeated from Washington. I waited at office until 9 P.M. and as no message came I asked the Company to send same to my house; I then went home.

At 11 P.M. I received telegram, in cypher, from Chief Wilkie, reading as follows: "Goldman woman left forwarding orders St. Louis last week for number forty fifth north Clark street, Chicago, till September tenth run it out. The cypher you could not translate was under new scheme. This cypher message was being delivered, a message from Chief Wilkie, reading as follows: "Cypher that follows was used previous to August fifteenth." Of course I had no trouble in translating Chief's message, and I knew the new method will not bother me any more. As nothing could be done by forwarding the Goldman woman matter out until morning, I remained at home.

The following account charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

163

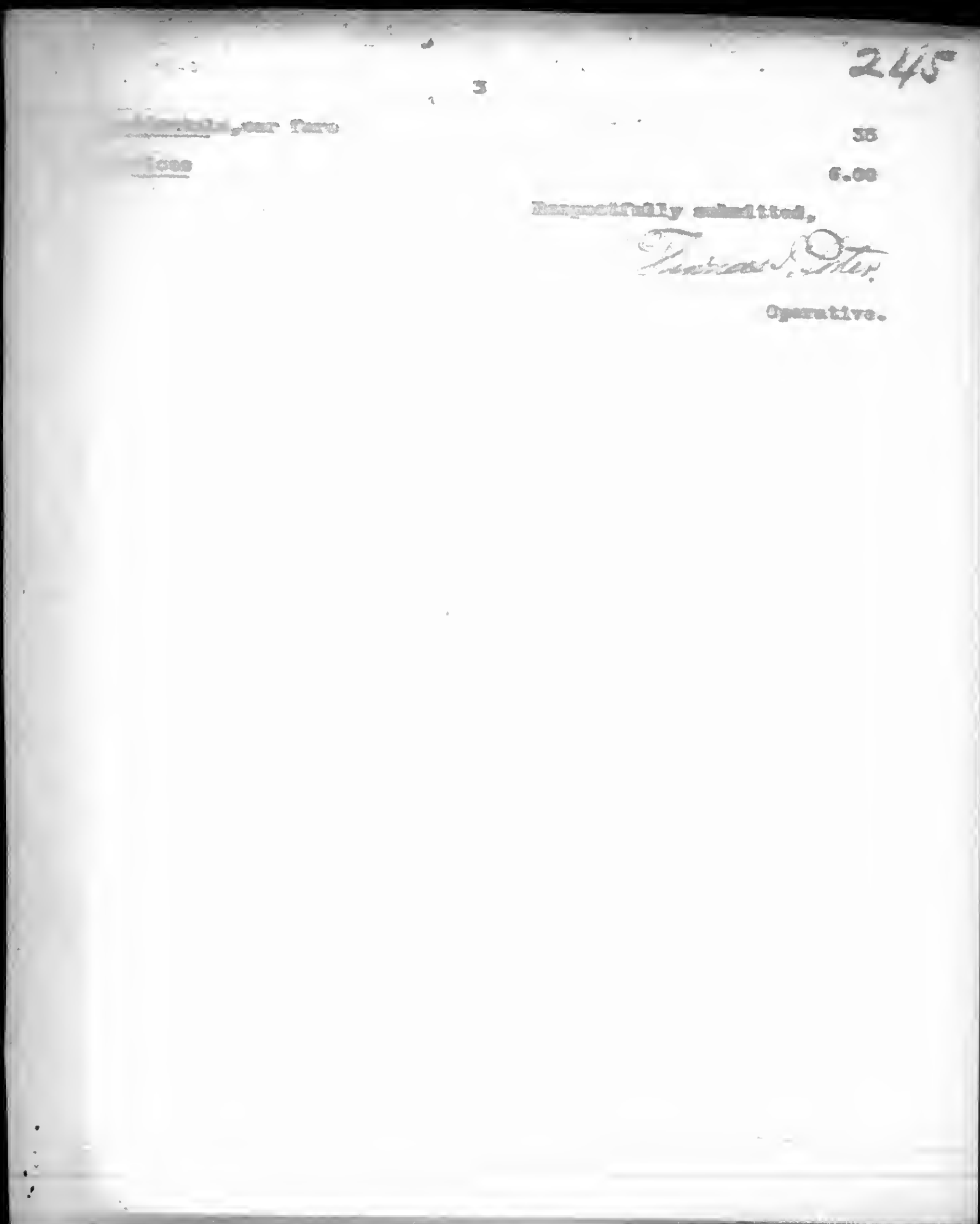
## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 9 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter has trouble deciphering coded instructions to investigate Goldman's Chicago forwarding address.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For follow-up reports, see 850401036 through 850401042.

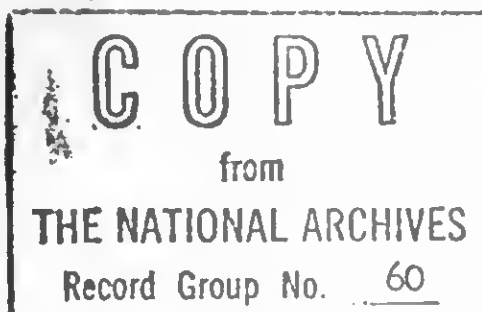


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

164

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 10, Charleston, S.C. [to] P[hilander] C. Knox, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Thomas W. Bacot. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
 Summary: Bacot urges the Justice Department to arrest Goldman as an accessory to McKinley's assassination.



Records of the Department of Justice  
 Year File 13658 - 1901  
 relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Edward McCrady.  
 Thomas W. Bacot.  
 Louis deB. McCrady.

*Law Offices,*

MCCRADYS & BACOT,

29 Broad Street,

Charleston, S. C., 10<sup>th</sup> September 1901

Dear Sir: Although politically a Democrat and a Southern Democrat, for which I have no apology to make, yet unfeignedly sharing the great grief, with which each and every human member of our common body politic (regardless of political affiliations) is or certainly ought to be afflicted at the dastardly & devilish outrage upon our common President, so good a Man too, (if "one member suffer, all the members suffer with it"), I take the liberty of suggesting (tho' Criminal Practice is not my specialty) the arrest and indictment of Emma Goldman as an accessory before the fact, for, by the very confession of the assassin or would-be assassin himself, she it was that sowed in his brain the diabolical seed, which, germinating and developing as in a hot house, finally yielded the diabolical fruit of assassination — or, fortunately for all (such creatures even not excepted), only attempted assassination, I trust.

In the present instance, it would seem to be a case of "shutting the stable door after the horse has got out" — notwithstanding, as a deterrent of repetition of such deeds as well as punishment for what has been done, it behoves us, especially of our profession, for the good of ourselves and of those who are to come after us in this great Western Land and also of the World at large, to scotch and kill every such venomous reptile that the law can reach — as Coleridge says, to

"Dislodge their reptile souls  
 From the bodies and forms of men."

I express the sentiment of our entire community.

Very respectfully Yours

T. W. Bacot

The Honorable P. C. Knox,  
 Attorney General of the U. S.  
 Washington, D. C.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

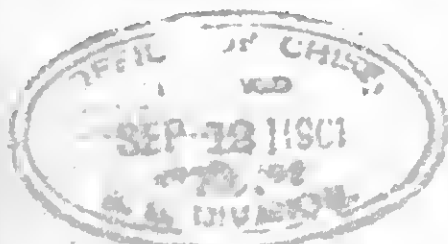
Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter arranges to intercept Goldman's mail and to be notified if she picks up her mail or visits a friend in Chicago.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401035 and 850401037 through 850401042.

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.



United States Secret Service,

CHICAGO District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Monday the  
9th day of September 1901 written at Chicago, Illinois  
and completed at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day  
of September 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois: left home at 7 and reached office at  
7-30 A. M. I received some return letters from headquarters.  
I called at the P. O. to learn about mail for the Goldman woman at  
45 North Clark Street; learned that the office of the Arbeiter  
Zeitung is there, and that while the woman has received mail at  
that office frequently, she has not done so within the last two  
weeks. I learned that the Supt of Postal station C, out on West  
Madison Street, said she had been getting letters there, or that  
letters had been delivered from that station for her at 515 Car-  
roll Avenue, this being the office of the Anarchist's dirty sheet  
known as "Free Society." I talked to the Supt over phone and  
learned letter was in office <sup>now</sup> for her. I went out to station  
but failed to see the Supt, as he had gone away on some business.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

166

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter arranges to intercept Goldman's mail and to be notified if she picks up her mail or visits a friend in Chicago.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401035 and 850401037 through 850401042.

2

Returned to office at 10 and immediately was called up by the Capt of station C and informed that the letter for the Goldman woman was mailed at Station K New York, on Sept. 6th. I talked to the U. S. Atty and to Inspector Stuart about this letter, and letters for A. Isaak, publisher of the vile sheet mentioned above, that are now in the sub station while Isaak and several of his under Devils are in jail. At 11 A.M. I wired, in cypher, as follows:

" Chicago, Sept 9th, 1901, John E. Wilkie, Washington, D. C. The Arbeiter Zeitung office at forty five north Clark street. Goldman has often received mail there but none within last two weeks. At station C is a letter for her now, mailed at Station K New York September sixth. What action shall I take? Porter."

Official business, paid 54 cents.

John R. Rathon, a reporter for one of the City papers, called and said their man at Buffalo had wired that the coat, or suit, worn by the scoundrel that shot the President, was made by Ellsworth Landon, tailor at 108-110 Jordan Avenue, this city, and that he was going out to see Landon to learn what he could about the matter. I told him I would go with him at 2 P.M. At 2 P.M. I received telegram from Chief, in cypher, reading as follows:

" See if you can get inside tracing of letter at sub station and keep it covered so person who gets it may be located. Arrange to get forwarding order if any given. At 2-15 I went with Mr. Rathon to Landon's and had him look at photo of the fellow who tried to kill the President; he did not recognize him; he did not have his name on his books; he said if he made the suit for the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

167

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Porter arranges to intercept Goldman's mail and to be notified if she picks up her mail or visits a friend in Chicago.  
 Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401035 and 850401037 through 850401042.

3

249

allow it must have been some time ago. He was inclined to believe that the suit had been made for some one else, and that this man got it second hand. He thought if he could see the coat he might be able to tell more about it. I returned to office at 3-30 and went to the Post office, first stopping at sub station C and learning from the Supt. that Inspector Stuart had some information for me. After leaving the Inspector's office I wired at 3 P.M. in cypher, as follows: " Chicago, September 9th, 1901.

John E. Wilkie, Washington, D. C.

Letter was from W. J. Terwilliger, secretary and treasurer Manhattan Liberty Club, two forty one East eighty fourth street New York. He mentions that as she was to leave St. Louis September fifth for Chicago he directs letter here. Nothing in letter of any consequence. If Colonel Stuart was asked from Washington to cooperate with me I could probably get information more readily through post office. If you can have prisoners coat containing mark of Chicago tailor expressed to me, might be able to trace his actions and live the place while here, warm.

Porter.

Official business, paid \$1.01.

At sub station C I found two city detectives waiting for Emma Goldman, or for any one with an order for her mail, and as the Supt said he would not deliver it to any one on an order, I knew there was no use in my waiting about the office for her to come. If a forwarding order is received from her I will be notified at once. I received from the Sub Treasury the following described coin: 100 silver dollars; 13 cft silver halves and 1 cft nickel. I

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

168

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter arranges to intercept Goldman's mail and to be notified if she picks up her mail or visits a friend in Chicago.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401035 and 850401037 through 850401042.

marked same "7-3-0-01." 12 of the halves were made of silver and dated 1877, the other half was made by Allen Backe, who has gone out of business for the time being. At 8-10 P.M. just as I was starting home to supper M. H. Root, one of the janitors of this building, told me that a friend of his who lived near No. 1360 N. Rockwell street, informed him that if Emma Goldman is in this city she is stopping at 1360 Rockwell street, in second flat. Knowing this janitor to be all right I went to the vicinity mentioned immediately after supper, taking a friend with me. I learned that a good man by name of Conrad Warnock, a painter, lives on first floor of number mentioned, so I called on him and <sup>learned</sup> from him and his wife, who are certainly all right and would do as much as I would to find this woman or any one else connected with the shooting of the President, that Emma Goldman, the last time she was here, lived with the people upstairs six or seven weeks, leaving here, they believe the latter part of July. The man who lived upstairs then is named Theo Apple: he is an Anarchist, and has since left his wife: she lives there still, but is out working all the day, so if the Goldman woman comes there she will have to be admitted by Mrs Warnock. Mrs. W. said the Goldman woman is due here now, and that if Apple was at home she would be sure to come there, but his being gone might cause her to go somewhere else. I arranged with Mr and Mrs Warnock so that if she comes there - day or night - I am to be notified at once. I returned to office at 9 P.M. and remained until 11 when I went home for the night.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 10 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
Summary: Porter arranges to intercept Goldman's mail and to be notified if she picks up her mail or visits a friend in Chicago.  
Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401035 and 850401037 through 850401042.

251

5  
Rentals, car fare 60  
do Telegram to Chief, Chicago to Washington 54  
do do do 1.01  
do do do 8.00

Respectfully submitted,  
Thomas I. Porter  
Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

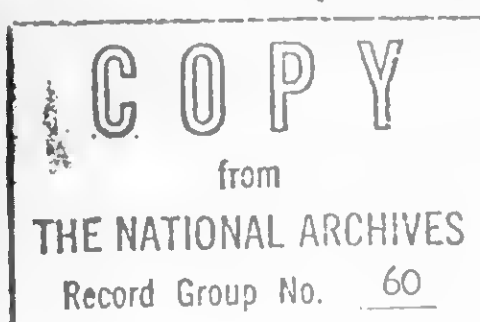
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 11, Michigan City, Ind. [to] E. D. Crumpacker [Representative]  
Valp[a]raiso, Ind. / B. Rubin. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

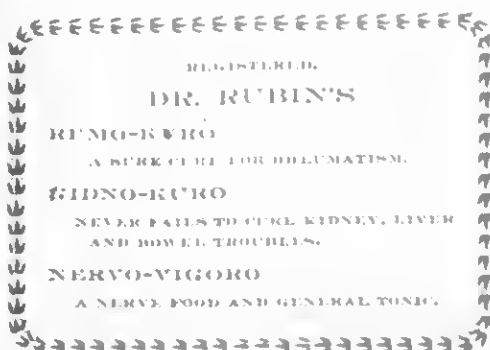
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

**Summary:** Rubin explains how he spoke to Berkman by police request when Berkman was awaiting trial for shooting Frick. Rubin suggests that someone interview Berkman about Goldman's involvement in the McKinley shooting.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 810813013.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley



OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF

DR. B. RUBIN,

518-520 Franklin Street.

*Michigan City, Ind.,*

Sept., 11th, 1901

Hon. E. D. Crumpacker, M. C.,

Valpraiso, Indiana,

Dear Sir and Friend:-

I notice in the Michigan City Evening News, your opinion, against the anarchists, that they should be rooted out of existence. I am with you and would only be too glad to help to do it.

To make a long story short, I will relate to you an instance, that happened to me in 1892. At that time, I took a course of lectures, in the West Penn Hospital and College, at Pittsburg, Pa., if you remember at that time H. C. Frick was shot, by an anarchist, his name supposed to be Berkman. Just after the shooting, when this anarchist was caught and placed in jail, the Chief of Police Mr. Mc Calvey, went into my brother-in-law's store, Mr. I. Jackson of Pittsburg, and asked him where he could get a man, to speak to the anarchist. They did not know what language Berkman spoke. Mr. Jackson, told them to get me, that I could speak several different languages, perhaps, I could speak to him to.

I was sent for and I went to the jail, I found he was a Russian. I got pretty well acquainted with Berkman, I got on the right side of him, and he told me about Emma Goldman, that if I would goto New York, I could find her in a saloon there, where the anarchists met, he gave me the number of the place and the street. He also gave me a pass word, to gain admittance in there. He told me that they would give me all the money I needed if I would help him out, and that I should carry communication from him to them, because, I was allowed to go to the jail, any time I wanted. But he did not know that I was there, by request of the Chief of

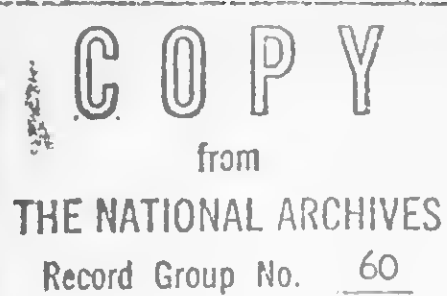
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 11, Michigan City, Ind. [to] E. D. Crumpacker [Representative]  
Valp[a]raiso, Ind. / B. Rubin. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

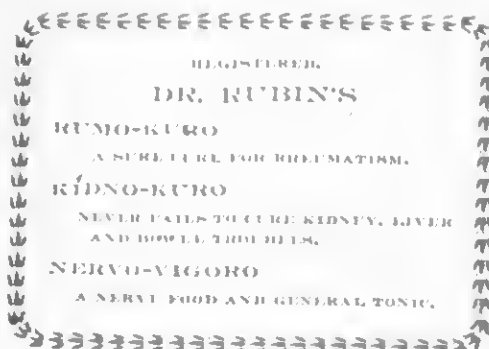
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Rubin explains how he spoke to Berkman by police request when Berkman was awaiting trial for shooting Frick. Rubin suggests that someone interview Berkman about Goldman's involvement in the McKinley shooting.

Notes: Enclosed with 810813013.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley



OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF

DR. B. RUBIN,

518-520 Franklin Street.

*Michigan City, Ind.,*

2.

Police.

My name was printed in all the papers, giving my address and the interview with the prisoner. After this free write-up, I was constantly bothered by newspaper men and detectives who were looking for a clew.

I finally had to quit investigating and told them that I could not find out anything from him, as I was getting too notorious and was afraid of my life.

I think, it would be a good plan, to send some one, to the Allegheny Penitentiary and get the right side of Berkman, perhaps he could find out from him, if Emma Goldman, was implicated in this or not.

I notice in the newspapers, that she has lately visited Berkman, in prison, just a few days previous to the shooting of our President.

I am willing to do all I can, to have them all convicted. But I would not under any circumstances, have my name mentioned in the papers.

I hope President McKinley, will soon get well, and be able to take his chair again, as if nothing happened.

I remain,

Yours Very Truly,

*B. Rubin M.D.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Porter intercepts a letter to Goldman. He reports that the Chicago police arrested Goldman.  
 Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. For related reports, see 850401035, 850401036, and 850401038 through 850401042.

253

Date received at post...

Chicago Police Department,  
Chicago, District.

TO: Mr. E. H. ...  
 FROM: Mr. E. H. ...  
 SUBJECT: ...

I have the honor to acknowledge the following report as  
 Operation of ... for ... the  
 ... of ...  
 ... of ...

In Chicago, Illinois, ... at  
 7:00 A.M. I received ... - No 906  
 ... of Police  
 ... stating that he had a ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

173



Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter intercepts a letter to Goldman. He reports that the Chicago police arrested Goldman.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related reports, see 850401035, 850401036, and 850401038 (through 850401042).

Authoritative place belonged W. L. Russell at Chicago, Illinois he will  
come to Chicago at some time and will arrange for him; Russell is a Deputy  
Attorney General. Russell will be with the Commission for some of the  
pastor, perhaps you will like him and he will be with you. Every the  
unusually safe and good business man and a good man and you will  
find him a person who will be a good man and a good man and a good man.

[illegible][illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

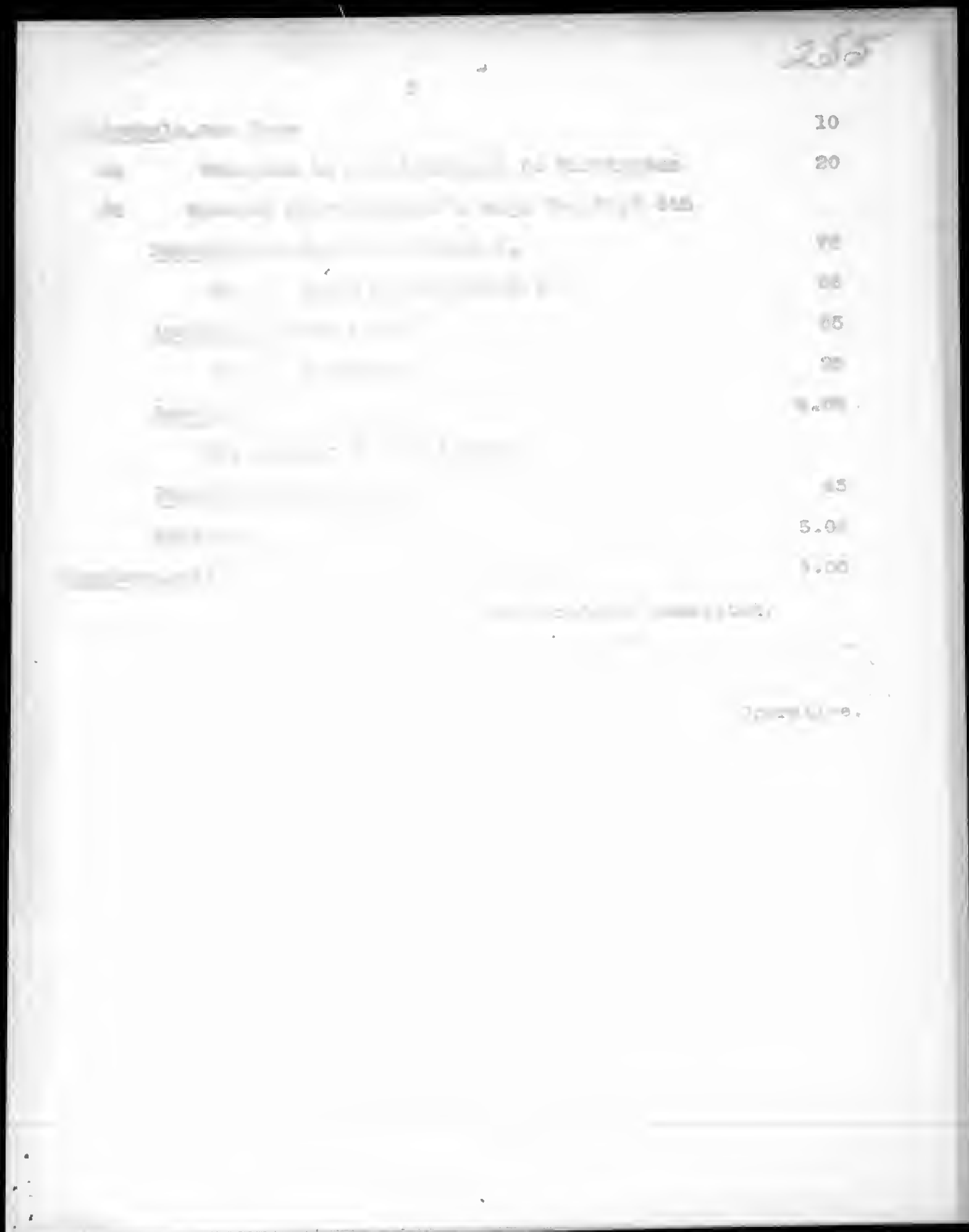
## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.*

**Summary:** Porter intercepts a letter to Goldman. He reports that the Chicago police arrested Goldman.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related reports, see 850401035, 850401036, and 850401038 through 850401042.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

175

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Bolan talks with the Cincinnati postmaster about intercepting and copying Goldman's mail.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; dark copy; barely legible.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

489

United States Secret Service,

Cincinnati District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U.S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as

Operative of this District, for Monday, the 9<sup>th</sup> day  
 of September 1901, written at Buffalo,  
 New York, and completed at 7 o'clock A.M. on  
 the 11<sup>th</sup> day of September 1901.

In Cincinnati Ohio and Enroute to Buffalo, New York  
 Left home at 7.40 A.M. At 8 A.M. I called at  
 the office of the South Covington, Newport  
 and Cincinnati Railway Company and was  
 informed that no counterfeit money was  
 passed upon their lines during the past  
 week. At 8.20 A.M. I called at the office  
 of the Cincinnati Traction Company and met  
 Mr. R. A. Dunlap Treasurer. He turned over  
 to me one (1) Counterfeit Silver dollar and  
 said it was passed upon their lines durin  
 ing the past week by an unknown person.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

176

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 25 x 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Bolan talks with the Cincinnati postmaster about intercepting and copying Goldman's mail.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; dark copy; barely legible.

90 : 127  
 Arrived at my office at 8.50 A.M. and opened my mail consisting of my file letters which were returned from your headquarters. At 10.0 A.M. I called at the Subtreasury and met Mr. C. H. Stout cashier. He turned over to me one 17 Counterfeit \$2. Silver certificate Window heads and said it was received during the past week. At 10.15 A.M. I called at the District Attorney's and met Hon. Sherman T. McPherson Assistant. He said the District Attorney wanted to see me during the past week. relative to entering a roll in some old counterfeiting cases. I requested him to write me a letter giving the names of the persons whose cases they wanted to roll. so that the cases could be submitted to the Chief of this Division for his approval in the matter. He said he would do as I suggested in the matter. At 11.10 A.M. I met Mr. A. W. Brown, Assistant Postmaster when I was mailing my report. He asked me if I had any instructions from the Chief of this Division. relative

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

177



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Bolan talks with the Cincinnati postmaster about intercepting and copying Goldman's mail.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; dark copy; barely legible.

(3)

481

Went to Emma Goldman warehouse. I called him  
 about her. He said that she was  
 in Cincinnati until the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, when she  
 left a postal card to forward her mail to  
 general delivery, St. Louis, Mo. I informed  
 him that I would write the chief of the Labor  
 Service Division, Treasury Department, his  
 information which I did, and then consulted  
 with Mr. F. R. Holmes, Acting Chief Postoffice  
 Inspector in Charge, who said he would wire  
 the Chief of Police at Buffalo, relative to Emma  
 Goldman's whereabouts until the 8<sup>th</sup> instant.  
 I informed Mr. Holmes that it was my impres-  
 sion that the Chief of Police at Buffalo would  
 inform Mr. George A. Foster who would advise  
 me about the matter. I was engaged in  
 office work until 1.55 P.M. At 1.57 P.M. I  
 received the following Telegram from the  
 Chief of this Division, Washington, D.C., Sept 9-01.  
M. P. Bolan, C.O. Bldg. Cincinnati O. Report to  
George at Buffalo. Wilde went to lunch, and  
 called at Police Headquarters. I was around  
 generally until 4.55 P.M. When I sent the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p.; 25 x 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Bolan talks with the Cincinnati postmaster about intercepting and copying Goldman's mail.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; dark copy; barely legible.

92

247

(1)

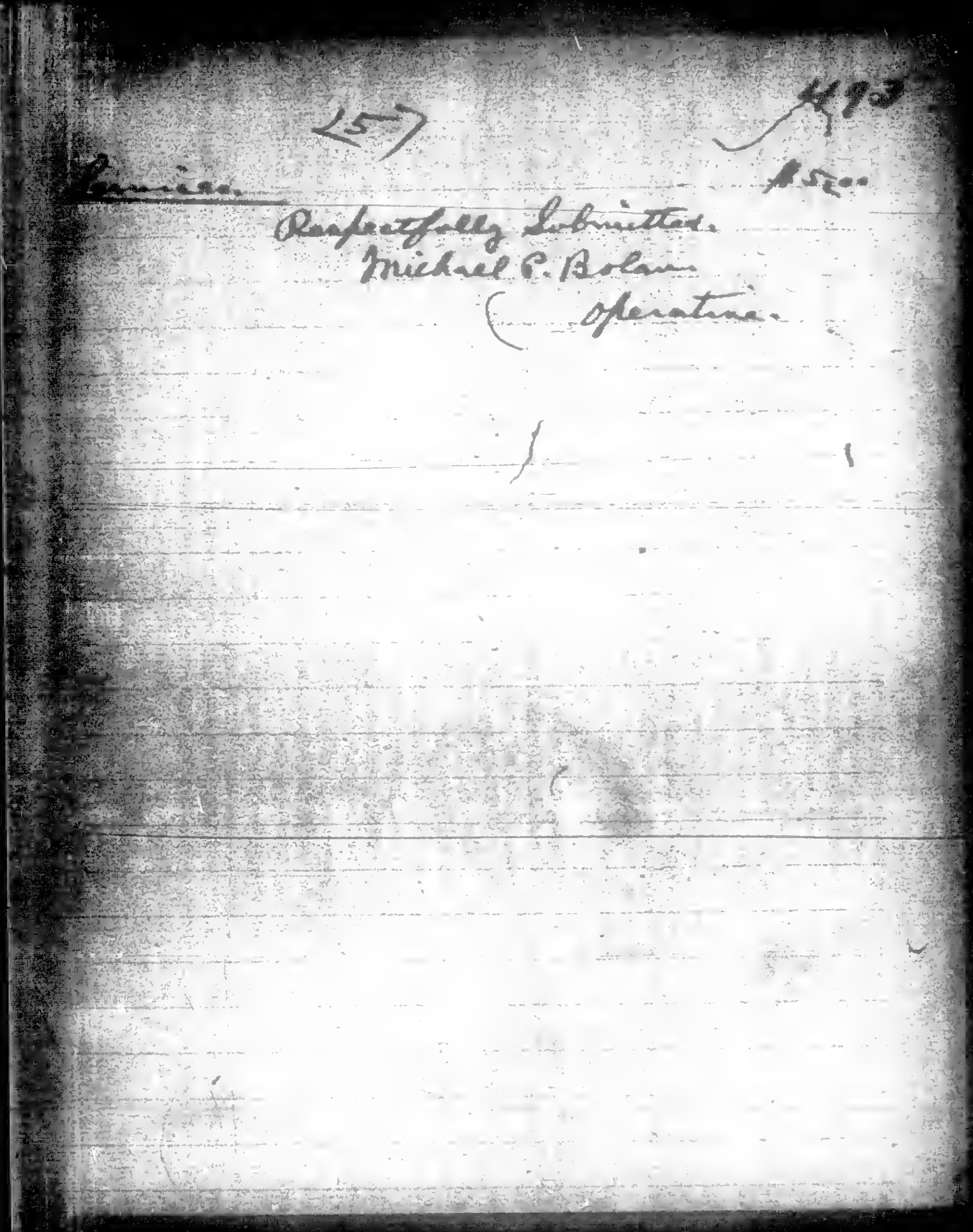
following telegram to the chief of this district  
 Cincinnati Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> 1901. John E. Wickham  
 Washington, D.C. Demand for Buffalo his thir-  
 ty as you instructed via Big Four Bolan.  
 At 5:45 A.M. I met Mr. A. R. Holmes Acting Chief  
 of Postoffice Inspector in charge. He gave me  
 a copy of a postal card forwarded from  
 Pittsburg Pa. to Emma Goldman. I informed  
 him that I would see that one of your agents  
 obtained the copy of the card. At 6:30 A.M.  
 I left Cincinnati by your instructions  
 for Buffalo New York via C. & N.Y. & P.R.R.  
 and E. & N.Y. & P.R.R. and was enroute at  
 night. The following are my charges for services  
 rendered and expenses incurred this day.

Transportation Cincinnati to Buffalo New  
 York via C. & N.Y. & P.R.R. \$2.00  
 Subistence dinner enroute . . . . . \$1.00  
 Incidentals sleeper enroute . . . . . \$2.00  
 Portage enroute . . . . . \$1.00  
 First class account for August 1901 \$2.00  
 Telegrams Cincinnati to Washington  
 D.C. via John E. Wickham \$0.20

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Cincinnati District, 1901 Sept. 11 / Michael P. Bolan, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Bolan talks with the Cincinnati postmaster about intercepting and copying Goldman's mail.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; dark copy; barely legible.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

180



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 13 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter arranges to interview a man who saw Czolgosz recently at a house associated with Goldman.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401039 through 850401042.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

United States Secret Service.

CHICAGO District.

JOHN E. WILKIN.

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as Operative of this District, for Thursday the 13th day of September 1901 written at Chicago, Illinois and completed at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 13th day of September 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois: left home at 7 and reached office at 7-30 A. M. I read in morning papers, see clipping enclosed, of great counterfeiting scheme wherein the Government had been defrauded out of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the use of counterfeit Internal Revenue stamps. The first two hours of the morning I was engaged in the running of the story out, and proving it to have no foundation in fact. I received, and enclose same herewith, a letter dated at Chicago, Sept 11, 1901, ( 987 ) signed Daniel Gagne, 515 Princeton avenue, city, and stating he can introduce me to a man who saw Czolgosz at 515 Carroll avenue, this city, two weeks ago, and that he has seen Emma Goldman at same house. I went out to see Gagne at 10 A. M. and learned from his wife that he would not come until 6 P. M. and that she could not tell me how I could find

BEST COPY AVAILABLE





# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 13 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter arranges to interview a man who saw Czolgosz recently at a house associated with Goldman.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related reports, see 850401039 through 850401042.

3

261

I worked thru "T-3-13-11." I told Ulrich I would be at his place about 7 P.M. I went to his place at 5 P.M. At 7 was with Ulrich at 515 street; we then went to 515 street. Assistance found Joseph at 515 street. He had two bad coins at Sutley's, and one at Pager's was bad; he had a bad coin at his home Sunday. I left them on the stand and did not believe a coin would be found. I wait and talk the coin can be found when needed. I learned from Mr. Gawne that he was doing some work on a building at 515 street, close to 515 where the office of Mr. Gawne was. That he was talking to an old girl who used to deliver to Ulrich. He told his he saw the man who was with Ulrich two weeks before. He was at 515 street and 515 street. I doubt if it is the same man.

The following items were received and expenses

traded this day:

dentals, car fare

total,

1.00

Respectfully submitted,  
Thomas I. Porter Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

183

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

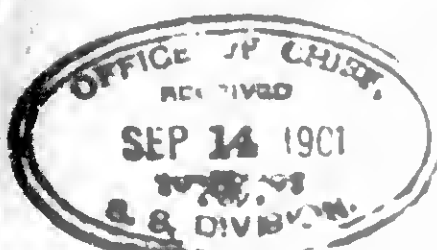
Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

25

Page 2  
of 10

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.



United States Secret Service.

St. Louis, District

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as Operative of this District, for Monday the 9th day of September 1901 written at Cleveland, Ohio and completed at 7:30'clock A. M. on the 13th day of September 1901.

In SAINT LOUIS, MO. AND IN EN-ROUTE TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

I reached the office at 7:30 A. M. Spl. Operative McNamee engaged at Kansas City, Mo. Assistant Murphy at Memphis, Tenn. I received mail consisting of one registered letter from office of the Chief. Enclosing \$1 in lieu of \$1 silver certificate, altered to represent \$10 received from M. B. Ferguson, St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 17th, 1901. At 8:30 A. M. I called upon Asst. Postmaster P. Saunders, and arranged for tracings of mail for Julius Friedman, #205 S. 3rd St. (See report for Sept. 8th) I was then informed by Mr. Saunders that a letter addressed to Emma Goldman, had been received on evening mail of previous day, and had in some manner gotten into the hands of the Police Department. They having been advised by the Chicago Police, to arr-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

184

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

26

(2)

eat her. I then informed him that I had personally consulted, and arranged with Postmaster Baughoff, that all her mail was to be turned over to me for tracing. And that I had accompanied Mr. Bratton, the Postmasters Private Secretary to the General Delivery, and heard the order given. I then called at the General Delivery, and was there informed that the letter for Emma Goldman, had been delivered to the Police Department on an order given them by Chief P.O. Inspector Geo. A. Dice. (I had called at the office of Mr. Dice on the previous day and found same closed) I then called upon Dice, who stated that on account of sickness, he had not been at the office the day before, and that at about midnight one of the City Detectives called at his residence, and informed him that there was a letter at the General Delivery for Emma Goldman, and he wanted an order to get it. That they had advices to arrest her, and an important clue might be obtained from her mail. Not knowing that I wanted her mail, and knowing that her name had been connected with the attempted assassination of the President, he gave the order, and the Police Department then had the letter. I informed him that I did not care so much about the department having the letter, as I did about it being given them, when the clerks all knew that her mail, had been ordered turned over to me, and that I wanted an investigation, as to how the Police Department, had obtained the information that there was a letter there for Emma Goldman. He agreed that it was a grave matter, and he would make an investigation at

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

185



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

(3)

27

Once, I then returned to the office and found several reporters in waiting. The morning papers having published articles stating that the Federal Officers, and the Police Department, were looking for Emma Goldman. I informed them that the Secret Service was not looking for her, or did I know anything of her movements. Not having received reports in proper time from Agent McManus, I wired him at 11:55 A.M. as follows. "Thomas R. McManus, P.O. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. I wired you last Friday night to forward mail to St. Louis, Murphy" The Noon Extra Editions of the papers contained an interview had with Chief Of Police Mathew Kiely, in which he stated that he had been requested by the Federal Authorities, as well as by State Authorities, to arrest Emma Goldman. I telephoned the Chief's office, but was unable to connect with him. His Secretary stated that in so far as he knew the interview was correct. I informed him that it could not be true, as I had no advice from our Chief to make the arrest, and if it had been ordered, it would have been by him, and I would have been notified first to make the arrest. Then to remove any doubts, I had about the matter, I at 1:25 P.M. sent telegram as follows. "John J. Wilkie, Washington, D.C. Chief Kiely states Federal authorities have requested him to reap part whom I wired you of yesterday. I have been working with the view of locating only. Is arrest desired, fine weather. Murphy" I also again informed the reporters when they called, and inquired as to the published interview of Chief Kiely's that it was not true, that no such a request

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

186

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.  
 Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

28

(4)

it had been made by the Federal authorities or I would have been so informed. At 3:25 P. M. I received telegram as follows: Washington, D. C. Sept. 9th. "J. E. Murphy, Gaston House, St. Louis, Mo. Report to George F. B. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y. At 4:40 P. M. I sent following message: "John E. Murphy, Washington, D. C. Leave at eleven thirty P. M. for Buffalo via Baltimore. Murphy then called upon Dr. Q. A. Peterson, to ascertain what if any reports had been made by the Operative regarding Emma Goldman (See report for Sept. 8th) He stated that it had been reported that she while in the City, had stopped with Mrs. Rager, #1351 South 1st St. St. Louis, and that she had left there on Saturday evening, saying that she would go to Buffalo, and face any charges that might be brought against her, but it was thought at the Rager residence that she had either went to Chicago, Bellville, or Litchfield, Ills. She did not have any relatives at either latter place. The Police had searched the Eugene house, and found a card containing the German Alphabet (Which they claimed was a cypher code) And some German Newspapers. And that all indications pointed to the fact that Miss Goldman had left the City. Note, The residence of Mrs. Rager, is only about one block from the saloon, where the proprietors wife told Mr. Green (See Report for Sept. 8th) That she had heard at the neighborhood house, the child humming "McKinley will be killed today" On my way to the office from visiting Dr. Peterson, I was informed by Clerk Bowland, of the P. O. General Delivery Division that a letter addressed to Emma Goldman, had been received during the day, and in

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

187

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

30

(5)

some unaccountable manner, had been forwarded to her Chicago address. That he had just noticed it on the forwarding book. I immediately called at the office of P.O. Inspector Duggan and acquainted him with this latest act of stupidity of the General Delivery clerks. And also informed him that I was going to leave the city, and that it would be well for him to obtain this letter. He stated that he would immediately wire P.O. Inspector Stewart at Chicago, and have him return the letter. And that he would see that the clerk to blame for allowing it to be forwarded would be suspended pending investigation. At 6 P.M. I left for home, and at 9:30 P.M. left there and went to the office. At 10:30 P.M. Left and went to Union R.R. Station, where at 10:50 P.M. I met my son George, who handed me the following telegram received at my home at 10 P.M. Washington, D.C., Sept. 9th. "John E. Murphy, Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. What Federal authorities have asked St. Louis Police for arrest of woman, if she is located would advise covering and communication with this office. Wilkie" Being satisfied that no such request had been made, and knowing from the actions of the Police during the day, in searching several houses for Emma, in fact the entire Detective force being engaged in looking for her, and that they had advices from the Chicago department, to arrest her, and were anxious for the notoriety to be thus obtained, and being fully satisfied that she had left the city, I refrained from communicating with the Police department, and at 11 P.M. Sent message as follows. "John E. Wilkie,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

188

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

(6)(7)

29

Washington, D.C. McGowan's request by Federal authorities for arrest. Admitted via cable from Chicago Police Department, and that party has left City. At 11:30 P.M. I took train via Wabash Route for Buffalo, N.Y. and at midnight was in sleeper en-route. Note: In purchasing my transportation, I took an excursion ticket to Buffalo. Return good for 15 days, so that the ticket might be used if I returned within that limit, if not it was at a cost of only the usual fare one way.

Spl. Operative Thomas R. McManus reports for September 5th, 1901. In Kansas City, Mo. He reached the office at 7 P.M. At 11 A.M. left and went to Police headquarters, and gave a description of the alleged shovers of counterfeit notes to the department. He then left there and spent the day about the city in search of the men. Returning to the office at 6 P.M. At 7 P.M. He again went to Police headquarters, and met City Detectives Chas. Baldeman, and Mathew Kinney, who accompanied him, and together they were engaged until midnight in looking for the shovers. He then retired.

Spl. Operative Thomas R. McManus reports for September 6th, 1901. In Kansas City, Mo. He reached the office at 7 A.M. At 12 Noon, he left and after having lunch went to the North end of the City, where he was engaged in the Italian quarters in seeking information regarding the two Italian Shovers of counterfeit notes, until 6 P.M. When he saw a man, who answered the description given of one of the men. He then went and got Mr. J. D. Gregory, for the purpose of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

189



Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

**Notes:** Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

(7)

21

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

<u>Transportation</u> , St. Louis, Mo. To Buffalo, N. Y. & Ret. Wabash R. R.	\$15.00
<u>Subsistence</u> , -----	0.00
<u>Incidentals</u> , Tel. St. Louis, Mo. To Kansas City, Mo. --McManus--	0.20
" " " " " " "Washington, D. C. ----Chief----	0.48
" " " " " " " " " " " "-----"	0.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "-----"	0.32
" " Sleeper. St. Louis, Mo. To Buffalo, N. Y. Via Wabash R. R.	4.00
" " Portage " " " " " " " " " "-----"	0.25
" " Street-car fare this day-----	0.20
Spl. Opte. <u>Thomas R. McManus</u> charges for September 5, 1901, are	
<u>Incidentals</u> . Street-car fare this day-----	0.10
<u>Services</u> , -----	4.00

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept 13 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 8 p. ; 24 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy investigates Goldman's whereabouts. He is angry that the postal officials did not forward her mail as he instructed them.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

(6)

32

Special Agent Thomas A. McNamee charges for September 6, 1901, are

Incidentals, 444--new--street-car fare this day-----	\$ 0.10
Services, -----	4.00
Services, 2--house (Self) of party-----	6.00

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Murphy

Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

191

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 14 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 6 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the Free Society offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

263

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

United States Secret Service,  
CHICAGO District.

SEP 15 1901

CHIEF U. S. SECRET SERVICE,  
Treasury Department.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District for Friday the  
13th day of September 1901 written at Chicago, Illinois  
and completed at 4:00 P. M. on the 14th day  
of September 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois, left home at 7:15 and arrived at of-  
fice at 7:40 A.M. I received, and enclosed herewith, a letter -  
No. 982 - dated at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11, 1901, from P. Mahoney, Chief of  
Police, enclosing a letter from Wm. J. Bennett, who is in the  
Theater penitentiary, of St. Paul, Minn., stating that he saw Dave Cherron-  
son, arrested a few days ago with other prisoners in his pos-  
session, has been held to St. Paul, Minn., in charge of burglary.  
I wrote Chief Mahoney as follows:

In reply to yours of the 11th instant, enclosing letter from the  
prisoner - Dis Bennett - and stating that Dave Cherron has been  
held to the Grand Jury on charge of burglary, will say that Dis -  
Bennett is cranky, and has written several letters since he has been  
in prison relative to counterfeiting schemes, etc, but he knows

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

192

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 14 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 6 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the Free Society offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.  
**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

nothing of any consequence. If any new developments in the Che-  
ron case, please let me know." At 8-30 I went to Union Park Place  
and Carroll avenue and found the man who had been talking to Dan'l  
about Czolgosz' being at 315 Carroll Ave. later than July 12.  
The man is John M. Carroll, 63 Union Park Place; he is an American;  
67 years old; has been wealthy but is now in poverty, lost all his  
property by fire; has lived here since 1876, except four years he  
lived in smaller tenement in this street; he is intelligent, and I  
would say is a close observer; he is a man of good character, and  
any body would believe what he would say to. He has a little  
mail office, and about 4-11th st. I met the people at 315 Car-  
roll avenue, where the "Free Society" paper was published, hired  
him to deliver ice to them in small quantities. He delivered ice  
right along, and became acquainted with the people about the house that  
he knew that all the night, but he did not go in or about the 20th of  
July, he knows no more about it as to exact date, but  
is positive that he saw a stranger at the house at the night of the shooting. He's being a stranger  
called on him late in the afternoon when he went out and he wondered if he was a  
visitor, or if he was locked at his closely again.  
He never saw the man there or anywhere else since. Later that  
same evening he saw an expression take a trunk away from the house.  
As soon as he saw Czolgosz' picture in the news papers, since the  
shooting of the President he recognized it as that of the man he  
saw twice at 315 Carroll Avenue on or about July 20th. I returned

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

193



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 14 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 6 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the Free Society offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

3

265

Office about 10 A.M. and soon after was called on by Inspector Stuart who said he had been introduced to Mr. P. Conn, who has an office in the McVicker theatre building, by Asst Postmaster John McVicker, and that the McVicker is now some valuable information to Stuart relative to the case of Mr. Conn at Buffalo; he said he had arranged to be at the Mr. P. Conn office with me at 2 P.M. to hear the story he has to tell. I called in McVicker and found that the Doctor works at the McVicker office, 123 Wabash Avenue. At 2 P.M. Stuart and I went to his office; he is an Irishman, over 40 years old; looks well; and is very intelligent and tries to be very impressive. He told us that he has been intimately acquainted with one Michael Dolan, a Lake and river pilot for many years, and that he has always found him to be strictly honest, etc. Also that he has known one Bill Switzer, who is also a Lake and river pilot, for about three years; that he has treated Switzer for piles, etc. Dolan has a sister in this city, who has money, and is all right, according to the Doctor's story. He will tell us where she lives, for her name is Miss Dolan, who lives on Wabash street, probably near the Lake. Stuart asked him if he had some pile ointment, and in an hour or so, Dolan came back in their conversation Dolan enquired if Switzer had been in lately. The Doctor told him he had just been in, etc. Dolan then said Switzer is a son of a man, and that he ought to be hanged. Stuart asked why, and Dolan said Switzer had told him that he was with Czolgosz when he shot the President; that he - Switzer, Emma Goldman and Czolgosz left the city together; he - Switzer - left the train at Cleveland and other two went on to Rochester, N. Y.; he remained at Cleveland

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the *Free Society* offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the *Free Society* offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

office and arranged to have Inspector Marshall at the Hotel at 8 so we could keep tabs on the Dr. and see who he connected with, etc. I went home at 5 P.M. and at 7-10 the Dr. called. At 7-45 was at the Savoy Hotel; the Dr. was at about 8:00 and said he was called up from 72nd Street by Inspector Marshall who he lacked \$12.00 of getting enough money for a taxi to Marshall's office. He borrowed \$12.00 from a friend and went to the office and gave me instructions to find Marshall and wire him at once. The Dr. was in a hurry to go to work that day to keep his appointment. I told him that I had \$12.00 to let him have. I did not tell him that I was a doctor. His stunt was to come to Marshall's office and tell him that the bulletins were stating that the Dr. was dead. He said that the body wanted to see the Dr. and that he would be there in five minutes and come back to see the Dr. He waited until he came back and then he said that the Dr. was dead. He acted as if he was terribly shocked. He said that he would go to the office for half an hour and then he would come back. He went to the office and the next morning he came back and said that the Dr. was up and went to the office. He said that he was very well, young man and was very happy. He said that he had walked around the block, talking with the Dr. Marshall tried to get near enough to hear what they were saying. They came back to the Hotel and took another taxi. They went to the bulletin board and found that the Dr. was an hour away; they walked to State and 72nd Street and then they separated. The young man followed by Marshall and the Dr. The Dr. came

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 14 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 6 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter interviews a man who saw Czolgosz at the *Free Society* offices in June. He reports a third-hand story implicating Goldman in the McKinley assassination.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For related report, see 850401038.

back to Hotel. The young man, as I learned later, went to the Ontario Hotel on the north side, remained a short time and returned to the Auditorium Theatre building and following went to the office of the Mayor or some other official and was seen by me. He was carrying a small bag. I saw several people in the street and saw young man carrying a little bag. He was seen by me from so far nothing. I saw him leave the building and I saw him. I went home at 11.

The following is a copy of the report of the Operative and witnesses interviewed this day:

Witnesses, per the

Report

6.00

Report submitted,

Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

197



# The Emma Goldman Papers

810813005

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orney] Gen[eral],  
Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker. —  
3 p.; 21 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Mrs. Crocker argues that the Justice Department cannot charge Goldman, or any woman, for crimes defined using exclusively male pronouns.

Notes: Three shots of six pages. For transcript, see 810813006.

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

COPY

from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

365 - Clear out June  
Sept. 15 - 1901 St. Paul  
Ally. Phil. Knox  
Dept. of Justice  
Washington D.C.  
Sach. Dir.

I can be no better  
christ, belonging as I do to  
an old colonial family - with  
a revolutionary and Union  
Record: but I feel that I  
am right in thinking that  
Miss Emma Goldman can  
be defended by her Att[orney]  
bringing up the question of  
her legal citizenship status  
under the laws and con-  
=stitutions of the State of New  
York, and of the U. S.

Can they not take the  
impossible position that  
Miss Goldman, being female,

2  
a woman resident of the  
U. S., she cannot commit  
or be held liable and re-  
=sponsible for any crime which  
is a male criminal offense?  
(is) the laws defining the crime  
and its punishment, which  
are passed and passed in  
the masculine pronoun, the  
"his" and "he" the Constitu-  
=tion of the State of N.Y. dis-  
=tinctly defines the sex of the  
reciprocal citizens of the State  
of N.Y. to be "male persons"  
no papers for requisition can  
be legally made out by the  
State of N.Y. for the extradi-  
=tion of Miss Emma Goldman  
and removal on the Governor  
of the State of Illinois.

The Federal Official and  
law cannot touch her per  
under the Federal Constitution  
and laws, only women men

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[eral],  
Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker. —  
3 p.; 21 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Mrs. Crocker argues that the Justice Department cannot charge Goldman, or any woman, for crimes defined using exclusively male pronouns.

Notes: Three shots of six pages. For transcript, see 810813006.

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

3  
 "trial to a citizen of the U.S."  
 (see letter of 1855, Dec. 1894)  
 can be a citizen of the U.S.  
 and held responsible for a  
 male persons or citizens crime  
 see the decision of Judge  
 Judge Hunt, for the State of  
 N.Y. State of N.Y. vs. Susan  
 B. Anthony, Dec. decision of  
 the U.S. Supreme Court of  
 the case of Ex parte  
Anderson 1875  
 Judge Hunt held that as  
 Susan B. Anthony was not a  
 citizen of the U.S. she cannot  
 exercise none of the functions  
 of citizenship, nor claim any of  
 the privileges and rights of  
 such citizenship under the  
 14th of the U.S. Constitution  
 which was passed and passed  
 in the masculine pronoun  
 the "his" "him"  
 the U.S. Supreme Court held

4  
 that as the law creating the  
 office of jailer was framed and  
 passed in the masculine  
 pronoun, only a male citizen  
 of the State of New York  
 could occupy the office  
 and perform the duty of jailer  
 Under these two de-  
 cisions depriving the "sex" of both  
 U.S. and State citizenship  
 responsibilities and crim-  
 inal liabilities, Mrs. Emma  
 Goldman, being a female, a  
 known resident of the U.S.  
 and of the State of N.Y. she  
 cannot be legally arrested  
 imprisoned, or in any way  
 held responsible for the  
 death of Mr. McKinley as an  
 accomplice or co-conspirator  
 Under Judge Hunt's de-  
 cision she is not, cannot be

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orney] Gen[eral],  
Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker. —  
3 p.; 21 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

**Summary:** Mrs. Crocker argues that the Justice Department cannot charge Goldman, or any woman, for crimes defined using exclusively male pronouns.

**Notes:** Three shots of six pages. For transcript, see 810813006.

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

COPY

from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

looked upon, or considered  
a citizen of the U. S. or of  
the State of New York, but  
is thus as much outside of  
the control of the laws of  
the U. S. and its criminal  
justice jurisdiction as  
a woman, a child, a  
dog or other domestic animal.

Under the decision of  
the Fed. Committee of New York  
Mrs. Goldman can only be held  
responsible and liable to pun-  
ishment for crimes which come  
under those laws defining a  
female as sexual, or lewd, or  
crime which are wholly con-  
fined to "Public Morals and  
Charity" sexual misdemeanors  
adultery, lewd, and lasciv-  
ious cohabitation, abortion  
child murder &c.

Using this line of defense  
in the case of Mrs. Emma  
Goldman will inevitably  
bring separate before the  
Sept. of Justice of the U. S.  
the criminal liabilities  
and moral responsibilities  
of the women residents of the  
State of New York and of the  
U. S. draw the line sharply and  
distinctly between the male as  
criminal law of the State, and  
the U. S. citizen ship, status,  
legal liabilities and personal  
responsibilities of the female  
or women residents of the  
U. S.

I am sir  
Yours with respect  
Mrs E. Frank Smith Crocker  
365 Pleasant Ave  
St Paul - a  
Minn.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

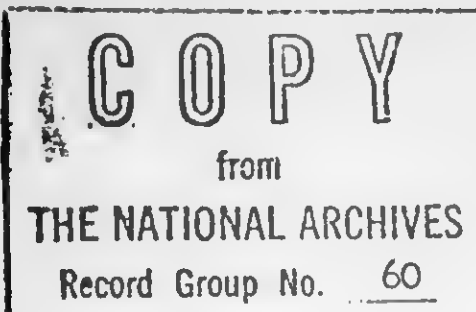


# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[era]l, Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. [government? transcript] / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker. — 3 p. ; 30 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Transcript of 810813005.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

C O P Y  
F. W.

365 Pleasant Ave. St. Paul.

Sept. 15, 1901.

Atty. Genl. Knox

Dept. of Justice.

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

I can be no Anarchist, belonging as I do to an old colonial family- with a revolutionary and Union record; but I feel that I am right in thinking that Miss Emma Goldman can be defended by her Atty. bringing up the question of her legal citizenship status under the laws and constitution of the state of New York, and of the U. S.

Can they not take the impregnable position thusly Miss Goldman being a (female) a woman resident of the U. S. she cannot commit or be held liable and responsible for any crime which is a male criminal offense? (i.e.) the laws defining the crime and its punishment, which are framed and passed in the masculine pronoun "he" "his" "him" and as the constitution of the state of N. Y. distinctly defines the "sex" of the recognized citizens of the state of N. Y. to be "male persons" no papers for requisition can be legally made out by the state of N. Y. for the extradition of Miss Emma Goldman and served on the Governor of the state of Illinois.

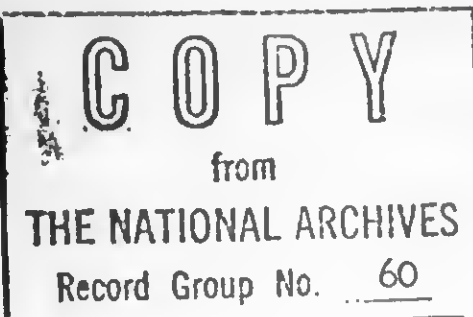


## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[era]l, Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. [government? transcript] / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker.— 3 p.; 30 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Transcript of 810813005.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

2

*The Federal Officials and laws cannot touch her for under the Federal Constitution and laws, only women "married to a citizen of the U. S." (see laws of 1855-Sec. 1994) can be a citizen of the U. S. and held responsible for a "male persons" or citizens crime see the decision of Federal Judge Hunt, for the Dist. of N. Y. 1877 state of N. Y. vs. Susan B. Anthony, see decision of Atty. Genl. Vanmatter of N. Jersey in the case of Eureka C. Jones vs. Hudson Co. Jail 1875.*

*Judge Hunt held that as Susan B. Anthony was not a citizen of the U. S. she could exercise none of the functions of citizenship, nor claim any of the privileges, and rights of such citizenship under the text of the U. S. Constitution which was framed and passed in the masculine pronoun "he", "his", "him".*

*Atty. Genl. Vanmatter held that as the law creating the office of jailer was framed and passed in the masculine pronoun, only a male voting citizen of the state of New Jersey could occupy the office and perform the duty of jailer.*

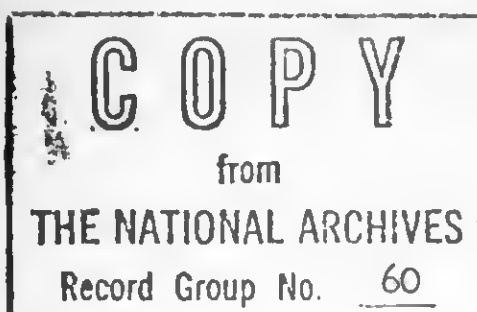
*Under these two decisions defining the "sex" of both U. S. and state citizenship responsibilities and criminal liabilities, Miss Emma Goldman, being a female, a known resident of the U. S. and of the state of N. Y. she cannot be legally arrested imprisoned, or in any way held responsible for the death of Mr. McKinley as an accomplice or co-conspirator.*

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 15, St. Paul, Minn. [to Philander] Knox, Att[orne]y Gen[era]l, Dep[artmen]t of Justice, Washington, D.C. [government? transcript] / Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker.— 3 p. ; 30 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Transcript of 810813005.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

3

*Under Judge Hunt's decision she is not, cannot be looked upon, or considered a citizen of the U. S. or of the state of New York, and is thus as much outside of the control of the laws of the U. S. and its criminal judicial jurisdiction as a cow, a horse, a cat, a dog or other domestic animal.*

*Under the decision of Atty. Genl. Vanmeter of New Jersey Miss Goldman can only be held responsible and liable to punishment for crimes which come under those laws defining a female, a sexual, or woman's crime, which are wholly confined to "Public morals and chastity" "sexual misdemeanors" "Adultery", lewd and lascivious co-habitation, abortion child murder &c.*

*Using this line of defense in the case of Miss Emma Goldman will inevitably bring squarely before the Dept. of Justice of the U. S. the criminal liabilities and moral responsibilities of the women residents of the state of New York, and of the U. S. draw the line sharply and distinctly between the male criminal law of the state as well as U. S. citizenship status, legal liabilities and personal responsibilities of the female or women residents of the U. S.*

*I am sir*

*Yours with respect*

*Mrs. E. Frank Smith Crocker*

*365 Pleasant Ave.*

*St. Paul, Minn.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Police Record of Emma Goldman] / Philadelphia Bureau of Police, Detective Service. — 28 cm. In [The New York World (Sept. 15, 1901)].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York World prints a copy of the Philadelphia Bureau of Police vital statistics card on Goldman, which dates from her arrest in 1893.



Just twenty-four days from that time he ate a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and plum pudding.

Dr. Park, one of the President's doctors, successfully treated one of the most remarkable of the modern cases of gunshot wounds in the abdomen. An Italian laborer, twenty-five years old, was shot two inches to the left of the center of the stomach with a .32-calibre revolver. Dr. Park opened the abdomen, found the bullet and sewed up four perforations in the intestines, in forty-three minutes. The wounds were dressed inside and out with iodoform. The man got well in twenty-one days.

Private Jamieson, an English soldier, in the Boer war, while helping to dress a rifle was shot in the abdomen. The rifle was loaded with a blank cartridge covered with cardboard wadding and a wax plug. The shooting occurred just after Private Jamieson had eaten a hearty breakfast, and the rifle was only six inches from his stomach when he got the charge. No operation was performed. The soldier vomited the powder, cardboard wad and was plus. The cartridge did not appear. Private Jamieson recovered in nine weeks.

It is a striking fact that no notable record is to be found of the recovery of a patient of the age of President McKinley, after being shot through the stomach. Dr. Gillis tells of having operated upon a man of similar weight and age, but his patient died. Every instance given is that of a young man or boy, and all have been of vigorous constitution.

Many physicians, especially of the old school, still refuse to operate in cases of abdominal wounds by gunshot. Dr. H. L. Goetz and Dr. Edward Hornbrook both cite instances of recovery where the stomach was not opened. The patients were young men.

traordinary efforts to save his life. Seeing that the patient breathed with difficulty, the doctor says, "I bled him copiously eighteen or twenty times and gave him a cathartic."

The cathartic, writes the doctor, merely escaped through the wound and did no good. The bleeding he considered

usually healthy. He had an attack of cholera and recovered easily. He returned to his old trade of hunting for a few years, married a Canadian woman and raised a large family, always working hard to keep them in good circumstances.

After the case of St. Martin recovered

## PARKER, BORN A SLAVE, WHO SAVED PRESIDENT M'KINLEY FROM A THIRD BULLET.

THE negro who, by grappling with the assassin, saved President McKinley from further attack by Leon Goetz, is "Big Jim" Parker of Georgia. In 1867 "Big Jim" was appointed a postman in the department at Atlanta.

It was "Big Jim's" strength which won him the place with the Government, just as it was his strength which prevented the murderous Anarchist from firing the third bullet into the President's body. It was his "stranglehold," known to few men outside of the ring of professional wrestlers, that first brought him into public notice. It was the same death grip that saved the President.

"Big Jim" was born a slave on a plantation outside of Atlanta. Always respectful, retiring and modest, freedom did not change him, although he was a mere boy when the proclamation of emancipation was announced. He grew up with the people who owned him. "Big Jim" was two inches over six feet when less than twenty. Tall, sparely built, with sloping shoulders, he did not appear the man of iron and strength. But none in Georgia was "Big Jim's" equal in strength.

"Jim" never remembers having been one hundred miles from Atlanta until the great Charleston earthquake. The whole country was startled anew after the earthquake by the announcement from the devastated city that there was looting of the dead and that houses were being ransacked of valuables. There came stories of want and famine too. "Big Jim's" sense of justice was outraged. Persons were warned that coming to Charleston meant to want for food and shelter, but, nothing daunted, this big negro, who knew nothing of the world outside of his own home, started for Charleston.

He was asked to join the extra police force, and consented to accept the appointment.

Night after night there came tales of "Big Jim's" exploits on his post of duty.

He wanted no jail for the misdoers who fell in his clutches. His strange hold, cuffs from his tremendous fists and some well-directed kicks were, he thought, sufficient punishment for thieves and fighters.

He could have been made a hero in Charleston had he stayed, but "Big Jim" is too modest and retiring a man to enjoy being placed on a pedestal.

But fame spread quickly, and "Jim's" home town soon learned what he had done. There was a movement started to get him a Government position, but it was not actively taken up until after McKinley's first election. The appointment to the Post Office then came.

For several years "Jim" worked as

a postman. He was always obliging and kind, but he also was ambitious. He wanted to be more than a postman in a Southern town. He had saved his money, and two years ago he came to New York, a stranger in the great city.

For a time he lived at No. 123 West Twenty-sixth street. He made friends rapidly with the men of his color and a position was secured for him as waiter in one of the uptown restaurants.

"Big Jim" went to Buffalo this past summer because he thought the exposure would afford him opportunities to make and save money. Money he has always saved, until he is now reckoned better off financially than most men of his color.

### BUREAU OF POLICE—DETECTIVE SERVICE. PHILADELPHIA.

BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS.											
Height	O. Arm	Trunk	H. Length	H. Width	R. Ear	L. Foot	M. Fin	L. Fin	P. Arm		
58-9	50-2	80-4	28-1	14-5	5-7	22-2	9-9	7-5	39-8		
Name, Emma Goldman											
Alias, Anarchist											
Crime, Fugitive											
Age, 35											
Height, 5-10-3/4											
Weight, 125-1/2											
Hair, L. Blond											
Eyes, Dk. Blue											
Build, Slender											
Complexion, Fair											
Moustache, None											
Born, Germany											
Nationality, German											
Occupation, Dressmaker											
Arrived, Sept 1-1893											
End of Right Thumb, Sate Dr. & Bond											
Bone Remount											
Wear Eyes - Wear Glasses											

### DESCRIPTION OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

From the records of the Philadelphia Bureau of Police—Measurements and Description were made by the Bertillon system.)

THE shooting was in son that of President's general regt affected in both. He was shot from the side, entering the body level as in the McKinley.

In President's case, the bullet entered the back of the neck, and passed downward and forward, passing through the spine, the clavicle, the rib and the wall of the thorax. President's case, on being shot, but he was not killed. He was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

Dr. Townsend, of the District of Columbia, found five minutes after he was shot, a bullet in a fatal position. He was dying. He was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

On recovering from the shock, the President was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died. The bullet entered the back of the neck, and passed downward and forward, passing through the spine, the clavicle, the rib and the wall of the thorax. President's case, on being shot, but he was not killed. He was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

### OFFICIAL

"THE only a suspected person about it. Of course, such a case is not to be taken lightly, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent any further attempts on the life of the President."

This is the story of the shooting of the President. The bullet entered the back of the neck, and passed downward and forward, passing through the spine, the clavicle, the rib and the wall of the thorax. President's case, on being shot, but he was not killed. He was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

Jacques Francois, a Frenchman, was the assassin. He was shot and killed. The President was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

The Emperor of Austria, who was also shot, was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died. The bullet entered the back of the neck, and passed downward and forward, passing through the spine, the clavicle, the rib and the wall of the thorax. President's case, on being shot, but he was not killed. He was taken to the hospital, and after a few days he died.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Les Anarchistes — 30 cm. In Le Siecle (Sept. 16, [19]01) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Inspired by the McKinley assassination, *Le Siecle* reports at length on the anarchists, briefly mentioning Goldman.

Notes: In French.

## LES ANARCHISTES

Leurs exploits antérieurs. — La journée du 4 mai 1886. — Physiologie des anarchistes. — Leurs centres d'action aux Etats-Unis et en Angleterre. — Leurs origines.

### L'EMEUTE DU 4 MAI 1886

La mort de M. Mac-Kinley n'est pas le premier exploit des anarchistes aux Etats-Unis.

Les anarchistes de Chicago ont commis à Chicago, le 4 mai 1886, l'attentat anarchiste qui, de tous, a compté le plus de victimes.

Le capitaine Michael G. Schaack, qui a lutté contre eux et en a arrêté la plupart, a publié leur histoire dans un gros volume, paru en 1889, avec de nombreux portraits exécutés d'après leurs photographies. Ce livre est intitulé : « Anarchy and anarchism. Communism, socialism and nihilism ».

L'émeute du 4 mai 1886 fut préparée par la grève de 1.200 ouvriers des établissements Mac Cormick, qui exigeaient le maintien des meneurs et l'exclusion de ceux que nous appelons ici les « non syndiqués ».

Après divers pourparlers qui échouèrent, parce que les ouvriers, au lieu de renoncer à une partie de leurs prétentions, montrèrent de plus grandes exigences, M. Mac Cormick prit ses dispositions pour rouvrir ses ateliers le 1<sup>er</sup> mars. Deux réunions secrètes des ouvriers en métaux et des charpentiers eurent lieu à Greiff's Hall. Elles comprenaient cent quarante hommes armés de fusils, de revolvers et de bombes de dynamite. Ils décidèrent d'entourer les ateliers le matin, de manière à empêcher la reprise du travail et jurèrent « un combat à mort, sans quartier, de manière que l'herbe qui pousserait autour des ateliers Mac Cormick fût engraisée de sang humain ». Mais la police avait pris ses précautions, et après divers incidents, elle arrêta un certain nombre d'individus porteurs d'armes cachées et de bombes chargées de dynamite. Presque tous étaient d'origine germanique, y compris le plus dangereux d'entre eux, Louis Lingg.

Les socialistes et anarchistes profitèrent de cette grève pour en provoquer d'autres, jetant 50 ou 60.000 hommes sur le pavé, sous le prétexte de la journée de huit heures. Ils les chauffèrent à blanc avec les déclamations habituelles sur l'esclavage des salariés. Un meeting de six mille ouvriers du bois, dont « trois mille Allemands et trois mille Bohémiens », auquel se réunirent quelques milliers d'hommes, se porta sur la maison de garde des établissements de M. Mac Cormick et la démolit. Cette foule fut dispersée, après un combat à coups de briques, de pierres et de revolvers, dans lequel périrent six hommes.

Alors les anarchistes lancèrent un appel aux armes : « Revenge, Workmen, to arms ! » (Revanche, appel aux armes !). Ils résolurent de se porter sur les points de

Le 4 mai, à sept heures et demie du soir, ils se réunirent dans le voisinage d'Haymarket-Square, à peu près au nombre de 3.000 ; Spies prononça un discours déclarant que les travailleurs devaient agir contre la loi ; Fielden cria : — Mort aux capitalistes, dès cette nuit !

Il était dix heures du soir quand le capitaine Ward s'avança et somma le meeting, qui n'avait cessé de grossir, de se disperser. Fielden déclara avec une forte et intelligible voix :

— Nous sommes pacifiques.

« Ce devait être le signal », dit M. Schaack, car aussitôt une bombe tomba dans les rangs de la seconde division de la police et éclata en faisant d'horribles ravages. Cette explosion fut accompagnée de coups de revolver dirigés contre les troupes de police. L'inspecteur Bonfield rallia ses hommes et leur ordonna de faire feu à leur tour et de charger les anarchistes, qui se dispersèrent.

Il y eut huit tués parmi les hommes de police et soixante-dix blessés. On ne sut pas au juste le nombre des anarchistes blessés ou tués. Les blessés se dissimulèrent autant que possible, et il y eut des intimations secrètes.

Le siège de ce complot était le journal l'« Arbeiter Zeitung ».

Parmi les condamnés à mort, Auguste Spies, Michel Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Adolphe Fischer, Georges Engel et Louis Lingg étaient d'origine allemande, Parsons, seul, était d'origine américaine.

La peine des deux premiers fut commuée ; Louis Lingg se fit sauter la tête avec des cartouches de dynamite que des amis du dehors parvinrent à lui procurer. Les autres furent pendus le 11 novembre 1886.

Cette exécution parut calmer aux Etats-Unis les anarchistes pendant une bonne période.

### LES ANARCHISTES EN ANGLETERRE

Le meurtre du président Mac-Kinley a mis une fois de plus les anarchistes en évidence. S'ils existent en Amérique ou les rencontre-t-on également en Angleterre, ou leur nombre semble s'être accru sensiblement depuis quelques années.

Londres en possède toute une colonie qui se tient cachée dans le quartier pauvre par excellence, ce que l'on appelle l'East-End de la capitale.

Il y a quelque dix ans, on les rencontrait dans le voisinage immédiat de Whitechapel. Il n'y avait alors qu'un seul club anarchiste et qu'un seul journal : le « Arbeiter-Freund ».

L'ami de l'ouvrier, imprimé dans le jargon qu'on nomme ici « Yiddish ».

Aujourd'hui, la confrérie a des ramifications dans l'ouest de la ville. Ce n'est plus seulement dans les réduits de Whitechapel ou dans les abris que leur offraient les voûtes des viaducs de chemins de fer qu'on trouve ses adhérents ; mais dans le centre même de Londres, aux alentours de rues telles que Church-row ou Berners street. Le nombre de leurs clubs dépasse la vingtaine, et ils fréquentent des restaurants, des cafés, des salles de danse ou des salles de jeu qui leur sont exclusivement réservés.

Ils ont établi une seconde imprimerie, beaucoup plus importante que la première,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Les Anarchistes – 30 cm. *In* Le Siècle (Sept. 16, [19]01) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** Inspired by the McKinley assassination, *Le Siecle* reports at length on the anarchists, briefly mentioning Goldman.

**Notes:** In French.

celle-ci dépasse actuellement six mille.

Les femmes forment un large contingent du camp anarchiste et l'affiliation constante de nouveaux adhérents qui arrivent du sud-est de la Russie et de l'Europe en grossit les rangs sans relâche. Aussi n'est-ce pas seulement à Londres qu'on rencontre des centres de propagande; mais à Leeds, Hull, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester et ailleurs.

C'est dans un club de "Berners street" que se réunissent le plus volontiers les anarchistes de l'East-End; non pas que ce soit le siège de leur état-major; mais c'est là que l'on reçoit de préférence les nouveaux venus, débarqués de Odessa, d'Ellenabrad ou de Ekaterinolv.

On se demandera peut-être de quoi vivent tous ces rélogés. C'est une question à laquelle il est difficile de répondre.

Allez dans les clubs : vous trouverez hommes et femmes n'ayant point la mine de gens dans le besoin, causant, riant, fumant, lançant de-ci de-là une diatribe contre la police, mais de travail ou de métier pour vivre, point d'apparence,

Il y a naturellement anarchiste et anarchiste : les uns de purs enthousiastes simples comme des enfants, prêts à citer la Bible pour appuyer leurs doctrines. Mais il y en a d'autres et plus dangereux, surtout parmi les plus lettrés. Ceux-là ont l'imprimerie de « Berners street » dans leurs mains. Ce sont eux qui font la propagande militante et préchent à leurs affiliés la doctrine du renversement de l'état de choses actuel.

Aujourd'hui, ces appels se font publiquement. L'anarchiste lui-même vit au grand jour. Vous le couvoyez dans la rue, il s'installe à vos côtés dans les cafés, et, si vous lui prêtez une oreille favorable, il n'hésite point à vous exposer ses théories subversives.

## LES ANARCHISTES ET L'ARGENT

Les anarchistes sont de grands voyageurs :

Des gens paraissent, tantôt dans une ville tantôt dans une autre; quelques-uns font des voyages dans l'Amérique du Sud ou du Nord : c'est un va-et-vient perpétuel de ces aimables personnages entre Xérès, Barcelone, Palerme, Rome, Paris, Londres, où ils trouvent leur lieu de réunion, l'« Autonomy Club ». Quand ils ne sont pas sur les routes, ils tâchent d'organiser des vols de dynamite et autres explosifs; ils méditent leurs plans sinistres ou fabriquent des engins destructeurs, mais non rémunérateurs.

Si les voyages contribuent à former les anarchistes, ils ne sont pas gratuits.

D'où vient l'argent ?

Au mois de février 1894, le «Solib», journal monarchiste, prétendit que le Syndicat des Agents de change avait contracté un abonnement avec les anarchistes.

Des reporters allèrent, avec la naïveté qui distingue certains d'entre eux, demander aux agents de change si c'était vrai. Naturellement, on leur rit au nez.

M. Flor O'Squarr raconte dans ses « Contes de l'anarchie », que Mme la duchesse d'Uzès reçut la compagne Henry Dupont, en peine de trouver des ressources pour le « Père Peinard », après les explosions d'Anvers.

Elle ne manifesta pas de crainte, mais sa haine contre la République, le ministère qu'elle rendait responsable des derniers événements. Les ouvriers se lassèrent à la fin. « Quelque chose à faire... » Et, d'après

M. Flor O'Squarr elle remit 100 francs en deux fois. Ses générosités s'arrêtèrent là. Elle comprenait que les explosions des bombes ne feraient point sauter les bouchons du champagne Cillequot.

Quand un crime anarchiste est commis, aussitôt, plusieurs questions se posent. La première est celle-ci : Sont-ils isolés ? ou groupés ?

A Chicago, ils étaient en troupe ; et même quand ils agissent isolément, ils établissent une certaine solidarité entre eux.

... Si les anarchistes étaient des isolés, Ravachol n'aurait pas essayé de faire sauter les maisons où demeuraient MM. Benoît et Bulot pour venger les anarchistes de Levallois-Perret. S'ils étaient des isolés, des comparaisait Ravachol. Si les anarchistes amis n'auraient pas fait sauter le restaurant Véry pour intimider les jurés devant qui étaient des isolés, Salvador Franchi n'aurait pas lancé des bombes dans le Liceo de Barcelone pour venger Pallas. Si Vaillant avait été un isolé, il n'y aurait pas eu de pèlerinage sur sa tombe.

Au moment où les journaux, qui faisaient de la conciliation avec les anarchistes, criaient le plus haut qu'Henri était un isolé, on apprenait que des cambrioleurs par amitié s'étaient rendus à son domicile pour détruire ses papiers et enlever les engins qu'il y avait laissés.

L'anarchiste Martial Bourdin qui, en essayant de cacher sa bombe dans le jardin de l'Observatoire de Greenwich, au mois de février 1894, en fut victime, prouva que les relations des anarchistes n'étaient pas limitées par des frontières.

Ils avaient alors un siège à Londres, à Tottenhamcourt-road, et ils célébrèrent, par un meeting, le 12 novembre 1893, l'anniversaire des martyres de Chicago.

Ils ont un centre à Patterson, aux Etats-Unis. C'est de là qu'était parti Bresci ; et le 29 juillet dernier, ils ont célébré l'anniversaire du meurtre du roi Humbert.

## PHYSIOLOGIE DES ANARCHISTES

M. Max Nordau trace le portrait suivant des anarchistes, dans son livre : « la Dégénérescence ». Voici ce qu'il dit :

« Après les recherches de Lombroso, il sera difficile aussi de nier que la dégénérescence fait également le fond des écarts et des actes de beaucoup de révolutionnaires et d'anarchistes. Le dégénéré est incapable de s'adapter à des conditions données, incapacité caractéristique de variétés pathologiques de chaque espèce et certainement un des motifs principaux de leur prompt disparition. Il se révolte donc contre les états de choses et des manières de voir qui doivent nécessairement lui être importuns, ne fût-ce que parce qu'ils lui imposent le devoir d'exercer sur lui-même, ce à quoi il est impuissant de par la débilité organique de sa volonté : c'est ainsi qu'il se met en devoir d'améliorer le monde et imagine, pour la félicité du genre humain, des projets qui se distinguent, sans exception, autant par leur ardent amour du prochain et leur sincérité, souvent touchante, que par leur absurdité et leur monstrueuse ignorance de toutes les réalités de la vie.

On sait que le docteur Lombroso, allé-  
niste italien, a constitué un type criminel,  
dont l'authenticité est contestable; mais les  
faits qu'il cite dans son ouvrage le « Crème  
politique » n'en sont pas moins intéressants:

« Sur 41 anarchistes de Paris, examinés par nous, à la Préfecture de police de Paris,

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Les Anarchistes — 30 cm. In Le Siecle (Sept. 16, [19]01) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Inspired by the McKinley assassination, Le Siecle reports at length on the anarchists, briefly mentioning Goldman.

Notes: In French.

BA 1498

Il s'en trouva : types de fou, 1. — types criminels, 13 (31 %); — demi-criminels, 8, — normaux, 19.

« Sur 100 individus arrêtés à Turin, pour les grèves du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1900, je trouvai une proportion analogue : 34 % de types physiologiques criminels; 30 % de récidivistes pour crimes ordinaires.

Sur 43 anarchistes de Chicago, photographiés dans le livre de Schanck, il s'en trouva 18 avec le type physiologique criminel (40 %) et 25 avec le type physiologique normal (58 %). »

Casario s'est montré, dans son procès, le type du fanatique obtus, à idées fixes. Croit-il qu'il a contribué au bonheur de l'humanité en donnant un coup de couteau à M. Carnot? Croit-il avoir débarrassé l'humanité d'un odieux tyran? et ne s'est-il pas demandé si un assassin n'est pas le plus monstrueux des tyrans, pulque sent-il il juge, condamne et exécute?

Non, son raisonnement n'alla pas si loin. Il avait des instincts destructeurs, et il les avait appliqués à un meurtre. Il avait choisi comme victime le président de la République, parce que, s'il était féroce, il avait aussi l'orgueil du Peau-Rouge. Il avait voulu scalper un grand chef pour porter en triomphe sa chevelure.

Que ces dégénérés ou ces survivants des âges barbares se prétendent des agents de civilisation et de progrès, ce serait grotesque si ce n'était horrible!

Quand les anarchistes comme Ravachol et comme Vaillant se disent victimes de la Société, ils se trompent : ils sont victimes de leur hérédité. Ce sont des cerveaux pathologiques, avec des groupes de cellules en collapsus et d'autres en éréthisme. Ils vivent dans une sorte de cauchemar délirant. Ils sont frères intellectuels de beaucoup de pensionnaires des maisons d'aliénés. Au point de vue philosophique, les malheureux ne méritent que la pitié, mais les victimes qu'ils ont fait et qu'ils méditent de faire méritent la pitié également. Il est inadmissible que des existences humaines soient à la discrétion de la volonté dépravée de ces incohérents.

Du reste, ils s'éliminent eux-mêmes par la force des choses. S'ils tuent, ils sont mis dans l'impossibilité de nuire : Ravachol, Vaillant, Henry, Casario, Luccheni, Bresci et autres ont disparu. Czolgosz subira le même sort.

## ORIGINE DES ANARCHISTES

Les anarchistes ont une double origine : une origine russe et une origine irlandaise. Bakounine a fait la théorie de l'anarchie : les nihilistes russes l'ont mise en pratique; on se rappelle l'attentat commis en 1878 par Vera Zassoulitch contre le général Trepoff; la même année, le meurtre du gouverneur général de Kharkoff et du général Mengentsoff, chef de police; en 1879, l'attentat de Hartmann pour faire sauter le train impérial; en 1880, l'attentat de Khatourine qui fit sauter le corps de garde et la salle à manger du czar au Palais d'Hiver; enfin, la mort du czar Alexandre II, le 13 mars 1881. Au procès de Lyon, en 1892, le prince Kropotkine fit la théorie de l'anarchie.

D'un autre côté, les Irlandais avaient fondé, en Amérique, l'association des fenians qui, après avoir essayé des instructions, une invasion du Canada, en 1836 et 1837, formèrent un nouveau parti des clair-pagel et des invincibles. Ils assassinèrent lord Cavendish et M. Burke, en 1842, à Phoenix Park, à Dublin; en 1862, Mac Claren fit une tentative d'assassinat contre la reine. Les invincibles se livrèrent à une série d'explosions à Londres, de 1833 à 1835. Enfin vint la grande bataille de Chicago, en 1836.

On a vu que les groupements anarchistes qui la livrèrent étaient composés d'Allemands et de Bohémiens. Ceux qui, en Europe, ont commis des assassinats, étaient Italiens: Casario, Buecheni, Bresci. Les Français Ravachol, Henry, Vaillant, ont pratiqué l'explosion. Pallas et les anarchistes de Barcelone étaient Espagnols; ils ont donc reçu l'instruction catholique. Miss Emma Goldman est une juive d'origine allemande; l'assassin Czolgosz est d'origine polonaise et catholique.

En réalité, l'anarchisme actif, qui cultive la propagande par le fait, est d'origine russe; à East-End, les groupes anarchistes sont composés surtout de Russes parmi lesquels se trouvent aussi des juifs réfugiés.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

207

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Le jugement de Czolgosz — 29 cm. In [Le Journal] (Sept. 17 [1901]) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

**Summary:** *Le Journal* reports on the investigation of the McKinley assassination. Chicago police dispersed a lynch mob that wanted Goldman. The article describes Goldman's activities in Paris in 1899-1900.

**Notes:** In French.

17 Sep

BA 1511

## Le jugement de Czolgosz

CLEVELAND, 15 septembre. — Le père de Czolgosz a accepté de venir à Buffalo pour essayer d'obtenir de son fils des aveux complets au sujet de son crime et de l'existence possible d'un complot.

BUFFALO, 15 septembre. — Le gouverneur de New-York a refusé de composer spécialement une cour suprême pour Czolgosz.

Le jugement aura lieu dans une quinzaine de jours.

C'est au pénitencier d'Erie qu'a été transféré Czolgosz, lieu plus sûr et où il pourra être en toute sécurité contre les fureurs et les tentatives de lynchage de la foule.

Czolgosz ne connaît pas la mort de M. Mac-Kinley. Il ne la connaîtra probablement pas avant sa mise en accusation pour meurtre.

CHICAGO, 15 septembre. — La police a presque complètement abandonné l'hypothèse d'un complot tramé ici.

## Contre les anarchistes

NEW-YORK, 16 septembre. — On signale de tous côtés des meetings ayant voté, entre autres résolutions, l'expulsion des anarchistes résidant aux Etats-Unis et interdiction du pays à ceux qui veulent y venir.

Une dépêche d'Albuquerque dit que l'anarchiste Maggio, qui avait prédit l'assassinat de M. Mac-Kinley, a été lynché. Le fait, cependant, n'est pas encore officiellement confirmé.

Une foule de cinq cents personnes armées de bâtons et de cordes a parcouru les rues de Chicago en criant: «A mort les anarchistes! Lynchez-les!» Elle s'est rendue à la prison où Emma Goldman est détenue: après une lutte assez vive, la police l'a repoussée.

L'enquête faite sur miss Goldman a permis d'apprendre qu'elle a fait un séjour à Paris de décembre 1899 à octobre 1900.

Elle était descendue dans un hôtel de l'avenue des Gobelins, où elle s'était inscrite sous le nom d'Emma Bardy, nom de son mari, dont elle est séparée ou divorcée.

Elle était accompagnée d'un certain Haval, juif autrichien, son ami et son factotum, et d'une jeune femme, Mlle Juliette Rigburn, qui tenait les comptes de la petite communauté.

Elle recevait de nombreux visiteurs étrangers et une correspondance venant de tous les points de l'Europe. La police exerçait une surveillance étroite autour d'elle. Elle paraissait n'avoir pas de relations ou bien peu avec les anarchistes français.

Elle fit cependant plusieurs conférences dans des réunions anarchistes, rue d'Angoulême.

Miss Goldman partit ensuite pour Londres.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

208

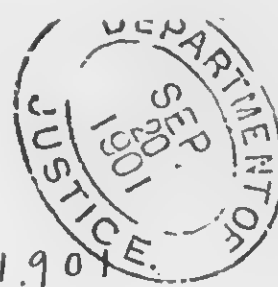
## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 17, Plainfield, N.J. [to Philander C. Knox] Attorney General  
[Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Charles S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Summary: Sminck argues that Goldman, by approving Czolgosz's act, is subject to prosecution for treason.  
Notes: Three shots of four pages. Follow-up to 810813011.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

838 E. Front St.,  
Plainfield, N.J.  
Sept. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1901



The Attorney General,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:- I beg to express my  
appreciation for your favor  
\*13658-1901 J.H.B. and I wish  
to assure you that it is far  
from my purpose to set  
my opinion up against  
others and especially that of  
trained lawyers.

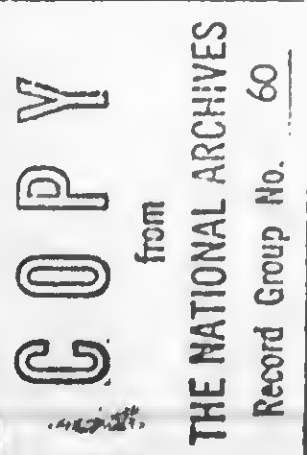
Anarchists are banded  
degenerates and devils and  
enemies of the government  
within the meaning of the  
constitution.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 17, Plainfield, N.J. [to Philander C. Knox] Attorney General  
[Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Charles S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Summary: Sminck argues that Goldman, by approving Czolgosz's act, is subject to prosecution for treason.  
Notes: Three shots of four pages. Follow-up to 810813011.

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley



Take the case of Emma Goldman as an illustration - she is reported as having expressed approval of the assassin's act on the grounds that he shot the President, not as a man, but because he was the supreme servant of the nation and the beast at Buffalo committed treason by striking at the government - its important branch, the executive. Has she not previously and subsequently endorsed his act in her published utterances thereby lending aid and comfort to the anarchists - the avowed enemies of the government?

Should the deed have been prompted by the personal hate of the man for the individual, who happened to be President, I think under the existing laws the constitutional section which I quoted would not apply but the fiendish and cowardly act was done with the clear intent of striking at the United States Government and therefore treason and Emma Goldman and all other anarchists are accomplices before the fact.

To think that William McKinley one of the most beautiful characters in American history should have died this way!

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 17, Plainfield, N.J. [to Philander C. Knox] Attorney General  
[Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Charles S. Sminck. — 3 p. ; 33 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Summary: Sminck argues that Goldman, by approving Czolgosz's act, is subject to prosecution for treason.  
Notes: Three shots of four pages. Follow-up to 810813011.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Are the American people powerless  
to act under due process  
of law?

An appeal might be made  
to a higher law - that of  
self-preservation and if it is  
made and unless something  
is done to sweep these  
wretches from the people's  
grasp they may get a  
reign of terror they little  
dream of.

With the highest personal  
respect believe me to  
remain,

Yours very truly,  
Charles S. Sminck.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] /  
Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher reports from Buffalo on his investigation of Czolgosz's contacts. He notes that the district attorney believes Czolgosz acted alone.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related report, see 850401041.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

Chicago District Secret Service,

CHICAGO District.

W. S. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report as  
Operative of this District, for Monday the  
16th day of September 1901, Chicago, Illinois,  
and completed at 2:00 P.M. on the 17th day  
of September 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois and Room, Illinois. Left home at 4-45 A.  
M. and at 5-30 left city for Room, Illinois. Arrived at 8-30  
A.M. I walked out to the house where Mr. Patschke lived, called  
on his nearest neighbor - Mr. Patschke - and together we en-  
tered the house and looking about at the same time found pounds of  
about copper and also some small pieces of gold. I failed  
to find any melting pot, or anything else in the way of evidence.  
Mr. Patschke said Patschke, when he was alone, was alone except when  
Gallivan or some of his folks from Springfield visited him for a  
short time. His actions were mysterious; he always had plenty of  
money, and was away from home most of the time. There is no doubt  
but that he made all his bad half dollars in this little house in  
the woods. I returned home at 2 P.M. I had to wait at Chicago

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

212

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher reports from Buffalo on his investigation of Czolgosz's contacts. He notes that the district attorney believes Czolgosz acted alone.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related report, see 850401041.

4

he can about the matter and to report to me Wednesday morning.

I was engaged at office until 5-20 P.M. when I went home.

Special Operative Gallaher reports for Wednesday, September 11th, 1901, that he was in Buffalo, N.Y. At 10 A.M. was at Police headquarters and learned from Chief Hall that there were no new developments. The Chief requested that if anything new comes up he would assist in running it out. He told Chief he would only be too glad to do so. He called on District Atty. Penny who told him that nothing was had developed in the case and that if Emma Goldman had been apprehended, he did not see how she could be connected with Czolgosz, but in fact, there was a real link with the prisoner he cryptically hinted at the connection. Mr. Penny said he was ready to make statement of what he had said to the case. He also said he would call on the other members of the President's committee to see if they had seen a possibility of connection. He then went to Buffalo, he - Mr. Penny - he was accompanied by Special Agent Gallaher. He located his voucher for travel and then went to the Buffalo Police headquarters. Went to the Buffalo Police headquarters and met with the city Detective Brady and called on the Buffalo Police with them to West Seneca, on the Buffalo River, where they were stopping, as he - Gallaher - might be able to get some information which they might have overlooked. They went to the house of Martin Kaeznarek where Czolgosz was kept, and then to the house. The house is an old, one and a half story black frame house but could not speak English, but she succeeded in getting her understand that

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

213



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher reports from Buffalo on his investigation of Czolgosz's contacts. He notes that the district attorney believes Czolgosz acted alone.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related report, see 850401041.

283

wanted to see her husband; learned he was working as section  
man on R.R. about half mile away; they found him and learned that  
Czolgosz came to his home on July 14th, 1901, that Stanislaw  
Kaczmarek, a Pole, who had been living at his home a long time,  
was a laborer at the quarry plant in West Salem, N.Y. brought  
him there. Czolgosz gave him some money to take home, and said he came  
from either Cleveland or Toledo, Ohio. Czolgosz paid \$3.00 per month  
for the privilege of sleeping at his home; that he boarded himself,  
going in on Saturdays and that he went to Buffalo one or three times a  
week; that almost all his money was spent on a ticket to Pan American;  
that he visited his mother in Buffalo and talked to her. Kaczmarek of-  
fered to find work for him if he could not find it was too hot to work.  
Czolgosz did not agree to this offer, but was leaving either for  
the R.R. or Buffalo, N.Y. Czolgosz had some money and was behind \$1.75  
in road fare. Czolgosz was shot in the back by the shooting of  
the President and was killed. Czolgosz was taken to Kaczmarek in pay-  
ment for the money he had given him. Czolgosz was armed, his  
finger but of the revolver was broken. Czolgosz's revolver.  
Mr. Kaczmarek was taken to the home of Czolgosz to his  
home, could not find the home. Czolgosz could go to the  
school house, but could not find the home of his son - Ignatius  
Kaczmarek to get an address. Czolgosz was taken to Vishneshki  
about the matter by calling at the home where he was employed.  
Czolgosz called at the school, and got the name of the little fellow  
11 years old, and then from the school, and learned from him that  
he could not remember the date or day on which he took Czolgosz to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

214

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher reports from Buffalo on his investigation of Czolgosz's contacts. He notes that the district attorney believes Czolgosz acted alone.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related report, see 850401041.

6

Mr. K.'s house, but that on that day he was standing on the corner of Broadway and Stanalawee street, Buffalo, when Czolgosz approached and asked in the Polish language, if he could tell him where he could find a cheap place to sleep? Mr. K. told him where he was sleeping, and being anxious to help Mr. Kaczmarek all he could, he asked Czolgosz to come with him and he did. Mr. V. said he and Czolgosz slept together until about a week before Czolgosz left, but C. could never talk to him. They called on Albert Roemer, a saloon keeper about a block from Mr. Kaczmarek's house, who said Czolgosz was in the room at Frank Kaczmarek's house between six and seven o'clock; that Roemer was about his saloon almost every day, but he never thought he read the papers and played with the children on the street, but he felt like to say to any one. About two weeks before Czolgosz left Buffalo he saw him talking to two middle aged men, one having a dark complexion and small, light mustache, the other had a reddish complexion and a mustache; they looked like Italians; they were dressed in dark clothing, and the saying that he noticed that Czolgosz was looking at his face, and had a tremendous looking at him, and he was spoiled. The two Detectives said they understood that Czolgosz had some money away through the P.O. and that he was in Buffalo, so he enquired at the P.O. at Seneca and went over to the P.O. registered mail and money orders for August and September, 1901, with the Postmistress, but did not find the name of Czolgosz or Kaczmarek. He questioned the boy-ganatus Kaczmarek about the President; he said he liked President McKinley because he is a good man, and he could not understand why any one should want to kill him, and that his father and mother

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

215

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher reports from Buffalo on his investigation of Czolgosz's contacts. He notes that the district attorney believes Czolgosz acted alone.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. For related report, see 850401041.

285

He returned to the Wilburn home at 6 and remained until 7 P.M. when he went to Hotel and was engaged at writing reports, etc., until 11 P.M. when he retired for the night.

The following are the charges for various rendered and expenses incurred this day:

Transportation, Buffalo to Chicago, and return, S. I. E. I. & W. C.	1.50
Hotel, Buffalo, 10.00 at Buffalo Hotel	1.50
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	20
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	10
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	20
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	25
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	80
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	1.35
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	5.00
Sept 14, Buffalo, for breakfast at Buffalo Hotel	6.00

totalled,

operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

216

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.— 4 p.; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn reports that anarchists in New Jersey, where Goldman recently spoke, knew of McKinley's assassination in advance.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

United States Secret Service,

New York - District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as Operative of this District, for Monday the 18th day of September 1901, written at New York City, and completed at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 17th day of September 1901.

In

New York N.Y.

At the office at 9 A.M. Agt. Tyrrell and Asst. Koets present, Agt. Burke arrived at 10 A.M. Agt. Pecke in Boston Mass. Agt. Gannon in Pennsylvania, Asst. Ricci on waiting orders.

On my arrival at the office I found the following telegram which was delivered at 8 A.M. and dated Williamsport Pa. Sept. 15th, and is as follows: Wm. J. Flynn Room 129 P.O. Building New York City. Address here care Hotel Updegraff, "Gannon" I called at the Chambers St. Hardware Store kept by G. I. Mix and there learned that G. I. Mix has been dead Ten years. I instructed Tyrrell to call on W. J. Morrison in regard to his letter to Chief giving supposed location Anarchist Bomb Factory. I instructed Burke to call on Robt. J. Mix #13 Parkrow.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

217



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.— 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn reports that anarchists in New Jersey, where Goldman recently spoke, knew of McKinley's assassination in advance.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

(3)

687

that he had seen Henri Venganzo and also Pizzaro and that he might be able to do some business with them, and would like to see me to-morrow at 10 A.M. At 1.15 P.M. I went to the office of Z & L Rosenfield translators, to have the Leiberman letter translated, there was no one at this office who could translate Hebrew. I then called at 435 Nassau St. to see G.V. Hullesheim a translator, but found his office closed. Letter Garrigue Lefrank who made the last Hebrew translation for me is not at work to-day. I sent the tracing with Dixell to G. Goldman 457 Washington St. Hoboken N.J. Goldman can translate Hebrew. At 2.30 P.M. a gentleman who would not give his name but said that he was a lawyer, and gave as a reference Asst. U.S. Atty Pargson called and said that he was informed by the Gardner at Jaxson's Green House at Stanley N.J. just over the Summit line, that a little daughter of Antonio Grevello, remarked the day after President McKinley was shot that her papa knew the President was to be shot, and that she had heard her papa tell her mama so one night when her papa and mama thought she was asleep. My informant said he had talked with Grevello on several occasions and knows him to be a rabid anarchist. This Grevello is a Brother in Law to a woman named Grevello who is known in Paterson, N.J. as the Queen of the Anarchist. Grevello is employed in the silk mills at Summit, N.J. which is about Twenty miles from Paterson, N.J. An Anarchist meeting "sort of a Jubilee" was held in Summit last Saturday night. Emma Goldman it is said addressed the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

218

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Sept. 17 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department.— 4 p.; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn reports that anarchists in New Jersey, where Goldman recently spoke, knew of McKinley's assassination in advance.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

688

Anarchists of Summit, not very long ago. At 2 P.M. Tyrrell returned and reported that he could not find Goldman the translator at Hoboken, N.J. At 3:05 P.M. Mail Carrier Lefreak called, he said it would take him about three hours to translate the Hebrew letter, he said he would have to pay a man to take his place, and he thought he ought to receive something for the translating of the letter. He said he would accept \$1.50 and out of this pay the man who took his place.

At 4:20 P.M. I received the following telegram dated Providence, R.I. Wm. J. Flynn Room 129 P.O. Bldg. New York, Lerner purchased ticket for New York via new line steamer Rhode Island lands pier Thirty Six north river Six Thirty Tuesday morning description five feet seven dark brown hair stubby brown mustache sharp features straw fedora hat blue serge suit black shoes no vest turn over collar small dark tie no baggage. "Pecke" On receipt of this telegram I instructed Burke and Tyrrell to take up watch at pier Thirty Six tomorrow at 6 A.M.

At 5 P.M. I left Office for my home, at 5:45 P.M. Asst. Keats telephoned to me that the Postmaster of Hoboken, N.J. had telephoned that he had a letter for Mrs. Biraghi, I instructed Keats to go to Hoboken, get the letter and meet me at Office. At 7 P.M.

At 8 P.M. I returned to Office. At this day mailed the following letter. Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief S.S. Division Wash. D.C. Sir:- Please find herewith enclosed tracing of letter mailed in Boston, Mass. addressed to E. Leiberman #173 Essex-St. New York, N.Y. Signed Shapiro. "Respectfully Submitted, Etc."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

219

**Summary:** Flynn reports that anarchists in New Jersey, where Goldman recently spoke, knew of McKinley's assassination in advance.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible.

690

On waiting orders by permission of the Chief.

At the office at 8 A.M. and was there engaged until 5.10 P.M.

when I left as instructed and went to West Hoboken N.J. and called at the Post Office and received a registered letter addressed to Mrs. Sirachi brought the same to the office and gave it to you at 8.15 P.M. at 8.30 P.M. I left the office with you.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

Subsistence - - - - - Supper - - - - - .75

Incidentals	- - - - -	Car fare	- - - - -	.20
-------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----

Spl. Opr. L. F. Cannon's charges are for Sept 13th

Subsistence - - - - - 3.00

Incidentals Telegram to Chief Washington D.C. - - - - - .20

Wm. J. Flynn New York N.Y.	- - -	.20
----------------------------	-------	-----

Telephone Williamsport to Bodine Pa.	- - - -	20
Car fare	- - - -	20

Car fare	2.00
Services	4.00

Asst. opr. Ricci's charges are for Sept. 14th

Incidentals - - - - - Car fare - - .10

Services	2.00
----------	------

Asst. Dir. Ricci's charges are for Sept. 17th Services 2.00

Asst. opr. John Kests charges are for Sept. 16th

Subsistence	- - - - -	Supper	- - - - -	.60
-------------	-----------	--------	-----------	-----

Incidentals	- - - - -	Car fare	- - - -	.15
-------------	-----------	----------	---------	-----

Servercis self - - - - - 5.00

Respectfully submitted

William J. Flynn  
Operative in charge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

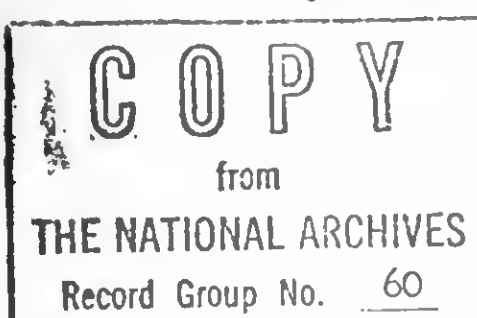
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Sept. 18, Valparaiso, Ind. [to] P[hilander] C. Knox, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E. D. Crumpacker [Representative].—  
1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Representative Crumpacker suggests that the Justice Department contact Dr. Rubin regarding their investigation of the McKinley assassination.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810813014.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

*This is the only one of the letters that mentions E.G.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON.



Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 18, 1901.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Attorney General, U.S.A.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear sir:-

Although the prosecution of the assassin of President McKinley is under control of the authorities of the state of New York, I have no doubt that your Department is interested in bringing to light all of the facts bearing upon the crime. I have believed that if the real truth were developed the assassin would be found to be a member of a band of conspirators and that his work was done as a result of a criminal conspiracy.

I inclose herewith a letter from Dr. B. Rubin of Michigan City, Indiana, a constituent of mine, in relation to Mr. Berkman, who is now in prison in Pennsylvania for attempting the life of Mr. Frick in 1892. Dr. Rubin is a practicing physician at Michigan City and is a man of character and reliability. He is a native of Russia, is a Jew and is familiar with a half dozen different languages, including Russian, Polish and German. It occurred to me that the secret service of the government might profitably correspond with Dr. Rubin. I am sure he would be a good man to assist in ferreting out the conspirators, if any such there be.

Very truly yours,

*E. D. Crumpacker*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 18 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Gallaher continues his report on his investigation into Czolgosz's accomplices in Buffalo. The United States attorney believes Goldman innocent of the conspiracy charge.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 850401040.

287

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

SEP 20 1901

Chicago District.

CHICAGO

District.

J. E. TILLY,

Chief U. S. Marshal Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operator of the Telephone for Tuesday the  
17th day of September, 1901, at Chicago, Illinois  
and on the 18th day  
of September, 1901.

In Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 17, 1901, I reached office at  
7:30. Was called to the City of Chicago, Illinois, to River at  
at 7-45 by [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] as an accomplice  
of Czolgosz. [redacted] at the Hotel  
for Thomas [redacted] [redacted] nearly all the  
river [redacted] [redacted] to office at 8-  
30 A.M. [redacted] [redacted] brought in by the  
Capt of Postal [redacted] [redacted] note which he  
had offered in payment for [redacted] [redacted] I started it  
T. I. P. 2-17-1901. The young man [redacted] received it last eve-  
ning in charge from [redacted] [redacted] Milwaukee Avenue.  
I went out with him to see these men; [redacted] that he did get the  
red note there, though they claimed they did not know it was bad;

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

222

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 18 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87. Summary: Special Operative Gallaher continues his report on his investigation into Czolgosz's accomplices in Buffalo. The United States attorney believes Goldman innocent of the conspiracy charge. Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 850401040.

289

3

people gathered up the pieces. The fellow refused to  
 tell where he got the notes. I called at Mr. U. S. Atty's office at  
 2.30 and talked over the case with him; was advised to have  
 an interview with him, and if he did not look like a man, to bring  
 him in. I called the fellow in the name of the fellow Lambert's  
 trying to get the fellow to go to the office, and was advised to  
 go around and get him before the 2nd Court. I called at Soc'r  
 3.30, made complaint and had the warrant for him placed in the  
 hands of the 2nd Court. Officer John Miller, Harrison Street sta-  
 tion, Chicago, Ill., and superintendent of the day note that was passed  
 in a letter to me at 1200 N. Third Street, Chicago; he said the fellow  
 was a man named Joseph E. Gallaher and was locked up and would  
 not speak before morning. I called at the office "T. I. P. 2-17-1901."  
 He will have him in the morning. I will have him before  
 the Court. At the 2nd Court, the following reading as follows  
 was read: "The following is the name of the man, Chester, Ill.  
 residing at 1200 N. Third Street, Chicago, Ill. Thinks he  
 was a witness to the murder of Emma Goldman. Perlach and any  
 of these things, and was at the time of the murder - No.  
 the Harrison Street station. I was on watch; he con-  
 fessed that he was at the time of the murder, and that he was and  
 was out of the way when the murder was committed, and that he was and  
 was really sorry that he was a witness to the murder, not a doer,  
 and was not at all interested in the murder. I was informed that  
 was notified by the 2nd Court at Buffalo, N. Y. to be there on  
 the next, and as he was not well, I called at 3-30 P. M. that:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher continues his report on his investigation into Czolgosz's accomplices in Buffalo. The United States attorney believes Goldman innocent of the conspiracy charge.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 850401040.

" John R. Lingo, Director, N.C.

Gallagher is not feeling well and so he has to be at Buffalo next Monday as witness in Barber case. Will he look to State Bar for attorney? Will I have to be in Chicago? Barber."

Official business until 3:30 hours. I was engaged at  
office until 5 P.M. when I went home. Returned to office at 7 and  
was engaged until 10:30 P.M. when I returned home for the  
night.

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 18 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. *Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.*  
**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher continues his report on his investigation into Czolgosz's accomplices in Buffalo. The United States attorney believes Goldman innocent of the conspiracy charge.  
**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 850401040.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



**Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 18 [excerpt] / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 5 p. ; 23 x 18 cm. *Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.***  
**Summary:** Special Operative Gallaher continues his report on his investigation into Czolgosz's accomplices in Buffalo. The United States attorney believes Goldman innocent of the conspiracy charge.  
**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. Follow-up to 850401040.

portative.

226

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 19 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy reports that Robert Weinberg, Goldman's agent, accompanied Czolgosz from St. Louis to Buffalo before the McKinley assassination. Murphy describes his investigation of the St. Louis anarchist community.

Notes: For follow-up report, see 850401034.

65  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Form 10—Rev. 1-17-1901

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.



United States Secret Service,

St. Louis, District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Wednesday the  
18th day of September 1901 written at Saint Louis, Mo.  
and completed at 10- o'clock A. M. on the 19th day  
of September 1901.

In SAINT LOUIS, MO.

I reached the office at 7:20 A.M. Spl. Operative McManus engaged at  
Kansas City, Mo. Assistant Murphy at Memphis, Tenn. I opened my mail  
consisting of One Letter from The Chief, dated Washington, D.C. Sept.  
16, 1901. Enclosing check for sum of Ninety dollars (\$90) The same  
being an advance on my account for the Month of September 1901.  
At 9:30 A.M. Gabriel Roth, German Jew, residence #1326 Bidile Street  
and who has been employed this last couple of months as Janitor  
here in the P.O. Bldg. Called and stated that he had been watching  
for my return to the City. That after seeing published the picture  
drawn from description of the man, who it is alleged accompanied  
Leon Czolgosz, to Buffalo, N.Y. That he was satisfied the picture

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

227

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 19 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.*

**Summary:** Murphy reports that Robert Weinberg, Goldman's agent, accompanied Czolgosz from St. Louis to Buffalo before the McKinley assassination. Murphy describes his investigation of the St. Louis anarchist community.

**Notes:** For follow-up report, see 850401034.

(2)

was that of a man named Robert Weinberg, who came to St. Louis, Mo. last spring, and during the Month of June, he accompanied Emma Goldman, from here to Mount Olive, Ills. where he remained a few days, and then returned here alone, and that he left here in the latter part of June, or early part of July. He (Roth) met him and is personally acquainted with him, and often heard him expressing anarchistic views. In addition 3 or 4 of his friends, who know Weinberg, had looked at the picture, and all stated that it was him. He also answered the description of the man as published. He (Roth) did not know where he boarded while here, but could easily ascertain, and probably secure his address. I then called upon Mr. Charles H. Smith, Custodian Federal Building, and requested that he allow Roth to assist me for a day or two, which request was readily granted, with the statement that I could use him a month if I found it necessary. I then instructed Roth, as to the manner of proceeding, and sent him out to ascertain what he could regarding Weinberg, and his present address. At 12-Noon, I went to Police Headquarters. From there went and had lunch, returning to the office at 1:15 P.M. At 2 P.M. Gabriel Roth, came to the office, and informed me that Robert Weinberg, had boarded while here, for 3 Months, with One Mier Brodsky, Vest Maker, #807 Carr St. That while here, he had informed parties that he was employed as an Agent by Emma Goldman, to sell Bric Brac. And that he used to make speeches at the room of the Reform Club, on 12th St. Between Olive & St. Charles Sts. He

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

228

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 19 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy reports that Robert Weinberg, Goldman's agent, accompanied Czolgosz from St. Louis to Buffalo before the McKinley assassination. Murphy describes his investigation of the St. Louis anarchist community.

Notes: For follow-up report, see 850401034.

(3)

67

while here received letters from some woman, who used the letter heads of the District Attorneys office at Chicago, Ills. And the envelopes bore that return card. He one day showed a friend a P. M. ticket for a watch that he had pawned in Chicago, and the same was made out in the name of Robert Weinberg. He told the friend that the watch was one that struck the hour &c. He (Roth) had called upon Mrs. Brodsky, preferring to talk to her than her husband, and stated to her that he was a friend of Weinbergs, and wanted to get his address, she claimed to not know anything about him, while they were talking a son of Brodsky, aged 20 came in, and being informed by the mother, as to what Roth wanted, stated that he could get his address from the "Isaak" family at Chicago, as they were his friends. Or he might obtain it at #1351 S. 13th St. If they would talk. Roth, further states that this son Alex Brodsky, was a great chum of Weinbergs, while the latter was here, and he personally knows of him importuning Alex to join the anarchists, but he does not know, if he joined or not. Note, Number 1351 S. 13th Street, is the residence of Mrs. Rager, with whom Emma Goldman, stopped while here on her recent visit, and it is said to be one of the meeting places of anarchists. I then instructed Roth, to call upon Mrs. Rager, and ascertain what he could, and report the following morning. At 4 P. M. Roth returned and stated that he had called upon Mrs. Rager, who after being informed that, he had been sent by Alex Brodsky, stated that she knew Weinberg, who while here frequently

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

229



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 19 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Murphy reports that Robert Weinberg, Goldman's agent, accompanied Czolgosz from St. Louis to Buffalo before the McKinley assassination. Murphy describes his investigation of the St. Louis anarchist community.

**Notes:** For follow-up report, see 850401034.

68

(4)

came to her house in company with young Brodsky, but that, she had not seen the former since he left here about July 4th. 1901. But that she had received a letter from a man named "Nold" who formerly roomed with her, and who is now in Pittsburg, and he stated in his letter that Weinberg, was in New York City, N.Y. That was about 4 weeks ago. Later she had been informed by one Charles Ruth, #609 S. 4th St. (City) who is also a friend of Weinberg, that he Weinberg, was in New York. There was another friend of Weinberg, named "Doc Caldwell", #923 N. 9th St. (City) That would probably have his address, but that she did not have it? Note. The man Nold, mentioned above, was if I remember correctly arrested as an anarchist, at Pittsburg, immediately after the shooting of the President? I instructed Ruth, to see Caldwell, and Ruth, and ascertain what if anything they knew regarding Weinberg, and if possible to rope Young Brodsky. At 5 P.M. I left for home.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

<u>Transportation</u> ,-----	---\$ 0.00.	<u>Subsistence</u> ,-----	\$ 0.00
<u>Incidentals</u> , Street-car fare this day. 20¢	To Roth-----		0.30
<u>Services</u> ,-----			6.00

Respectfully submitted,

*John E. Murphy*

Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

230

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illia]m H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

SECRETARY DEPARTMENT  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

85

SEP 23 1901  
RECEIVED  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

United States Secret Service.

Dallas District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Thursday, the  
19th day of September, 1901, written at Dallas, Texas,  
and completed at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day  
of September, 1901.

En-route to, and in Texarkana, and Dallas, Texas.

About 3 a.m., the train reached Sulphur Springs, where I met Dep.  
U. S. Marshal W. P. Harris, who had brought Mrs. Dud Harris to train,  
to meet me. She said she would go on to Texarkana with me, and  
would show me the place where she buried the \$90. in cft. money,  
and would render me all the assistance she could, &c. I bought her  
ticket, for which I paid \$7.00, and took her with me. I also paid  
Dep. Harris, 50¢, the amount he had paid for her supper, while she  
was waiting in Sulphur Springs, for my train. While en-route, I  
conversed with Mrs. Harris, trying to obtain some additional infor-  
mation from her, and soon found out that she was very reticent,  
and was quite uncommunicative. On the way, she described to me,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

231

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illia]m H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p.; 24 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

I herewith enclose a voucher, and bought her ticket to St. Vernon, for which I paid \$2.00. During our conversation, Mrs. Harris told me, she had never seen the stuff since she buried it, as has been stated, and had never heard of it since. My impression now is, she took it up herself, when she left the camp, after her husband's arrest, and carried it along with her, (she told me they were three days driving to Mr. Evans' house) or she was actually afraid to let me know where it was buried, fearing it might be used in evidence against her. I paid for her dinner, while en-route home, which was 50¢. About 1.30 p.m., we arrived at St. Vernon, and she left the train for her home, about 10 miles distant. At 4.10 p.m., I sent the following telegram, from Wylie, Texas. "John E. Hinkle, Washington, D.C. Took party to place pointed out, found nothing. Returning to Dallas. (signed) Forsyth". At 6 p.m., I arrived in Dallas, and took car home, where I remained for the night.

Spl. Oper. J. J. Schuhmann reports for 13th inst: In San Antonio, and Londo, Texas. States that in his preceding report, he omitted to mention that he received from Albert Frederick,—through Detective Joanck—, another cft, 65¢ Nickel coin, that Frederick found in his slot-machine, which he encloses to me, as not in evidence. At 7.20 a.m., was at office, and at 7.45, sent me the following message in cypher: "Wm. H. Forsyth, Postoffice Building, Dallas, Tex. ### Leaving for home this morning: special investigation ordered by Chief. Return tonight. If not, will wire. ###". (signed) Deougan". He wrote his report for preceding day, and at 8.50, left for depot, and at 9.15, took train for Londo, where

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

232

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / William H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p.; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

88  
 he arrived at 11.10 a.m. he went at once to Court-house. where he learned that Sheriff Frerichs was out of town, but his representative, Mr. Hornung, told him about the same that he had learned by first written information. To Schuhmann's inquiry, as to how it was known that Haddon had attended a meeting at Buffalo, he said that Haddon had written a letter to one Dan C. Grider, another socialist of Mondo, stating that he had attended the most interesting and important Socialistic meeting, he had ever attended. Just now he knew that Haddon had written such a letter, Hornung could not state. While there, he (Schuhmann) met Deputy Sheriff Joseph Graves. The latter said the existence of such a letter could not be doubted, as its having arrived, was common knowledge and talk, about the town, but just where that originated, he could not tell. He promised to think about this feature, and try to learn where he had received such information. Schuhmann left him at 11.45 a.m. He then called at Postoffice, but the Postmaster was at dinner, so he went to dinner himself. He sent word to Station-agent Peter Jungmann, not to interfere with any socialist argument, that might arise at the station, during the afternoon. At 12.30, he met Joe Fohn, P. . ., who said during this and other talks, that he knew of no letters having come from Haddon to anyone, -excepting one -from his last stopping place, to Agent Jungmann, wherein he notified Jungmann of the date of his early return to duty. Fohn also said, he had himself received a forwarding order for letter mail, dated at Buffalo, and ordering said letters forwarded to Haddon at some point in Mississippi. Fohn could not recollect the date, but did

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

233



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illia]m H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p.; 24 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

remember that it was before Sept 2nd. At 1.30 p.m. Schuhmann dropped into the depot, and had no difficulty in getting into conversation with the suspected party, W.J. Haddon, who is R.R. and F.U. operator. Haddon is, according to his talk and Schuhmann's judgment, a firm believer and member in the political party, styling themselves 'Socialists'. That is as far as he goes however. He claims to know nothing at all about Anarchy, but says it is something absolutely separate from Socialism. He spoke earnestly and interestingly on the latter subject, but there were no indications of any vengeful or vituperative character, or of extreme thoughts, so far as Schuhmann could note. One of the papers he showed him, (S) was 'The Social Economist, Bonham, Fannin County, Texas' which is purely Socialistic. He also referred to 'The Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas', of which J.A. Mayland, is Editor. During their talk, Haddon told him (S), that he spent but one day in Buffalo, having spent three days in Washington, D.C. He named August 18th, as the date he was in Buffalo, saying he remembered it so well, as this day, Sept, 18th 1901, was his 27th birthday anniversary, and he recollected having been in Buffalo just a month previously. He mentioned the fact that someone at Mondo had remarked that he had had something to do with the President's assassination, as a ridiculous thing. He said these things could only do harm, no good to a cause, and that the proper way to change matters, was through the ballot-box. He said he realized that we had to have something in the way of government control. He mentioned a certain book, he was going to send, or give him, (S) just before he left him at 4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

234

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illia]m H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

90  
 pm. Between 4.15 and 4.30 p.m., Schuhmann was again at Court-house, with Graves, and during that talk, more than ever before, he realized how very anxious the community is, to get rid of these 'Socialists'. From that time, until 5.05, he was with Agent Jungmann, who again impressed him with the same idea: he talked with him about Haddon's passes, so as to trace the latter's trip, if desired, but he did not have the necessary information. He then saw Postmaster Fohn, who now said he received that Buffalo-dated forwarding order from Haddon, somewhere about the 20th of August, but could not get the date any nearer. Schuhmann then states, that he learned that Haddon left Hondo, Aug. 1st, went to his father's farm in Mississippi with his wife and child, staid there about a week or a little more, then went alone to Baltimore, Washington, (3 days there) New York, Buffalo (1 day) Niagara Falls, (1 day) back to Mississippi, there a few days, thence to Athens, Texas, with his wife and child, where he visited the Green family, the parents of his wife, remained there about a week, and returned to Hondo on Sept. 8th, 1901. This would make the Buffalo date of Aug. 19th, look pretty nearly right. The Postmaster gave him (Schuhmann) the enclosed pamphlets relating to Socialism: they were given to him, and have been largely distributed there, by Dan C. Crider, an intimate friend of Haddon. The latter also gave him a book, which he promised to return. Schuhmann states in conclusion, that he can hardly realize, how Haddon could have made the remark attributed to him by Graves, exactly as Graves seems to have memorized it. Says there is also nothing which would justify his believing that

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

235

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Dallas District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt] / W[illiam] H. Forsyth, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 7 p.; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

this man attended recently, or at any other time, an Anarchist meeting. Haddon says he never has seen Emma Goldman, Czolgosz, Schurz, Auer, or most. At 5.40 p.m. Schuhmann left for San Antonio, where he arrived at 7.35, and at 7.45, sent the following telegram: "John E. Willie, Washington, D.C. Just returned from London. Party was at Exposition one day only, August eighteenth. Though Socialist, no evidence showing him dangerous. (signed) Schuhmann". He then had supper, and went to office where he was engaged until 9.30 p.m., then left for night.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

Transportation. Texarkana to Dallas, Texas, via Cotton Belt. \$5.55.

Subsistence. Breakfast, 75¢; Dinner, 75¢ = \$1.50.

Incidentals. Pd. R.R. Fare, for Mrs. Harris, Sulphur Springs to Texarkana, Texas, via Cotton Belt. \$3.00.

" Pd. R.R. Fare, for Mrs. Harris, Texarkana to Mt. Vernon, Texas, via Cotton Belt. \$2.50.

" Pd. for Supper for Mrs. Harris on 18th inst. \$0.50.

" Pd. for her bkfst, 75¢; for her dinner, 50¢ = \$1.25.

" Pd. Ed Ingram, Texarkana, Tex, for team to drive four miles, relating to cftg. (W'r). \$2.00.

" Telegram, Lybia, Texas, to Wash. to Chief. \$0.70.

" Street-car fare, depot to residence, Dallas. \$0.05.

" Cpf, Cpt, W.H. Schuhmann's charges for 18th inst, are: —

" Transportation: San Antonio to Austin, and return. \$3.00.

" Subsistence: — — — — — \$0.75.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

236

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative Schuhmann doubts that Haddon, a socialist suspected of complicity in the McKinley assassination, had any connection with the anarchists.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

Respectfully submitted,

-erative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

237



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt]  
/ George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
5 p.; 24 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Harry Culman, a socialist, admits that he attended all of Goldman's San Francisco lectures in 1898 but denies advocating violence.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. For follow-up report, see 850401029.

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

295

United States Secret Service,

San Francisco

District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Thursday, the  
19th day of Sept., 1901, written at San Francisco,  
Cal., and completed at 4 o'clock P.M. on the 20th day  
of Sept., 1901.

In San Francisco, Cal.

Arrived at Office 8 P. M. Special Operative Hoffitt and Assistant  
Operative Porter in San Francisco, Cal.; Special Operative Gronin  
in Los Angeles, Cal. At 8 A. M. I met Special Operative Hoffitt  
at my hotel, per appointment, and he accompanied me to 936 Post  
St., where I met O. E. Cannon and Mrs. Doing and talked over the  
matter of the remarks attributed to Harry Culman (this is the prop-  
er way to spell his name, Mr. Cannon having made a mistake in spelling  
it "Kaulman"). Mrs. Doing corroborated Mr. Cannon as to the re-  
marks made by Culman - to the effect that President McKinley got  
what he deserved; that he felt it was going to happen; that no

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

238

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt]  
/ George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
5 p. ; 24 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Harry Culman, a socialist, admits that he attended all of Goldman's San Francisco lectures in 1898 but denies advocating violence.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. For follow-up report, see 850401029.

-2-

296  
more fuss should have been made over the President that should be made over him, should he be shot. They stated he was also very argumentative on socialistic and anarchistic matters. I then called at 924 Post St., and learned that Culman, his wife, his brother-in-law, a Mr. Gross, and his wife had gone across the Bay to spend the day. (This is a holiday dedicated to memorial services out of respect for the late President.) I learned that the keys to the rooms were in the hands of Mrs. Opp, a roomer in the house, so I exhibited warrant and proceeded to search the rooms. We found a lathe and tools, such as jewelers use, in a small room used as a workshop, also numerous letters from relatives and papers dealing on socialistic matters. It appears that Culman is a subscriber and contributor to a socialistic paper called the "Advance," and was also corresponding with Walter Thomas Mills, 6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill., relative to Socialism; that he is also a member of the Socialistic Democratic Party, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass; but I found nothing that would lead to the showing of conspiracy. I took all the letters and papers to my hotel and with the assistance of Sp. Opr. Moffitt I went through the entire lot, occupying the rest of the morning. At 4:30 P. M. Sp. Opr. Moffitt and self again inquired at 924 Post St., but Culman had not returned. We then waited until 7:30 P. M., when they came in. I notified Culman who we were and requested him to come to my Of-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

239

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt]  
/ George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
5 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Harry Culman, a socialist, admits that he attended all of Goldman's San Francisco lectures in 1898 but denies advocating violence.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. For follow-up report, see 850401029.

-3-

297

rice, as I had heard that he had made remarks derogatory to the late President. On our arrival there I asked him for an explanation, which at first he was not inclined to give, but stated he was willing to face his accusers and tell exactly what he did say at the proper time. He avowed himself a Socialist, but not an Anarchist; that he had heard all of Emma Goldman's speeches when she was in this City some three years ago, but that she does not advocate violence in her doctrines, neither does he. He would not deny making the remarks attributed to him, neither would he affirm them. He stated that he had no correspondence with any one in the East with the exception of his relatives and Mills in Chicago. He admitted making speeches on Socialism, and his whole conversation was regarding such doctrines. He was born in this country, his father being a German and his mother an American. He is quite intelligent and of good address, but becomes quite excited in conversation. He prides himself on being a leader and would be a dangerous man should he preach anarchistic doctrines. He pleaded very hard to be allowed to go and not to be locked up on account of his wife who is in delicate health, stating he would report to me at any time I would say. I was inclined to lock him up, but having met his wife who seemed in poor health and would no doubt suffer greatly if he was taken from her he was allowed to go after being told to report at the Office at 10 A. M. tomorrow, at which time I would lay the mat-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

240



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt]  
 / George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
 5 p. ; 24 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Harry Culman, a socialist, admits that he attended all of Goldman's San Francisco lectures in 1898 but denies advocating violence.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. For follow-up report, see 850401029.

298

-4-

ter before the U. S. Attorney and take such steps as he should  
 advise. At 9 A. M. in company with Sp. Opr. Moffitt I left the  
 Office, had dinner, and discontinued for the night.

Special Operative Moffitt reports for 18th inst., as follows:

In San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Office 9 A. M. I respectfully  
 acknowledge the receipt of my Voucher for the Month of August,  
 1901; receipted and swore to same and forwarded it to Chief's  
 Office. As instructed I then called at the Office of Henry Height-  
on, Nevada Block - in re information. He stated that a man  
 named Nachit, a frequenter of Fannie Rosenthal's tobacco store  
 on Montgomery St., is a Nihilist. He was informed this by a party  
 whose name he refused to give. He said that Nachit was in Buffa-  
 lo recently, or just before the assassination of the President,  
 and he is of the opinion that he is an anarchist. I returned to  
 the Office and assisted Operative Burns in making arrangements  
 to have Conductors Lay and Winer get a good look at E. E. Dismick.  
 After they saw him I heard them both say that they were positive  
 that Dismick was the party whom they saw with a dress suit case  
 get on the 16th St. car late at night when they were on that  
 run. At 3:30 P. M. I went to the Southern Pacific freight depot,  
 and made inquiry for W. McDonald who was formerly a conductor  
 on the 16th St. cars, but no one seemed to know him there, and  
 as all the employees left at 5 P. M. I was obliged to discon-  
 tinue.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

241



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept. 20 [excerpt]  
/ George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
5 p.; 24 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Harry Culman, a socialist, admits that he attended all of Goldman's San Francisco lectures in 1898 but denies advocating violence.

Notes: Broken type; dark copy; barely legible. For follow-up report, see 850401029.

300

Special Operative Merrill charges for 18th inst., as follows:

Incidentals, Carfare,	.10.
Services,	4.00.

Special Operative Moffitt charges for 19th inst., as follows:

Subsistence, Dinner,	.50.
Incidentals, Carfare,	.35.
Services,	4.00.

Assistant Operative Foster charges for 19th inst., as follows:

Services,	3.00.
-----------	-------

The following are my charges for expenses incurred and services rendered this day (19th):

Subsistence, Dinner,	1.00.
Incidentals, Carfare,	.50.
Services,	6.00.

Respectfully submitted,

*George W. Hazen*  
Operative in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

242

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Contre Les Anarchistes / L. ER. — 21 cm. In Le Libertaire (Sept. 20, [19]01).

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: An article in *Le Libertaire* on the persecution of anarchists mentions that Johann Most and Goldman were blamed for the McKinley assassination.

Notes: In French.

BA 1498

LE LIBERTAIRE

## CONTRE LES ANARCHISTES

Les jours de terreur vécus qui, parmi les dirigeants, sévit en 1894 semblent vouloir révenir. De tous côtés, messieurs nos maîtres se réunissent pour, comme ils disent, éliminer l'hydre anarchiste.

Toute occasion leur est bonne qui leur permet de coller des anarchistes ou soi-disants tels.

A Paris, Romanin, Pouchot, Barnaba, Elledi, Capella sont au Dépôt ou expulsés. En Amérique à la suite de l'accident arrivé à Mac-Kinley, Most, Emma Goldman et d'autres sont sous les verrous, considérés comme responsables.

Et des mesures folles partout sont prises. En France, l'arrivée du mendigot Romanin a mis sur les dents tout ce que ce pays de liberté (?) compte de mouches politiques; Dunkerque, Rennes, etc., en sont infestés.

Toutes ces infamies, toutes ces persécutions empêcheront-elles quelque jour l'œuvre libératrice de s'accomplir? Non, car, comme l'a dit notre Laurent Tailhade, il viendra, le soir de Justice qui fera payer à la classe capitaliste l'intérêt de la dette par elle contractée envers le Peuple.

Et ce soir-là, ce ne sont pas les Puybarrand et autres pourvoyeurs de prisons qui pourront quelque chose.

L. ER.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

243

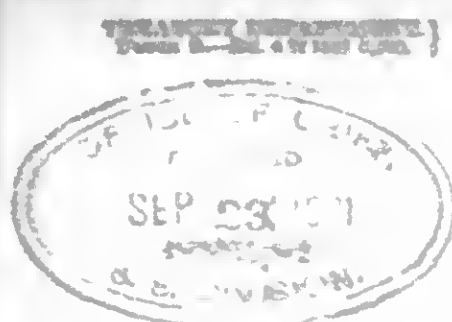
# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 21 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy continues to investigate Robert Weinberg, alleged associate of Czolgosz. He learns that the Post Office forwarded one of Goldman's letters to the Chicago postal inspector.

Notes: Light copy. Follow-up report to 850401033. For report mentioned, see 850401031.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

73

John E. Murphy, Agent, Secret Service.

St. Louis District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as Operative of this District, for Friday the 20th day of September 1901, written at Saint Louis, Mo. and completed at 10-o'clock A. M. on the 21st day of September 1901.

In SAINT LOUIS, MO.

I reached the office at 7:45 A. M. Spl. Operative McNamee engaged at Kansas City, Mo. Assistant Murray at Memphis, Tenn. At 9 A. M. Gabriel Roth, Inft. Called and stated that nearly all of the day yesterday after leaving the office, he spent in the vicinity of the residence of Alex Brodsky, as well as a couple of hours in the evening, without being able to see him. He learned, however, that he was employed as a Pants Maker, on 9th St. Between Franklin Ave. & Jefferson St. And he would try to meet him there today at about the noon hour. That Jefferson A. Hall, and his brother Leon, Dry Goods Merchants, #1325 Biddle St. And Ike Hass, Jeweler in Clothing and Shoes, #809 N. 7th St. Were positive that the picture published of the man alleged to have been in company with Leon Czolgosz, at Buffalo, N. Y.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

244

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 21 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy continues to investigate Robert Weinberg, alleged associate of Czolgosz. He learns that the Post Office forwarded one of Goldman's letters to the Chicago postal inspector.

Notes: Light copy. Follow-up report to 850401033. For report mentioned, see 850401031.

74

(2)

was that of Robert Weinberg. At 9:30 A.M. Roth left the office, and at 11 A.M. returned and stated that he had met Alex Brodsky, and had entered into conversation with him regarding the Satchel of Weinberg, that had been left by the latter at the Brodsky residence. Brodsky stated that it had not been forwarded as promised J. E. Seiferth, and when asked why by Roth, replied I don't know you, and don't want to talk to you about the matter. I will see and tell Mr. Seiferth why it was not sent? Roth informed him that he would take the Satchel, forward it and pay the expenses, that Weinberg should have his clothing, he was poor and needed them. Brodsky replied that the poor boy (Referring to Weinberg) might now be in trouble, and he would talk to Seiferth about it? At 12:30 P.M. Mr. John M. Gomez, President of The Western Glass Bending Works, Residing at #2011 Oregon Ave. Called and stated that about 2 years ago, he had quite a number of Frenchmen working for him, and all were anarchists. The most rabid of the lot were John B. Boulicault, and his brother Leon the former at that time being Treasurer of the Group in this City and that both were now employed at the Glass works 21st & Papin Sts. And he considered it his duty to mention the matter. At 1 P.M. I went and had lunch, after which I returned to the office, reaching there at 1:35 P.M. I was informed by Chief P.O. Inspector Geo. A. Dice, that the letter mentioned in my report for Sept. 9th, as having been in the hands of the Police Department, and which was addressed to Emma Goldman, had by him been forwarded to P.O. Inspector

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

245



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 21 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy continues to investigate Robert Weinberg, alleged associate of Czolgosz. He learns that the Post Office forwarded one of Goldman's letters to the Chicago postal inspector.

Notes: Light copy. Follow-up report to 850401033. For report mentioned, see 850401031.

(3)

75

or Stewart, of Chicago, Ills. And he had also, wired him of the letter that had been forwarded on Sept. 9th, That he had received a telegram from The Chief of Police at Chicago regarding the former mentioned letter, and had wired him that Stewart had it? I remained engaged at the office until 4:30 P.M. When I left for home.

Spl. Operative Thomas R. McManus reports for September 14th, 1901. In Kansas City, Mo. He reached the office at 7:30 A.M. At 11 A.M. He went to Police headquarters. Returning to the office at 11:50 A.M. At 12:30 P.M. He went to lunch. Returning at 1:30 P.M. At 2:25 P.M. He received telegram as follows. Washington, D.C. Sept. 14th "T.R. McManus, P. O. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. From five you sent was not signed forward another. Wilkie" He immediately complied with the request. At 5 P.M. He left the office, and after having Dinner, he went to vicinity of Campania's Saloon. He met Sgt. Of Police William Murphy, who knows the 2 Italians by sight that are suspected of passing the counterfeit \$5 Thomas Head notes. He stated that they had been pointed out to him by an Italian, who did not like them, and who informed him that he knew one of them to be a counterfeiter, who recently came to the City from Denver or some other point in Colorado, and that if he could find out anything about them, and not be known in the matter, he would locate them and ascertain their graft Murphy. then suggested that He (McManus) leave the matter to this Italian for a couple of day, and see what he could do. He consented, discontinued, and At 10 P.M. Went to his home.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

246

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, St. Louis District, 1901 Sept. 21 / John E. Murphy, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Murphy continues to investigate Robert Weinberg, alleged associate of Czolgosz. He learns that the Post Office forwarded one of Goldman's letters to the Chicago postal inspector.

Notes: Light copy. Follow-up report to 850401033. For report mentioned, see 850401031.

76

(4)

Spl. Operative Thomas R. McManus reports for September 15th, 1901. In Kansas City, Mo. He reached the office at 8 A.M. At 12:30 P.M. He went to lunch, after which, he was about the City during balance of the day until 5:30 P.M. When he went to Police headquarters, to see Sgt. Of Police William Murphy, and ascertain what if any progress had been made by the informant, in the matter of the 2 Italians, suspected of being counterfeiters. He learned that this was The Sergeants night off, and that he was likely at home. At 7:30 P.M. He returned to the office, remained a few moments then went home.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

<u>Transportation</u> ,-----	\$ 0.00.	<u>Subsistence</u> -----	\$ 0.00
<u>Incidentals</u> , Street-car fare this day advanced Inft. Roth---			0.10
Spl. Opte. <u>Thos. R. McManus</u> charges for September 14, 1901, are			
<u>Services</u> ,-----			4.00
Spl. Opte. <u>Thos. R. McManus</u> charges for September 15th, 1901, are			
<u>Services</u> ,-----			4.00
<u>Services</u> ,-----	(Self)-----		6.00

Respectfully submitted,

*John E. Murphy*

Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

247

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter believes that a reporter saw some of Goldman's mail by impersonating him. Special Operative Gallaher reports that he testified before the Czelegosz grand jury.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

248

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Chicago District, 1901 Sept. 22 / Thomas I. Porter, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.*

**Summary:** Porter believes that a reporter saw some of Goldman's mail by impersonating him. Special Operative Gallaher reports that he testified before the Czolgosz grand jury.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

249



Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter believes that a reporter saw some of Goldman's mail by impersonating him. Special Operative Gallaher reports that he testified before the Czolgosz grand jury.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible.

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# 250

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Porter believes that a reporter saw some of Goldman's mail by impersonating him. Special Operative Gallaher reports that he testified before the Czoelgosz grand jury.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible.

WALKER was taken from the arena in just after the shooting, and to having been taken with his hands, fingers, and thumbs, the man was to be carried for trial. The child was put in a room with out of hearing of any other people. The father, who had been out and about, was taken to the hospital in the ambulance for treatment.

25

10

25.00

Figure 1

\$5.00

**Figure 1**

2000. 27. 11.

Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

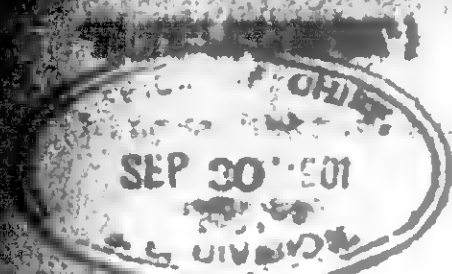
# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept 23 [excerpt] / George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. - 4 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: The United States attorney advises Hazen that he cannot prosecute Harry Culman for making derogatory remarks about President McKinley. Hazen reports that he was forced to let him go.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Follow-up report to 850401028.



DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

301

United States Secret Service,

San Francisco District.

W. W. VILKIN.

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Friday, the  
20th day of September, 1901, written at San Francisco,  
Cal., and completed at 5 o'clock P.M. on the 23rd day  
of September, 1901.

In San Francisco, Cal.

Arrived at Office 9 A. M. Special Operative Hoffman and Assistant  
Operative [illegible] in San Francisco, Cal.; Special Operative [illegible]  
in Los Angeles, Cal. At 9 A. M. I called at 924 Post St. for the  
purpose of bringing Harry Culman to the Office; learned that he  
had gone down town. On arrival at Office I called at the Office  
of the Hon. U. S. Attorney and stated Culman's case to him - that  
in my opinion Harry Culman had made remarks derogatory to the late  
President, William McKinley, and if there was any way to proceed  
against him I would like to do so, to show the man up in his true  
colors. Hon. U. S. Attorney Woodworth stated he regretted very  
much that there was no law by which anyone could be prosecuted

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

252

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept 23 [excerpt] /  
George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. —  
4 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: The United States attorney advises Hazen that he cannot prosecute Harry Culman for making derogatory remarks about President McKinley. Hazen reports that he was forced to let him go.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Follow-up report to 850401028.

302

-2-

for remarks such as attributed to Culman; that the matter should be given to the newspapers and allow them to see the persons that heard the remarks made and expose the man. Mrs. Doyle called at the Office at my request and I took her before the Hon. U. S. Attorney, to whom she repeated the statements as made in her hearing by Harry Culman. At 10 A. M. Harry Culman came to the office accompanied by a man named H. Cameron King who stated he was an Attorney. I told him that we would have given him all the law he wanted in the matter, he said, if there was any to cover the case, but I had been informed that there is none by the U. S. Attorney; that Culman made the remarks attributed to him, and whether he was an avowed Anarchist or not he believed in its teachings, or why did he go to hear Emma Goldman's speeches as he admits he did; that his refusal to state what he did say on the occasions of the attributed utterances was virtual proof of the remarks. His Attorney wanted to know if Culman was under arrest or charged with any offence; he was informed that by the advice of the U. S. Attorney he was not charged and was free to go. The Attorney muttered something about instituting proceedings for slander. To which I replied in very positive terms and invited the suit so that we could prove his client guilty and place him in the category to which he belonged. In leaving Culman stated he hoped we would not meet again, and I answered that it would depend upon himself. At 1 P. M. I sent telegram.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

253



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept 23 [excerpt] / George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: The United States attorney advises Hazen that he cannot prosecute Harry Culman for making derogatory remarks about President McKinley. Hazen reports that he was forced to let him go.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Follow-up report to 850401028.

-3-

303

as follows: "San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20, 1901. John E. Wilkie,  
Washington, D. C. Searched Harry Culman's rooms; nothing of red  
nature found. Took him to Office for explanation. He said did  
not use exact words; was not in favor of violence. Says is not  
"Red" but Socialist. Heard Goldman's speeches when here three  
years ago. Pilot says no law to prosecute; advised release.  
Hazen corroborated Cannon as to utterances. A show up will teach  
him. (Extra words - It is a lesson.) George." I sent Sp. Opr.  
McCliff to return letters that we had found in Culman's rooms.  
During the day Dr. Morris called and stated that Mrs. E. Pearce  
had not been able to find the diagram for the location of the  
alleged stolen bullion, and that he had come to the conclusion  
that there was nothing in the story. At 2 P. M. I was in attend-  
ance upon the U. S. Grand Jury in the case of U. S. vs. G. A. Cam-  
pan and Emma Bank. I learned from Detective Tom Gibson, who was  
a witness in the same cases, that he was making an investigation  
at one time which had brought him into contact with a woman  
named Mrs. Montague, living at 2321 Fillmore St., this City. Gib-  
son had occasion to call to see her and she boasted that her hus-  
band and father were employed at the U. S. Mint. Gibson says he  
waited a long time for the husband but he did not come home.  
She is described as a large blonde weighing upwards of 200 lbs,  
large blue eyes, and dresses in good style; that he could not  
learn that she had any relative at the Mint, but thinks that she  
may have known some one there in authority; that a dentist named

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

254

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, San Francisco District, 1901 Sept 23 [excerpt] /  
George W. Hazen, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. -  
4 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: The United States attorney advises Hazen that he cannot prosecute Harry Culman for making derogatory remarks about President McKinley. Hazen reports that he was forced to let him go.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Follow-up report to 850401028.

306

-4-

Services,

4.00.

Special Operative Extra charges for 20th inst., as follows:

Services,

3.00.

Special Operative Extra charges for 17th inst., as follows:

Incidentals, Carfare,

.25.

Services,

4.00.

Special Operative Extra charges for 18th inst., as follows:

Incidentals, Carfare,

.20.

Services,

4.00.

The following are EX charges for expenses incurred and services rendered this day (20th):

Incidentals, Tel., San Francisco, Cal., to Washington,

D. A. telegraph, 74 words, day rate, 1.24.

Services,

2.00.

Respectfully submitted,

*George W. Hazen*  
Operative in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

255



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldmann—32 cm. In [Berliner? Ta]geblatt (Sept. 23, 1901) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps a news clipping that links Goldman to President McKinley's assassination. The article summarizes Goldman's life.

Notes: In German.

Berlin, 23. September 1901.

## Tagblatt

St. 66

### Vorgehen gegen die Anarchisten.

Die Ermordung Mac Kinleys durch einen Anarchisten hat in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika eine starke Bewegung ins Leben gerufen, die es sich zur Aufgabe macht, gegen den Anarchismus scharf vorzugehen. Ein Privat-Kabelltelegramm unseres New Yorker K. Korrespondenten meldet uns:

Die Offizialberthelbiger veranlassen, daß Gologos einer ärztlichen Untersuchung unterworfen wurde. Das Gutachten ist unbekannt, jedoch ist es wahrscheinlich, daß es sich für die Zurechnungsfähigkeit des Täters ausspricht.

Der prominente Marquetteklub in Chicago lehnte einen Ausschuss ab, um eine Kongressvorlage gegen den Anarchismus auszuarbeiten. Gastwirthen, welche anarchistische Rundgebungen bildeten, wurde mehrfach die Konzession entzogen. Angestellte, welche Sympathien mit dem Attentat äußerten, wurden überall entlassen. Eine große Boykottbewegung gegen das New Yorker Journal ist im Gange. Die Wörter, die Handelskammern, Klubs wollen es künftig ignorieren. Auch Senatoren und Abgeordnete wirken dabei mit. Die öffentliche Meinung verlangt entschieden die Ausrottung der Propagandisten. Allen Mordgefallen soll das Asyl verweigert werden. Einstweilen wird die Einwanderung sehr scharf überwacht, und die Identität aller Ankommenden genau festgestellt.

Ergänzt werden diese Mitteilungen unseres Korrespondenten durch eine Privat-Kabelldepesche unseres New Yorker K. Korrespondenten, welche besagt: Der republikanische Parteiführer Senator Allison hat sich dahin geäußert, der Kongress werde die Frage des Anarchismus gründlich prüfen und sein heftigstes Ihm um geeignete Gesetze zu Etände zu bringen. Die höchsten juristischen Autoritäten sollen zur Untersuchung der Justizkommission beider Häuser des Kongresses herangezogen werden, um eine wirksame Gesetzgebung gegen den Anarchismus, die aber mit der Verfassung in Einklang zu bringen wäre, herbeizuführen. Die größte Schwierigkeit liegt darin, zu verhindern, daß die verfassungsmäßig garantierte Freiheit der Rede geschnitten wird.

Am 22. September (Privat-Telegramm). In einem Melchiorat fand diesen Nachmittag eine Versammlung statt, die öffentlich Anarchisten hieß. Viele Karabiner und Schulleute in Uniform und Civil waren in den Nebenstraßen verteilt.

### Emma Goldmann.

(Von unserem Korrespondenten.)

New York, 11. September.

Durch das unglückliche Attentat vom Freitag, den 6. d. M., ist mit einem Schlage Emma Goldmann in den Vordergrund des öffentlichen Interesses getreten. Nach den bereits mitgetheilten Erklärungen des Täters darf sie nämlich den traurigen Ruhm beanspruchen, die intellektuelle Urheberin des ganzen Verbrechens zu sein; nach den Ansichten der Polizei ist sie aber nicht nur als die Anstifterin, sondern als die eigentliche Seele jener anarchistischen Verschwörung zu betrachten, die unter den amerikanischen Anarchisten zur Ermordung des Präsidenten inhenirt wurde. Wie aber immer in dem zu erwartenden Sensationsprozeß sich ihr Antheil an dem Fall herausstellen mag, so wird sie ganz gewiß ein weit höheres Interesse beanspruchen als der Mörder selbst, der ein

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

256



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman — 32 cm. In [Berliner? Talgeblatt (Sept. 23, 1901) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps a news clipping that links Goldman to President McKinley's assassination. The article summarizes Goldman's life.

Notes: In German.

tablicher Charakter jener, jetzt schon allfälligen bekannten Sorte ist, die auf Kommando die Militärten verrichtet, vor denen jede Zivilisation in Frage gestellt erscheint!

Emma Goldman steht im 35. nach ihrer eigenen Angabe erst im 33. Lebensjahre. Sie wurde in der Nähe von Krona in Rußland als die Tochter armer jüdischer Schneiderleute geboren, die ihr nur den allergeringsten Unterricht erteilten lassen konnten und auch sonst ihre Erziehung vernachlässigten. So fehlte ihr jeder Halt, als sie vor etwa 17 Jahren mit ihrem Elternteil nach der neuen Welt kam. In New York fand sie alsbald einen Ehegatten, einen gewissen Herrn Kram. Aber sie verließ ihn schon nach Jahresfrist, um sie wilder Ehe mit Louis Bernsteins zusammenzuführen. Dieser, von ihr bevorzugte Mann, war ein Anarchist, und von ihm sog. sie die ersten Lehren von Anarchie, seiner Liebe und Tyrannenmord auf, die dann bei ihr so fest Wurzeln schlugen und so abgipft in die Tat schlugen sollten!

Mit Bernsteins kam sie dann um die Mitte der achtziger Jahre in New York an, wo sie das einzige weibliche Mitglied der „Pioneers der Freiheit“ wurde. Obgleich diese Gesellschaft ausgesprochen anarchistisch war, hielt sie es doch nicht lange mit der tollen Emma aus. Eines Abends hielt sie jene berühmte Rede, in der sie sagte: „Der Tag ist da, an dem die Erde ein Feuerball werden wird.“ Derartige Ausrufe, die nicht selbst den radikalsten Genossen bedenklich zumuteten, gerade damals durch die Hintertür von Spies und Genossen in Folge der Chicagoer Bombenaffäre ein größeres Maß von Duldung als notwendig anerkannt worden war. Die „Pioneers“ lösten also die Beziehungen zu Emma, wie letztere zu ihren zu Louis Bernsteins. Sie erwählte sich als nächsten Liebhaber jenen Alexander Berkman, der später in dem Homestead-Streik die Hauptrolle spielte, auf den verurteilten Fabrikdirektor Fred Allen setzte und deswegen noch heute im Zuchthaus sitzt.

Uebrigens hatte Berkman schon ehe er nach Buffalo ging, die weiterwärtige Natur der Goldman in Liebesdingen als sich erklären müssen. Es war eines schönen Tages ebenfalls abgesetzt worden wie vor ihm Bernsteins. So ein Akt war natürlich zu dem bevorstehenden Anschlag auf den Kaiser, vermochte dieser, der anherst wissbegierigen Emma weit mehr zu leisten, als seine beiden Vorgänger zusammen genommen. Er überlebte sie als Bedienten aus, brachte ihre Stelleweise recht ansehnlichen Ideen in Artillerieform und gab ihre Bücher, um sie in den verschiedenen anarchistischen Wissenschaften gründlich auszubilden. Sie blieb ihm aber trotzdem auch nur wenige Jahre eine gehorsame und dankbare Schülerin. Am 18. Dezember 1892 kam es zum offenen Bruch. Most wollte ihren Vortrag halten, wurde aber statt dessen von Emma als Feindling gebrandmarkt und öffentlich geohrfeigt.

Unter dieser Auseinandersetzung stand übrigens keineswegs das bloße persönliche, sondern ebenso sehr parteipolitische. Durch den Streik von Homestead beziehungsweise die anarchistische Attentate ergaben sich zwei Richtungen im Lager, die eine wollte Attentate aus dem Parteiabstand heraus wissen, die andere ganz direkt auf die Arbeiterbewegung abzielen. Most wollte auf seine Weise nicht wieder ins Zuchthaus kommen, sondern um Freiheit, die Massenpropaganda im demokratischen Sinne betreiben, die Arbeiterbewegung endlich haben sehen und nicht immer bloß Worte sprechen. Emma war natürlich die Hauptvertreterin der Propagandisten und vollzog deshalb ihren Bruch mit dem „Pionier“ Most in so drastischer Form. Uebrigens hatte sie vorher auch einem gewissen Brady geschickt, um den sie von jener Zeit an bis vor etwa 2 Jahren als „Liebling“ betrachtete, das heißt ungefähr ebenso lange wie mit einem sammlischen der Vorgänger zusammengekommen.

Bald nach der Trennung von Most verfiel sie wegen eines auf offener Straße in New York gehaltenen Versandes der Gerechtigkeit und mußte etwa ein Jahr von 1898 auf 1899 im Bedford Hills Zuchthaus verbringen. In dieser Zeit verbandte man sie schon als junges Mädchen mit Perus einer Gebanmer, die in das Gefängnis kam. Das hat sie zu ihrer weiteren Ausbildung als Anarchistin, die sie in den folgenden Jahren trotz ihres unstillen Lebens vollzog. Sie verließ ihren

Brady nämlich sehr häufig, um Agitationsreisen zu machen und anarchistische Gruppen zu gründen. Namentlich die in St. Louis, Cleveland und Chicago sollen ihr eigenes Werk sein.

Als eine der hervorragendsten anarchistischen Größen Amerikas besuchte sie 1899 den Pariser Anarchistenkongress. Zurückgekehrt trennte sie sich von Brady ganz und hat seitdem als Größten ihrer Liebe einen von ihr selbst zur Propaganda der Tat bekehrten Namens „Edward“ gehabt. Dieser ist gleich ihr jetzt in Chicago verhaftet worden. In seiner Wohnung fand man unter anderem die wertvollsten Liebesbriefe des blutdürstigen Weibes, in denen sie dem neuen Liebhaber „Mauschen“ kühlt und sich selbst als „Sweetheart“, das ist die „Allergeliebteste“ unterschreibt. In einem der beklagten Briefe beauftragt sie ihn nicht mehr Geld schicken zu können, da der aber sie verhängen Polizeiaufsicht halber ihre Vorträge wenig einbrächten.

In den letzten Wochen hat sie trotz dieses Liebesranes die allerintensivste Tätigkeit entwickelt. Seit dem 12. Juli soll sie nicht weniger als dreimal in Buffalo gewesen und diese Stadt erst drei bis vier Tage vor dem Attentat zum letzten Male verlassen haben. Schwidien ist sie mit dem Attentäter Gollig, wiederholt betroffen worden, namentlich in Chicago, wo sie der junge Mann auf dem Bahnhof geleitete, als sie nach Buffalo abreisten. Der Attentäter hat angegeben, daß er zuerst in Cleveland ihre Wohnung hörte und dann sich der „Free Society“ in Chicago anschloß, um mit ihr in nähere Fühlung zu treten. Dies gab den Grund an, daß man die bekanntesten Mitglieder dieser Propagandistengruppe sämtlich verhaftete.

Die Goldman wurde gestern auf Grund folgender Depositionen des Detektivs Collier verhaftet und zunächst im Polizeigefängnis festgehalten.

Klage und Informationen von Alice M. Collier, von Chicago vorgebracht vor J. N. Pindick, Friedensrichter, am 10. September 1901.

Der Kläger erklärt unter Eid, daß Emma Goldman, Abraham Isaac, Abraham Isaac, Maria Isaac, Maria Isaac, Clarence, William, Julia, Benjamin, Daniel und Alfred Schneider sich in der Nacht vom 1. auf den 2. September 1901 an der Verhaftung an der New York City verhafteten. Der Kläger hat Grund zu glauben, daß die Verhaftung des angeführten Verbrechens schuldig sind, und daß die Verhaftung Emma Goldman verhaftet wird, um nach der Verhaftung der Alice M. Collier.

Unterschieden und beschworen, am 10. September 1901, Alice M. Collier, Friedensrichter.

Wolle vier Tage hatte sich die blutige Emma vor den Häusern zu verhalten gewohnt. Als die Detektivs gewalttätig in das Haus eindrangen, in dem sie Unterschlupf gefunden hatte, leugnete sie zunächst ihre Identität ab und behauptete, sie sei eine Schöne, Namens Lena Larsen. Unschlüssigerweise war der betreffende Polizist aber des Schwedischen mächtig und bewies ihr schlagend, daß sie gelogen hatte. Er fand auch alsbald einen Schreibfisch, auf dem der Name Emma Goldman eingraviert war und hielt ihn ihr unter die Nase. Da gab sie zu die Gesichte zu sein und ließ sich in die Haft abführen.

Natürlich leugnet sie alles und will an keinerlei Konspiration sich beteiligt haben und ihre „deale“ Propaganda gemacht haben. An der Hand ihres Auslieferungs nach Buffalo besteht aber kein Zweifel, daß sie mit Gollig zusammen, von dem sie

Der neue deutsche Völkervertrag, der in den Agitationen unserer Agitationen, mehr oder weniger unter Druck im Ausland zu erschüttern, sich unsere Dreibundgenossen werden. Auch so mühen uns ein. Wir haben die Legation aus. Wir haben die Folgen des Bruch der Agitationen erklärt in seiner heutigen Programmrede, die in Deutschland sich geltend machende Richtung sei geeignet, die breite Grundlage des Dreibundes zu untermauern. Wenn sich der Völkervertrag auch an derselben festhalten wird, so werde es besonders

## Die naturwissenschaftliche Ausstellung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte in Hamburg.

Von unserem eigenen Berichterstatter.

Unter den denkbar günstigen Voraussetzungen beginnt diese jährliche Versammlungswoche. Nach vergrößerter und offener Regentagen hat der Himmel mit seinen deutschen Naturforschern und Ärzten ein Gesicht gehabt, und er hat ihnen ein glänzendes Bild zum Empfang gewährt. Das Bild in meinem Zimmer aus auf den prächtigen Jungfernstieg, das atavische Akerbassin, die Kombarbrücke und darüber

schaffen beherrschenden. Aber mit dem allgemeinen Bildungsbegehren der Zeit nachweisen und aufrecht zu erhalten, bezwecken die naturwissenschaftlichen Hauptgruppen, den Stand unserer bedeutendsten wissenschaftlichen Klustern und mit den Fachgenossen in Rede und Gegende zu eröffnen. Die Entwicklung der naturwissenschaftlichen Einzeldisziplinen ist eine so außerordentlich umfangreiche und mit so tief gehende, daß ein Menschenleben nicht hinreicht, um auch nur eine kritische Uebersicht über die allgemeinen Ideen in der Wissenschaft zu gewinnen. Je mehr die Einzelwissenschaft sich erweitert und vertieft, umso mehr droht die Gefahr, daß der

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Le Procès de Czolgosz — 36 cm. In [Le] Français (Sept. 25, 1901) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: Le Français reports on the Czolgosz trial. It notes that Czolgosz decided to kill McKinley after attending a violent lecture by Goldman.

Notes: In French.

BA 1511

cf - 9 - 18-19

18-19

## LE PROCÈS DE CZOLGOSZ

L'assassin de Mac Kinley devant la Cour suprême — Première audience — L'accusé veut plaider coupable — Le rapport médical.

BUFFALO, 24 septembre. — C'est hier matin, à dix heures, que la Cour suprême du district d'Erie a ouvert les débats de l'affaire Czolgosz, qui est maintenant accusé d'assassinat.

Un grand nombre de curieux se pressaient aux abords de la Cour, bien avant l'heure d'ouverture du procès, quoiqu'il n'y eût dans la salle d'audience que 150 sièges disponibles.

Toutes les issues, sauf une, étaient fermées et gardées par la police.

Pendant que le greffier procédait à l'appel des jurés, on a appris que Czolgosz avait refusé comme d'habitude de répondre aux questions de ses avocats qui étaient venus le voir en prison.

L'accusé, amené dans la salle, a pris place entre deux gardes. On l'a fait passer par un tunnel souterrain communiquant avec la prison.

Le ministère public lit l'acte d'accusation et demande au prisonnier s'il plaide *coupable* ou *non coupable*. Le prisonnier répond: « *Coupable* ». Mais son défenseur se lève et fait observer qu'aux termes de la loi cette déclaration ne peut pas être acceptée. En conséquence, l'accusé doit être considéré comme plaidant *non coupable*.

Le tribunal admet les conclusions du défenseur.

Les avocats de Czolgosz font remarquer que leur situation vis-à-vis de la Cour est très délicate et que leur rôle doit se borner à veiller à ce que la loi soit strictement appliquée. Le président répond que l'accusé ne pouvait avoir de meilleurs défenseurs.

Le ministère public dit qu'il essaiera de prouver que, plusieurs jours avant l'attentat, Czolgosz s'était informé des mouvements de Mac Kinley et qu'il est allé dans le Temple de la Musique avec l'intention arrêtée de tirer sur le président.

On procède ensuite à l'audition des témoins.

Le docteur Gaylord dépose que la blessure du président n'était pas de nature à entraîner nécessairement la mort dont la cause fondamentale réside dans les phénomènes survenus dans la partie postérieure de l'estomac. La cause effective de la mort, suivant le témoin, est l'absorption de liquides septiques distillés par le pancréas.

Après l'audition de deux autres médecins, l'audience a été levée à quatre heures et demie. (*Havas.*)

### Prochain verdict.

New-York, 24 septembre. — Tous ceux qui prennent part au procès de Czolgosz semblent décidés à en finir le plus tôt possible.

Dans les affaires à sensation, il est d'usage de perdre plusieurs jours au choix des jurés. Les avocats ne laissent pas perdre un moyen de prolonger le procès. La rapidité avec laquelle les jurés ont été désignés aujourd'hui à Buffalo permet de compter sur la fin du procès dès demain.

M<sup>rs</sup> Titus et Lewis, les défenseurs de l'accusé, trouvent certainement leur rôle des plus désagréables. L'un d'eux a déclaré qu'au cours de sa longue carrière il ne lui était jamais arrivé d'avoir à se charger d'une affaire aussi déplaisante. (*Times.*)

### Anarchistes relâchés.

CHICAGO, 23 septembre. — Les anarchistes qui ont été arrêtés ici ont été remis en liberté faute de preuves.



EMMA GOLDMANN.

Il en sera de même de miss Goldman, la prêtresse de l'anarchie en Amérique. On sait que Czolgosz a reconnu avoir formé le projet de tuer le président Mac Kinley au sortir d'une conférence particulièrement violente de miss Emma Goldman.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

850401030

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Rochester District, 1901 Sept. 28 [excerpt] / Samuel P. Ireland, Special Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Ireland reports that Dr. Saylin, Goldman's friend, was seen talking to Czolgosz in Buffalo last June.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

Office of Chief of Secret Service, Rochester District.  
**JOHN E. VILKIE,**  
 Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
 Treasury Department.

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as Special Operative of this District, for Thursday the 28th day of September, 1901, written at Rochester, N. Y., and completed at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, 1901.

At 8:45 A. M. I went to D. J. Witte's house, 1400 Delaware Avenue, and found him there, he having waited to talk to me in person. He told me that a young man named George Parker, who came from Toronto, Can., and was about 24 years old, had been seen at 1400 Delaware Avenue when he, Witte, had an interest in the place; that one day several weeks ago—he could not say just when—the tall, well-dressed man with a dark mustache and a very high forehead in appearance, came in to the place and talked to Parker; when the tall man went out Parker said to Witte that he was a friend of mine from Toronto and he is the man who is pushing out all these counter-Canadian halves and quarters about here, but business is a little dull right now.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

259

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Rochester District, 1901 Sept. 28 [excerpt] / Samuel P. Ireland, Special Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p.; 23 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Ireland reports that Dr. Saylin, Goldman's friend, was seen talking to Czolgosz in Buffalo last June.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

D.R. S.P.I. - Page 3. Sept. 28, 1901.

849

home. He had to go to work as soon as through talking with me and agreed to go to Parker's boarding house this evening after 8 o'clock. I gave him an address where he could tell me by telephone any time during the evening if he found out anything and if he did not do that he was to telephone or come to Conkling's office in the morning at 9 o'clock. I returned to town and went to Conkling's office at 10:15 A.M. and told him what I had learned and the arrangements I had made with Witte. Conkling told me that a man named Horn, who keeps Caldwell's Hotel at Ridge Road and R.R. Crossing in the suburbs, had told him that Leon F. Czolgosz had stayed at his hotel several weeks last June and had had consultations and long, earnest talks almost every day with a man whom Horn believes, from descriptions he has read, to be Dr. Saylin, the anarchistic suspect and friend of Emma Goldman who denied that he knew Czolgosz and was released but is still in Buffalo. Horn said that if he could be faced with Saylin he might identify him. I went at 11 A.M. to the District Attorney's office and told the foregoing to Asst. Dist. Atty. Haller, who took notes of it. In the afternoon Deputy Marshal Sturm surrendered to me one oft standard dollar, evidence vs. no one, and given to him by Harry Leonard, a merchant at 414 Sweet Avenue, who took it from party unknown. I was about the City the rest of the afternoon and spent the evening at my hotel awaiting a telephone message from L. J. Witte, but none came and I discontinued at 11 P.M.

If the Chief desires a copy of the official photographs of Leon F. Czolgosz and his Bertillon measurements and description I can obtain them from Supt. of Police Dill.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

260



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Rochester District, 1901 Sept. 28 [excerpt] / Samuel P. Ireland, Special Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p.; 23 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Ireland reports that Dr. Saylin, Goldman's friend, was seen talking to Czolgosz in Buffalo last June.

Notes: Bleedthrough; portions illegible.

850 The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day:

<u>Transportation</u> , - - -	\$0.00;	<u>Subsistence</u> , - - -	\$3.00
<u>Incidentals</u> , street car fare, .10;	<u>Services</u> , - - -		4.00

Respectfully submitted,

*Samuel P. Ireland*  
Special Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

850401024

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn mentions a conversation regarding the Goldman memo.

Notes: Broken type.

J.K.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
Form 8—Ed. 4171001 2-000.

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

797



United States Secret Service,

New York

District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Monday the  
30th day of September 1901, written at New York City.  
and completed at 3.30 o'clock P.M. on the 1st day  
of October, 1901.

In

New York N.Y.

At the office at 8.30 A.M. Agt. Burke and Asst. Keats and Ricci  
present. Agt. Gannon in Baltimore Md. Agt. Peske in Boston Mass.  
Agt. Tyrrell <sup>suspended</sup> Mail consisted of one letter dated Sept. 27th,  
1901. and signed T. E. Warren enclosing card of August Barthel  
Grocer #33 Jamaica Ave. Brooklyn N.Y. whom Warren reported as  
having received a counterfeit 50¢ coin from an Italian Child.  
I instructed Burke to go to Church St. Police Station and get  
Biraghi and have him photographed. I made complaint against  
Biraghi under Act. Feb. 10th 1891, he would say nothing further  
than he did yesterday, excepting to admitting calling at Dewes  
& Co. with Del. Giudice on the invitation of Del. Giudice.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

262

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn mentions a conversation regarding the Goldman memo.

Notes: Broken type.

(3)

I also instructed Burke to call on Ira M. Hawken in regard to his letter of Sept. 26th in relation to his letter regarding counterfeiting on East 115 St. I this day mailed the following letter: MR. Theo. C. Warren #2643 Fulton St. Brooklyn N.Y.

Sir: Yours of the 27th Inst at hand. I am very much obliged to you for the same. The matter will be investigated.

Respectfully yours Ect.

At 2.30 P.M. Supt Walsh of P.O. Station B. telephoned in regard to a memorandum for Emma Goldman. I sent Asst. Meats to see Mr. Walsh. At 2.55 P.M. Ricci telephoned that he had Ferrara out and back to his house. At 3.45 P.M. Agt. Gammon arrived at the office. I gave him the evidence in the case of Perry Rhodes et al, and also a certified copy of the Record of indictment of Perry Rhodes or David Carmon. I received a subpoena in this case. If Rhodes stands Trial I can identify him as David Carmon convicted of counterfeiting Oct. 1895, Carmon was a prisoner in the New York County Jail when I was connected with that institution. I instructed Gammon to arrange with the U.S. Atty. to notify me the day before the Trial.

At 4.45 P.M. I instructed Burke to take up watch on Tripari for a few hours to see what moves he might make when he learned of the arrest of Biraghi. I this day received from Agt. Gammon \$5.30 in counterfeit Silver coin. At 5 P.M. I discontinued for the day.

Oprr. Frank Burke reports for Sept. 30th 1901.

In New York N.Y. At the office at 8.30 A. M. engaged with my report at 3.45 A. M. I called at the Church street police station and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

263

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p.; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn mentions a conversation regarding the Goldman memo.

Notes: Broken type.

(6)

802

I arrived at the office at 8.30 A.M. and was there engaged until 10.30 A.M. when you instructed me to go to the vicinity of #195 Grand St. and take up watch for Ferrara about 3 P.M. I telephoned to the office and reported that I had Ferrara out and that he had returned to his home. I again telephoned at 4 P.M. and received your instructions to keep watch. At 4.30 P.M. Ferrara and his brother and Three Barbers who work next door, came out and went to Stabili Bros Bankers at #189 Grand St. they were inside about 20 minutes, came out and went to #195 Grand St. and in about five minutes Ferrara and his brother came out with another man, they went to a Saloon #174 Grand St. and were inside about ten minutes, and they all went back to #195 Grand St. At 6 P.M. I was joined by Agt. Burke he soon left and was soon back. I kept watch until 8.30 P.M. I did not see Ferrara go out. I then had supper and discontinued for the day.

Asst. opr. John Keats reports for Sept. 30th In New York N.Y.

At the office at 8 A.M. and was there engaged until 3 P.M. when you instructed me to go to P.O. Station B. Grand St. and get the Emma Goldman Memo, from Supt. Walsh, I returned to the office and was there engaged until 5.30 P.M. then left for the day.

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day.

Incidentals . Paid to N.Y. Telephone Co. for telephone services for months of July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. Voucher - 37.35  
Paid to Oscar Smith for Photo's of P. Biraghi, Voucher, 1.50

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

264

# The Emma Goldman Papers

850401024

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. -- 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: Flynn mentions a conversation regarding the Goldman memo.

Notes: Broken type.

(7)

803

Incidentals Paid to Theo. Gubleman for Photo's of  
Thos. Marto and John Bovenzi - - - - - 5.00

Opr. Burke's charges are for Sept. 30th.

Subsistence - - - - - Supper - - - - - .70

Incidentals - - - - - Car fare - - - - - .30

Services - - - - - 5.00

Spl. opr. L. W. Gannon's charges are for Sept. 30th

Subsistence - - - - - Breakfast - - - - - .75

Incidentals - - - - - Car fare - - - - - .10

" " " " " Telephone to Chief Washington D.C. - - - - - .50

" " " " " Telegram to Wm. J. Flynn New York N.Y. - - - - - .20

Services - - - - - 4.00

Asst. opr. Ricci's charges are for Sept. 30th

Subsistence - - - - - Supper - - - - - .50

Incidentals - - - - - Car fare - - - - - .15

" " " " " Telephone to office - - - - - .20

Services - - - - - 2.00

Asst. Opr. Keats charges are for Sept. 30th

Incidentals - - - - - Car fare - - - - - .10

Services - - - - - 3.00

Omitted in the account for the 27th

Services - - - - - 3.00

Services self - - - - - 6.00

Respectfully submitted

*William J. Flynn*  
 Operative in charge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

265



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Denver District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / Joseph A. Walker, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
 Summary: Special Operative LaSalle, escorting anarchist Antonio Maggio to jail, reports that Maggio praised Goldman's speaking ability and espoused anarchist principles.  
 Notes: Broken type.

~~RESTRICTED~~

DAILY REPORT OF AGENT.

473

United States Secret Service.

D E N V E R District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,  
 Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
 . . . . . Operative of this District, for Monday, the  
 30th day of September, 1901, written at Denver, Colorado, . . .  
 . . . . . and completed at 2:55'clock P.M. on the 1st day  
 of October, 1901.

In Denver, Colorado.

At 7:50 a.m. left home, arriving at the office at 8:20 a.m.

At 10:15 a.m. completed report for Sunday, September 29, 1901.

At 10:20 a.m. on being sent for by the U.S. Attorney I  
 called at his office in the grand jury cases; returning immedi-  
 ately to the office.

At 11:00 a.m. left the office, and called on Dr. Joseph, or  
Giuseppe Cuneo, the Italian Consul at Denver, at his rooms at Nos.  
 3\_4-5 Pioneer Building, who said he would be very glad to aid this  
 service in securing information against anarchists not only on  
 account of his being the Italian Consul but because he was an  
 American citizen. He said that he did not have much data at hand

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

266

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Denver District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / Joseph A. Walker, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative LaSalle, escorting anarchist Antonio Maggio to jail, reports that Maggio praised Goldman's speaking ability and espoused anarchist principles.

**Notes:** Broken type.

10

482

City, as the air was livid with rumors, and it took considerable time to run all the rumors down, and as Deputy U.S. Marshal Fornoff did not wish to trust any one else as a guard, I concluded it best for me to do so. Consequently, I had no time to look up the old matter of the Nicholas Booth counterfeiting case.

### Communication Received :

Letter of Operative Joseph A. Walker, dated Denver, Colorado, September 23, 1901, instructing me to get all data possible in reference to anarchists; and inclosing letter of Chief, which inclosed Thomas J. Hobbs' check, No. 900320, on the Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. at N.Y., for \$65.47, being balance in full of my August, 1901, account.

The following are the charges of Special Operative Charles LaSalle for Wednesday, September 25, 1901:

Transportation . . . . .	\$0.00.
Subsistence . . . . .	3.00.
Incidentals . . . . .	\$0.00.
Services . . . . .	4.00.

-----0-----

Special Operative Charles LaSalle reports for Thursday, September 26, 1901, as follows: "In the cars en route to and at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

I arrived at Albuquerque at 5:30 a.m., and we immediately took the prisoner to the Bernalillo County Jail, where he was locked up. While on the train, shortly after midnight, Maggio became talkative, and said that he was a firm believer in free love, and said that he believed every one should be compelled to work three hours a day, for which he should receive a receipt, and that should entitle him to share any thing his neighbor should have, no money to be used; that Emma Goldman could get

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

267

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Denver District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / Joseph A. Walker, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

**Summary:** Special Operative LaSalle, escorting anarchist Antonio Maggio to jail, reports that Maggio praised Goldman's speaking ability and espoused anarchist principles.

**Notes:** Broken type.

11 Sept. 30-01)

483

up in a hall, and by her talk make one laugh or cry at her will.

I asked him how he knew this, and he said he had read it, but could not tell where; that if he ever got out of this trouble, he would not be an anarchist any longer; at least, he would not talk so much; that he had never been naturalized.

After breakfast, I called at the telegraph office, and sent the following telegrams :

"John B. Wilkie, Washington, D.C. Address here, care holder. Maggio held for grand jury. LaSalle."

"Joseph A. Walker, room twenty-eight P.O. Building, Denver, Colorado. Address here, care holder. Maggio held for grand jury. LaSalle."

I then went to my hotel, and went to bed, where I remained until 2:00 p.m. when I called at the office of the U.S. Marshal, and wrote my reports for the two previous days, and was thus engaged until 7:00 p.m., when I returned to my hotel, and discontinued for the day.

The following are the charges of Special Operative Charles LaSalle for Thursday, September 26, 1901:

Transportation . . . . .	\$0.00.
Subsistence . . . . .	3.00.
Incidentals : Paid telegram to Chief, Washington, D.C., from self, Albuquerque, N.M., ) G.R.	.35.
Paid telegram to J.A. Walker, Denver, Colo., from self, Albuquerque, N.M., day message,	.20.
Services . . . . .	4.00.

-----0-----

The following are my charges for services rendered and expenses incurred this day :

Transportation	\$0.00.	Subsistence	\$0.00.
----------------	---------	-------------	---------

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

268

The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, Denver District, 1901 Oct. 1 [excerpt] / Joseph A. Walker, Operative, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 4 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.  
Summary: Special Operative LaSalle, escorting anarchist Antonio Maggio to jail, reports that Maggio praised Goldman's speaking ability and espoused anarchist principles.  
Notes: Broken type.

12

484

Incidentals : Paid postage this day, . . . .	\$0.02.
Paid street car fare this day, . . . .	.10.
<u>Services</u> . . . . .	5.00.

Respectfully submitted,  
*Joseph A. Walker.*  
Operative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

269



The Emma Goldman Papers

McKinley als Opfer der Lockspizelei! — 31 cm. In [unknown periodical (Oct. 1, 1901)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Interior Ministry keeps a newspaper clipping which states that Goldman is a spy for the Russian secret service.

Notes: In German. For related document, see 890301012.

No. 229

Verlin: 1. Okt. 1901.

McKinley als Opfer der Lockspizelei! Emma Goldman ist als Agentin der Polizei entlarvt. Das ist der Inhalt einer Sensationsmeldung, die aus New-York kommt. Nach der Veröffentlichung des „Brooklyn Eagle“ wäre Emma Goldmann im Solde der berühmten III. Abteilung in Petersburg, welche bekanntlich den politischen Polizeidienst im In- und Auslande durch Spitzel versehen läßt.

P.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

270

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Nordamerika. Emma Goldmann—ein Polizeispitzel — 32 cm. In [unknown periodical (Oct. 3, 1901)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: The German Ministry of the Interior keeps a news clipping that details the accusation that Goldman is a spy for the Russian secret service.

Notes: In German.

10. 10. 1901

Verfasser: J. H. O. H. 1901.

## Nordamerika.

### Emma Goldmann — ein Polizeispitzel.

Ueber die Enttarnung der Emma Goldmann wird den Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten von dem Washingtoner Korrespondenten des Brooklyn Eagle geschrieben: Ein bekannter, hier auffälliger Russe, der wohl in der Lage ist, in die einschlägigen Verhältnisse eingeweiht zu sein, erklärte mir heute folgendes: Emma Goldmann ist eine russische Spionin und erhält ihre Bezahlung von der dritten Abteilung der russischen Polizei. Sie stand und steht, wie ich bestimmt glaube, heute noch in intimerem Kontakt mit den gewesenen bzw. dem jetzigen Generalkonsul Russlands zu New York, und ihre Arbeit ist für die russische Regierung von größter Wichtigkeit. Die Bezahlung, die sie von der russischen Regierung erhält, ist die einzige Quelle ihres Einkommens. Fragt Emma Goldmann doch einmal, wovon sie die letzten Jahre gelebt hat? Sie hat keinerlei regelmäßigen Verdienst, hat nie gearbeitet und ihre anarchistischen Vorlesungen decken nicht die Kosten. Ich bin im Stande, zu beweisen, daß die Goldmann mit den gewesenen russischen Generalkonsuln Orlovski und Popoff fast jede Woche Unterredungen hatte, ich kann es auch mit absoluter Sicherheit nachweisen, daß Emma Goldmann das Werkzeug war, das die Verhaftung des Bräutlein Ginsberg vor dem Winterpalast in Petersburg veranlaßte, als diese auf den Zaren wartete, um ein Alibi auf ihn zu verüben. Ich bin auch zu beschwören bereit, daß ich eine geheime Mitteilung gesehen habe, die die Goldmann an den Konsul Orlovski abgesandt hatte; diese schloß mit den Worten: „Alles, was ich gesagt habe, werde ich beweisen.“ Kommen Sie Ede. 6. Avenue und 125. Straße; vernichten Sie aber dieses Papier, das mein Leben in Gefahr bringen könnte. Schließlich kann ich beweisen, daß Emma Goldmann dem russischen Generalkonsulat auch in der letzten Zeit regelmäßige, mit der Schreibmaschine geschriebene Briefe zugesandt hat. Man behauptet, daß die Bundesregierung dieser Mitteilung große Aufmerksamkeit schenke und daß sie die gegebene Spur eifrig verfolge. Man hält die Sache hier für sehr plausibel. Daß die russische Regierung hier Spione unterhalte, ist angesichts des Bestehens einer so starken russisch-polnischen Anarchistenkolonie wohl selbstverständlich, und Emma Goldmann erscheint aus mancherlei Gründen ungeachtet ihres zur Schan getragenen blutigen Fanatismus die geeignete Person dazu zu sein.

Als Emma Goldmann von den Enthüllungen erfuhr, soll sie, so schlecht der Bericht, sehr entrüstet gewesen sein und erklärt haben, man wolle ihr nur das Vertrauen ihrer anarchistischen Genossen rauben, an der Sache selbst sei nichts wahr. Die Dame scheint Geschäftsschädigung zu fürchten.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

271

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Sus Aux Anarchos — 30 cm. In [Le Petit Sou] (Oct. [5, 1901]) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: *Le Petit Sou* describes the hysterical anti-anarchist reaction sweeping the United States since McKinley's assassination.

Notes: In French.

## SUS AUX ANARCHOS

### LES COMPAGNONS POURSUIVIS TRAQUÉS AUX ETATS-UNIS

Depuis l'attentat Mac-Kinley. — Une foule en folie. — La passion du lynchage. — Beaucoup l'ont échappé belle

Si nous en croyons les journaux américains l'assassinat du président Mac-Kinley a provoqué un soulèvement général contre les anarchistes, et les amis et admirateurs de Caserio, de Luccheni et de Bresci sont poursuivis, traqués, chassés et quelquefois lynchés dans toute l'Amérique du Nord.

Des scènes de barbarie se sont produites en divers points et des citoyens inoffensifs ont été victimes de l'imbécile fureur de la foule.

A Syracuse, la doctoresse Mary Walker, l'apôtre du féminisme, a failli être lynchée à la station Ossweg, pour avoir insulté la mémoire de Mac-Kinley.

Une jeune femme, comme il est dans ses habitudes, était habillée en homme. Un ouvrier lui sauta à la gorge et il allait l'étrangler quand il reconnut son sexe.

La foule des voyageurs excitait l'ouvrier et criait : Lynchons-la ! La pauvre doctoresse n'a dû son salut qu'à l'intervention de quelques personnes plus calmes.

A Chicago, l'avocat John F. Geeting qui avait assumé la défense d'Emma Goldmann et de neuf autres anarchistes arrêtés, a vu sa maison de Norwood Park entourée par une bande qui criait : A los Geeting. Nous lui ferons la peau, s'il défend les anarchistes.

A Philadelphie, le soldat Raymond Devine s'est vu infliger, par le cour martiale, vingt ans de réclusion pour avoir parlé contre le président défunt.

A Sharon, une certain Jean Martino, dans une brasserie, ayant fait l'apologie de Czolgosz, a été assailli à coup de revolver par des consommateurs. Martino a été grièvement blessé.

#### Un innocent malmené

A Canton, pendant que le peuple assemblé attendait la dépouille de Mac-Kinley, pour la saluer au passage, un tumulte se produisit. Un spectateur ayant accusé un Italien Connie Divietri d'avoir manifesté la volonté de tuer le président Roosevelt, la foule se saisit de lui et comme Divietri, ne connaissant pas l'américain, aux questions menaçantes qui pleuvaient de toutes parts, se bornait à répondre par « yes » et « no » et toujours malencontreusement, des cris de : lynchons-le se firent entendre.

Une compagnie de miliciens qui se trouvait là, fort heureusement, réussit à dégager le malheureux Divietri des mains de ces énergumènes.

A Oklahama City, un certain Bradshaw, un entrepreneur, ayant déclaré qu'il était anarchiste et qu'il ne respectait ni le drapeau américain ni le président Mac-Kinley, fut assailli par la foule, traîné sur la place publique, battu et lacéré.

Et comme il avait refusé de prendre part à une procession commémorative, on le contraignit de marcher en tête d'une centaine d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants, un drapeau dans chaque main.

Ce n'est pas tout. Pour le punir d'avoir refusé de crier : Vive l'Amérique ! on l'obligea à s'agenouiller dans la boue, à pousser trois fois ce cri et à embrasser le drapeau. Puis la foule stupide et ivre le cribla de pierres et le menaça de l'écharper s'il ne quittait pas immédiatement la ville. Le malheureux parvint à échapper à ses persécuteurs, mais ceux-ci lui donnant la chasse, armés de fourches et de revolvers, la police dut l'enfermer dans un magasin.

On se souvient de la fureur qui se manifesta contre Czolgosz au moment de son arrestation. Un jour, en prison, avant sa comparution il demanda à manger et le geôlier Mitchell qui le soignait, dans l'espoir d'en obtenir des révélations, ordonna qu'on lui préparât un bon déjeuner.

— Je lui mettrai de l'arsenic, dit le cuisinier de la prison.

Un gardien qui avait entendu, rapporta ce propos à Mitchell et celui-ci par une surveillance active, empêcha le cuisinier de mettre son projet à exécution.

Cette férocité des Américains s'exerce surtout contre la veuve de Bresci. Les autorités de Clisside Park l'ont invitée à aller demeurer ailleurs, mais celle-ci résiste et est résolue à ne pas changer de domicile.

#### La femme de Bresci

Dernièrement la police était avisée qu'une réunion devait se tenir dans la maison de la femme Bresci, mais les détectives au lieu de se placer un peu à l'écart pour surveiller se portèrent devant la maison. Beaucoup d'invités, cela se comprend, ne parurent point.

A l'intérieur de la maison on faisait de la photographie et quelques compagnons avaient posé devant l'objectif du photographe Bertinelli. A la sortie, celui-ci fut arrêté. Il protesta disant qu'il ne faisait aucun mal et avec une complaisance marquée, il offrit aux détectives de leur montrer la plaque dans le but de la faire décolorer et de rendre méconnaissables les compagnons qu'il avait photographiés.

Son offre fut repoussée et l'appareil photographique fut saisi. La police eut donc en main la photographie de ceux qu'elle surveillait.

La femme de Bresci reçoit une volumineuse correspondance sous son propre nom et sous le nom de Mrs Farman. Les lettres ont diminué depuis l'assassinat de Mac-Kinley.

La police a recueilli, dit-on, une quantité de preuves établissant qu'Emma Goldmann est venue récemment chez la Bresci. Il n'est pas douteux que la femme du meurtrier d'Humbert sera sous peu expulsée.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 18 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

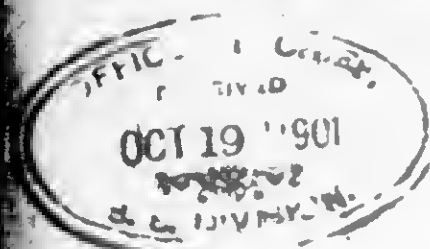
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: An Italian agent told Flynn that Goldman was in Spring Valley, Ill., before she went to Chicago.  
Notes: Broken type; light copy.

J.K.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Form 9, Ed. 4-10-1901

DAILY REPORT



United States Secret Service,

New York

District.

JOHN E. WILKIE,

Chief U. S. Secret Service,

Treasury Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following, my report as  
Operative of this District, for Thursday the  
17th day of October 1901, written at New York City.

and completed at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day  
of October 1901.

In

New York N.Y.

At the office at 9 A.M. Agt. Burke Peeke Gammon and Asst. Keats  
and Ricci present. On my arrival at the office Asst. Keats infor-  
med me that Agt. Tyrrell had arrived at 9.45 A.M. and that he  
had received a telephone message requesting him to return home  
as his wife was very ill. Mail consisted of one letter from the  
office of the Chief, in regard to my going to Phila. Pa. if necessary  
to get further information from Berthold Merhkens.

I instructed Peeke to take up Sub Treasury matter. At 9.45 A.M.  
Rev. J. Head Sr. called and informed me that Mrs. Dexheimer had  
called on him last night and stated that she attended an Italian  
Anarchist meeting in Paterson N.J. last Monday night, and that she  
there learned that the man who is said to have been selected to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

273



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Daily Report of Agent, Secret Service, New York District, 1901 Oct. 18 [excerpt] / William J. Flynn, Operative in Charge, Secret Service, Treasury Department. — 3 p.; 23 x 18 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 87.

Summary: An Italian agent told Flynn that Goldman was in Spring Valley, Ill., before she went to Chicago.

Notes: Broken type; light copy.

(3)

Ferrara acted as interpreter, and in all called twice. 723

Mr. Dickson will look over the books and see if there is any memorandum of the sales to these Italians. He is reasonably sure that he can identify Ferrara. I returned to the office at 11.15 A.M. I instructed Burke to ascertain if a Chas. Brooks reported by Mrs. Dexheimer, was employed in any of the departments in the City Hall. Burke reported that there is no Chas. Brooks employed there, there is an Edward Brooks Court attendant, probably this is the man ment for Chas. Brooks. I will make further inquiries. During the morning I instructed Ricci to go the vicinity of Ferrara's Cafe, and to see if Ferrara was about, and to notice if he was letting his whiskers grow, or had removed his mustache so as to change his appearance. At 11.30 A.M. Alexander Segura, recently employed by the Italian Govt. called. He informed me that he had learned that Emma Goldman was in Spring Valley Ill. the day previous to her going to Chicago, and that G. Ciancabilla Head of the Italian Anarchist, in this country, has a P.O. Lock box in Spring Valley, and that Ciancabilla and Enrico Malatesta had a fight over the contest between the two for the leadership of the Italian anarchists in this country. Berto Molossi is the right name of the head of the Italian Detectives in this country. Segura said that he has a list of the leading Anarchist in the principle cities in this country, and would furnish me with the same. Flynn telephoned that his wife was quite ill and asked permission to remain at home for the balance of the day.

At 12.05 P.M. I gave to Burke six specimens of different cft. Silver 50cts. to take to U.S. Army office

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

274

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy.

Richard V. [unclear]  
Operative in charge.

# 275

The Emma Goldman Papers

[News Briefs] — 33 cm. In Neues Leben [Berlin (Oct. 19, 1901)] / [author unknown].  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.  
Summary: The German Interior Ministry's file on Goldman includes a news clipping announcing Goldman's upcoming lecture in Chicago.  
Notes: In German.

No 41.

Emma Goldman (Levin)  
Autumn: 19. 10. Okt. 1901.

10

Aus New-York wurde am 3. October berichtet: Emma Goldmann wird morgen in Chicago denselben Vortrag halten, der Czolgosz nach dessen eigenem Geständnis zum Attentat auf Mac Kinley anreizte. Die Versammlung wird von der Polizei überwacht werden. Von der angeblichen Spitzerei für die russische Geheimpolizei hat man noch nichts wieder gehört.

P.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

276

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 Dec. 26 [Washington, D.C.? to] John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. / George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.*  
*Institutional Location: Theodore Roosevelt Papers.*

**Summary:** Cortelyou sends Wilkie a letter signed, "Another Emma Goldman."

Strictly personal.

December 26, 1901.

My dear Mr. Wilkie:

Enclosed I send you an anonymous letter just received from New York City, signed "Another Emma Goldman".

Very truly yours,

  
Secretary to the President.

Mr. John E. Wilkie,  
Chief of the Secret Service Division,  
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

277



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 5 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Bundy reports that a local anarchist colony is plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt. Goldman visited this group in September 1901. He requests money to pay undercover informants.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Department of Justice.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY,  
U. S. Attorney.  
SHERMAN T. McPHERSON,  
EDWARD P. MOULINIER,  
Assistants.

Office of the United States Attorney  
For the Southern District of Ohio.



Cincinnati, *January 6<sup>th</sup> 1902.*

*The Attorney General,  
Washington D.C.*

*Sir:- Information, which I believe to be reliable and authentic, has come to this office through Secret Service Officer M. P. Bolan, that a colony of Anarchists, with headquarters at the "Zuni Armen Tird" a lodging house and saloon in this city, is now flourishing and plotting violence against chief officers of the government. Herr Most and Emma Goldman, we have ascertained, stopped at this place, the one in July, and the other about Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> of last year. This afternoon, one Louis*

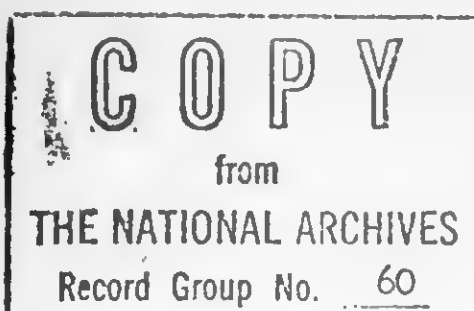
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 5 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Bundy reports that a local anarchist colony is plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt. Goldman visited this group in September 1901. He requests money to pay undercover informants.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Department of Justice.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY,  
U. S. Attorney.

SHERMAN T. McPHERSON,  
EDWARD P. MOULINIER,  
Assistants.

Office of the United States Attorney

For the Southern District of Ohio.

Atty Genl (2).

Cincinnati,

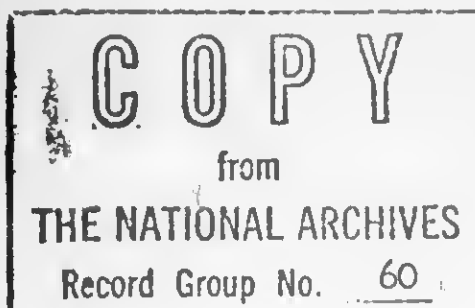
N. Kentz, a saloon keeper, reported that during the evening of December 29<sup>th</sup> 1901, an Absation, who gave his name as Lewie Duble came into his place under the influence of liquor and became confidential, after Kentz had apparently sympathized with some of Duble's incendiary remarks, and after giving a certain gift in return for Duble's which seemed to satisfy the latter. Kentz says that Duble told him how to make a bomb and that something would happen to the President in about four months on account of his message denouncing.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 5 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Bundy reports that a local anarchist colony is plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt. Goldman visited this group in September 1901. He requests money to pay undercover informants.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Department of Justice.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY,  
U. S. Attorney.  
SHERMAN T. McPHERSON,  
EDWARD P. MOULINIER,  
Assistants.

Office of the United States Attorney  
For the Southern District of Ohio.

Atty-Genl (3)

Cincinnati,

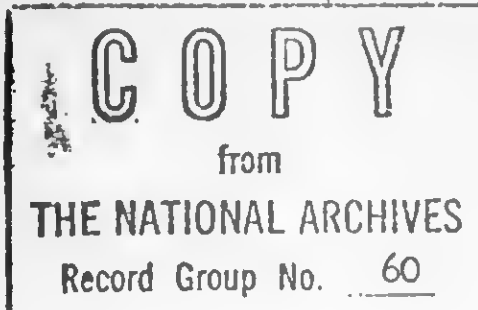
Anarchy and that he (Duble) would be in Washington, and much more in the same line, finally suggesting that Krontz ought to attend the meetings of the "Societe Anarchie" at the "Zum Armen Trefl" which K. promised to do. Krontz is a loyal and intelligent German citizen, and he will frequent this resort, renew his acquaintance with Duble, if possible, and join the group, if he can gain admittance, and will thereafter introduce two or three others as "all right" and get them in, too; and <sup>in</sup> this way we may become informed of the actual plots and secrets of this gang, which we know to exist in this City.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 5 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Bundy reports that a local anarchist colony is plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt. Goldman visited this group in September 1901. He requests money to pay undercover informants.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

Department of Justice.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY,  
U. S. Attorney.  
SHERMAN T. McPHERSON,  
EDWARD P. MOULINIER,  
Assistants.

Office of the United States Attorney

For the Southern District of Ohio.

Cincinnati,

*Atty-Genl (4)*

In my judgment the experiment is worth trying, and I recommend that a sufficient fund be provided, payable upon Officer Bolan's voucher, and if through the Dept of Justice, upon my approval, to meet the reasonable expenses of Krontz and his associates. I believe Krontz to be trustworthy and discreet. This letter will be handed to Officer Bolan for transmittal.

Respectfully,

Wm E. Bundy  
U.S. Attorney, S.D.O.

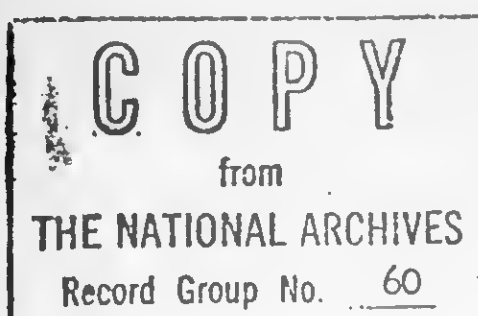


## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 Jan. 6, Cincinnati, Ohio [to Philander Knox] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / William E. Bundy, United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 5 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Bundy reports that a local anarchist colony is plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt. Goldman visited this group in September 1901. He requests money to pay undercover informants.



Records of the Department of Justice  
Year File 13658 - 1901  
relating to the assassination of Pres. McKinley

*Emma*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des anarchistes habitant ou ayant habité les Etats-Unis [Paris] 1902 May 8 / [Préfet? de Police? Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 3 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: French investigators prepare a list of American anarchists and their cities of residence.

Notes: In French. Date given is date received.

BA 1511

*Cabinet  
18-6  
Revue la  
3<sup>e</sup> p. C  
1902*

## Liste des anarchistes habitant ou ayant habité les Etats-Unis.

Noms	Adresses
Alberti (G. de)	à Exeter (Pennsylvanie)
Arcangeli	" Dillonvale (Ohio)
Battaglia	" Philadelphie (Pennsylvanie)
Bergmann E.	" Buffalo (New York)
Besso Fernin	" sans adresse
Bianchi S.	" Williamstown
Campagna A.	" Newark (New Jersey)
Cantoni Emese	" sans adresse
Carenzo Benedetto	" do
Carlin S.	" Newark (New Jersey)
Ciancabilla G.	" Paterson (New Jersey)
Coda G.	" do do
Comnietti B.	" do do
Conforti Emile	" Lynn (Massachusetts)
Corra Tom	" Victor (Colorado)
Corraza	" Ames
Corra Joseph	" Spring Valley (Illinois)
Costanzo Leonardo	" New York

T. S. S. S.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des anarchistes habitant ou ayant habité les Etats-Unis [Paris] 1902 May 8 /  
[Préfet? de Police? Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 3 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: French investigators prepare a list of American anarchists and their cities of residence.  
Notes: In French. Date given is date received.

BA 1511

Noms	Adresses
Crevello G.	New. Vondon
Daniels G.	Chicago
Della-Barile	Faterson (New-Jersey)
Dorbie	Sala
Estère Octo	Philadelphie
Foschini G.	New-Vondon
Fruzzelli G.B.	Faterson (New-Jersey)
Galleani Luigi	do do
Gallo Firmino	New-Vondon
Galloto G.	Orange-Walley (Illinois)
Galloto G.	do do do
Guiffida G.	New-York
Goldmann Emma	New-York
Havel Joseph	do do
Isaac Abraham	Chicago
Laner Antonio	New-York ?
Mambrino Girolamo	Boston (Massachusetts)
Marietti Angela	Spring-Walley (Illinois)
Martino	Philadelphie (Pennsylvanie)
Mattei A.	Baltimore
Mazzio	"
Mikol A.	Boston (Massachusetts)
Moosh John	New-York
Ortiz Leon	dans adresse

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Liste des anarchistes habitant ou ayant habité les Etats-Unis [Paris] 1902 May 8 /  
[Préfet? de Police? Cabinet? du Préfet?]. — 3 p. ; 32 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Series B.

Summary: French investigators prepare a list of American anarchists and their cities of residence.

Notes: In French. Date given is date received.

BA 15.11

Noms	Adresses
Saita G.	a Charleroi (Pennsylvanie).
Satsons Lucy	Chicago
Seduzzi Pietro	Halla Quarry
Philippone G.	New York
Siato Carlo	d. d.
Silatti H. R.	Raton - New.
Gress S.	Charleroi (Pennsylvanie)
Grino Gio	Montpelier (Vermont)
Gro Giacomo	Spring Valley (Illinois)
Raffuzzi E.	New York
Romano Pietro	Brooklyn
Seilimbraca A.	Newark (New Jersey)
Strobino Pietro, dit Garrochia	Faterson (New Jersey)
Thays dit Fallières	Sans adresse.
Coigo R.	Hackensack (New Jersey)
Vielli Joe	Perth (Indiana)
Viretto E.	Coal City (Illinois)
Visalli	Brooklyn
Visintainer G.	Spokane Wash.
Lazella Urbano	New York.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum in re: Proclamation on Anarchism, 1903?] / [Office of the President?].

— 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.*

**Institutional Location:** Theodore Roosevelt Papers.

**Summary:** Someone on President Roosevelt's staff summarizes a letter that suggests Roosevelt arrest all anarchists and ship them to the Philippines for military trial and imprisonment.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. Date assigned by Library of Congress editors.

Handwritten:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# 286

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report re:] Emma Goldman, anarchica, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1903 May 8 /  
[Console Generale d' Italia].— 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: The Italian Consulate in Buenos Aires reports that Goldman might tour Europe and visit Italy.

Notes: In Italian. Light copy; barely legible.



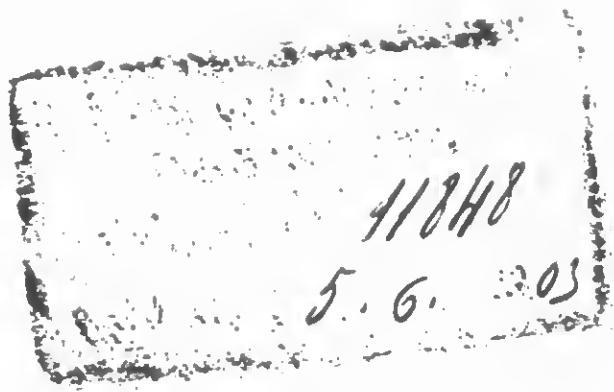
N° 117

5  
Giornata

Buenos Aires 8 Maggio 1903

mai. 11 1903

Goldman Emma  
anarchica



Si viene a sapere che  
la nota Emma Goldman,  
anarchica, <sup>Nord-</sup> ~~Germanica~~  
cassa, si appresterebbe ad un gi-  
ro di propaganda in Europa.  
Partirebbe a Londra, donde  
imprenderebbe un giro di propaganda  
da per i suoi libri; passerebbe quin-  
di in Francia in Spagna e proba-  
bilmente si recerebbe anche in  
Svezia.

Con ossequio.

H. Delegato  
Genovese

A. S. G.  
il Ministro dell'Interno

Reverende Genovese

Roma

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report re:] Emma Goldman, anarchica, Rome, 1903 June 9 / Ministero dell' Interno.  
no. — 1 p. ; 29 x 20 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: The Italian Interior Ministry receives news from its consulate in Buenos Aires that Goldman might come to Italy on her European tour.

Notes: In Italian. For original report, see 880511009.

*Indirizzo*  
**MINISTERO DELL' INTERNO**

PROT. GEN. N. *11248*

DIVISIONE — SEZIONE *gab.*

Risposta alla lettera

del

Div. Ses. N.

Oggetto

*Goldman Emma  
anarchica*

Allegati N.

Riprodurre il

Indirizzo

*Chiuso Profetti  
del  
9 giugno  
Minutato da  
Copiato da*

Roma, add

*9 giugno 1903  
Privato*

*La conveniente notitia e  
per gli eventuali provvedimenti  
di vigilanza, comunico  
alle P. S. il seguente rapporto  
testi pervenuto in  
R. Consolato C. di Italia a  
Buenos Ayres*

*"Mi viene assicurato che la nota Emma  
Goldman, anarchica propagandista nord-  
Americana, si appresterebbe ad un giro  
di propaganda in Europa. Partirebbe  
da Londra, dove intraprenderebbe  
un giro di propaganda per l'Inghilterra,  
passerebbe quindi in Francia, in  
Spagna e probabilmente si  
reiterebbe anche in Italia."*

*Palma*

EXPLANATORY NOTE  
TWO NEW YORK CRIMINAL ANARCHY PROSECUTIONS,  
OCTOBER 1906—JANUARY 1907

---

In late 1906, the New York City Police took advantage of the state's Criminal Anarchy Law, enacted after the McKinley assassination, to disrupt anarchist gatherings. The New York law prohibited people from lecturing, writing, or disseminating literature about the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force or violence. The police arrested Goldman twice during this campaign, in October 1906 and again in January 1907.

On October 30, 1906, a group of anarchists held a meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum to protest the arrest of three of their group for speaking about Leon Czolgosz and his assassination of McKinley. Goldman, Bolton Hall, Harry Kelly, and Max Baginski were scheduled to speak.

The police broke up the meeting while Julius Edelson was speaking and in their sweep of the hall arrested him, his sister Rebecca Edelson, Emma Goldman, William Gordon, Harry Lang, Jacob Zitlen, Lena Smitt, Pauline Schlechtinger, Annie Pastor, and Rosie Rogan. On the sworn affidavit of Patrolman Schwartz, the District Attorney charged all nine with violating New York's criminal anarchy law. Bail was set at one thousand dollars each. The case is titled, *People of New York v. William Gordon, et al.*

Goldman pleaded not guilty at the November 2nd hearing in the City Magistrate's Court. The grand jury dismissed the case on January 9, 1907. Only fragmentary records of the arrest remain.

The second case, *People of New York v. Goldman, Berkman, and Cyril*, began the following January 6th, when the police interrupted a benefit meeting for *Mother Earth* and arrested the speakers, Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell. At the hearing on January 11 in the City Magistrate's Court before Magistrate Moss, the prosecution presented the evidence of the police. The



defense attorney, trade union lawyer and Socialist congressman, Meyer London, asked for a postponement. After several postponements, the government dropped the charges.

The records of the earlier case come from the New York Municipal Archives. The records of the second case come from Emma Goldman's Bureau of Immigration file.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] William Gordon [et al.: Affidavit] 1906 Nov. 2 / Morris Schwartz [New York Police Department]. — 4 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** Schwartz, a New York City policeman, asks the City Magistrate to find William Gordon, Goldman, and eight others guilty of violating New York's criminal anarchy laws.

**Notes:** Handwritten corrections. Enclosed with 871109000 and 871109001.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT, FIRST DIVISION,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, FOURTH DISTRICT.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against  
WILLIAM GORDON  
HARRY LANG.  
JACOB ZITZEN,  
LENA SWEET,  
EMMA GOLDMAN,  
REBECCA EDELSON,  
PAULINE SCHLECHTINGER,  
ANNIE PASTOR.  
ROSIE ROGAN and JULIUS EDELSON

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:-

MORRIS SCHWARTZ; occupation, patrolman, being duly sworn,  
deposes and says:

That heretofore, to wit, on the evening of the 30th of  
October, 1906, at the premises 66 East 4th Street known as the  
Manhattan Lyceum, in the City and County of New York, one Julius  
Edelson, intending to teach, spread and advocate the propriety of  
the doctrines of criminal anarchy, openly, wilfully, deliberately  
and feloniously by <sup>word</sup> ~~mouth~~ of mouth did advocate and advise the duty,  
necessity and propriety of overthrowing and overturning organized  
government by force and by violence and by <sup>and</sup> ~~assassination~~ of the ex-  
ecutive heads and the executive officials of government and by  
other unlawful means; and did openly, wilfully, deliberately and  
feloniously justify by word of mouth the <sup>and</sup> ~~assassination~~ and unlawful  
assaulting and killing, because of his official character, of the  
late William McKinley, the said William McKinley being an execu-  
tive officer of the United States, to wit, President of the said  
United States; the said United States being a civilized nation hav-  
ing an organized government; and did then and there organize and  
help to organize and did become a member of and did voluntarily  
assemble with, and did preside over a certain <sup>society,</sup> group and assembly of  
persons formed to teach and advocate such doctrine as aforesaid;  
and did voluntarily participate in such assembly by his presence, <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~  
and did then and there in furtherance of such purpose and intent

*R. B. Cornell*  
City Magistrate.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] William Gordon [et al.: Affidavit] 1906 Nov. 2 / Morris Schwartz [New York Police Department]. — 4 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: Schwartz, a New York City policeman, asks the City Magistrate to find William Gordon, Goldman, and eight others guilty of violating New York's criminal anarchy laws.

Notes: Handwritten corrections. Enclosed with 871109000 and 871109001.

-2-

speak and say:

"First I will explain to you what an anarchist is. This world is composed of two classes, one are the anarchists, the other class are the felons. The felons are the ones that are making the present laws, and the anarchist is for peace, but not the kind of peace that the felons - the so-called capitalists - make. Now, let us see whether Czolgosz was an anarchist. Czolgosz was put through the third degree by the authorities - the so-called inquisition - and you can take my word for it that it was worse than any Spanish or Russian inquisition that you ever read or heard about. But with all that he denied being an anarchist, but by his act and deed I say and adjudge him as an anarchist, and the people that besmirch his character or say that he was insane are liars and cowards. Czolgosz was an anarchist from that feeling of manhood in him, and he was not an anarchist of speech but became one of us by his act. As far as we know I would say that the capitalists have a good reason for declaring Czolgosz insane, and when they represent the fact of his insanity we have their own doctors' statements that he was not insane. The laws in this country are worse than they are in Russia and are made to bluff, and they bluff the people with them. Now is the time to show the fact why a mind declared to be clear by the capitalists own doctors - a man proven to be sane beyond a doubt - why a man in his clear sense should commit such an act, and now is the time to overthrow these fake ballot boxes and make our own laws."

And the said William Gordon, Jacob Zitlen and Harry Lang on the date and in the premises aforesaid did feloniously with divers other persons assemble for the purpose of advocating and teaching the doctrines of criminal anarchy, and did voluntarily participate in the said unlawful assembly by their presence, aid and instigation, as deponent is informed by patrolman Irving Rafsky; and the said William Gordon, Jacob Zitlen and Harry Lang did then and there feloniously and knowingly circulate, sell, distribute and publicly display a certain book, paper and document containing, advocating, advising and teaching the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force and violence and other unlawful means, to wit, a certain book, paper and document called "Mother Earth", the said book, paper and document containing articles openly, wilfully, deliberately and feloniously justifying the assassination and unlawful assaulting and killing of the late William McKinley because of his

City Magistrate.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] William Gordon [et al.: Affidavit] 1906 Nov. 2 / Morris Schwartz [New York Police Department]. — 4 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** Schwartz, a New York City policeman, asks the City Magistrate to find William Gordon, Goldman, and eight others guilty of violating New York's criminal anarchy laws.

**Notes:** Handwritten corrections. Enclosed with 871109000 and 871109001.

-3-

official character, the said William McKinley being an executive officer of the United States, to wit, the President of the United States, the said United States being a civilized ~~government~~ nation having an organized government; and the said William Gordon, Jacob Zitten and Harry Lang, each individually, did then and there cry out and say: "Get the only anarchistic magazine published in English by Emma Goldman, who will speak here to-night"; that the said William Gordon then and there stated to patrolman Rafsky that he was selling the said publication with the permission of the said Julius Edelson, and each of the said persons with all of the other defendants hereinabove named did ~~disturb~~ disturb the public peace by using force and violence to deponent and various other police officers in the said premises and after having been warned by a public officer, to wit, by Detective Sergeant Brown, did altogether refuse to ~~obey~~ <sup>disperse</sup> and leave the said premises.

And the said Emma Goldman, Lena Sweet, Rebecca Edelson, Rosie Rogan, Pauline Schlechtinger and Annie Pastor, as deponent is informed by patrolman Rafsky, Griffin, Arften, Kloss and Jaretsky, did feloniously assemble with these persons hereinabove mentioned and with divers others in the said premises on the date aforesaid for the purpose of advocating and teaching the doctrines of criminal anarchy, and did voluntarily participate by their presence, aid and instigation in such unlawful assembly, and did disturb the public peace by use of force and violence to deponent and to various other police officers in the said premises, and did refuse to ~~obey~~ <sup>disperse</sup> and leave the said premises after having been warned to ~~obey~~ <sup>disperse</sup> and leave by a public officer, to wit, by Detective Sergeant Brown, and each of the said individuals, as deponent is informed and verily believes, did advise, request and direct those members there assembled not to leave the premises aforesaid and to resist the police in the lawful performance of their duty and to

City Magistrate.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] William Gordon [et al.: Affidavit] 1906 Nov. 2 / Morris Schwartz [New York Police Department]. — 4 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** Schwartz, a New York City policeman, asks the City Magistrate to find William Gordon, Goldman, and eight others guilty of violating New York's criminal anarchy laws.

**Notes:** Handwritten corrections. Enclosed with 871109000 and 871109001.

-4-

remain in the said premises.

WHEREFORE deponent prays that HARRY LANG, JACOB ZITLEN, LENA SWEET, EMMA GOLDMAN, REBECCA EDELSON, WILLIAM GORDON . PAULINE SCHLECHTINGER, ANNIE PASTOR, ROSIE ROGAN, JULIUS EDELSON? be dealt with as the law directs.

Sworn to before me this  
2nd day of November, 1906.

*Annie Schwartz*

*R. B. Cornell*

City Magistrate.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[People of New York v. William Gordon, *et al.*: Answer to Charges] 1906 Nov. 2 /  
Emma Goldman. — 1 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

Summary: Goldman pleads not guilty to criminal anarchy charges before the New York City Magistrate.

Notes: Enclosed with 850215000 and 871109001.

FIRST DIVISION.

City Magistrate's Court, 4 District.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK } ss.:

Emma Goldman being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h er right to make a statement in relation to the charge against h er; that the statement is designed to enable h er if she see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h er; that she is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h er waiver cannot be used against h er on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Emma Goldman

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

Refused

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

Refused

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

Refused

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

Refused

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation.

Answer.

I am not guilty

Emma Goldman

Sworn to before me this

2

day of

Nov.

1906

R. L. Cornell

City Magistrate.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People [of New York] v. William Gordon [et al.: cover page] 1906 Nov. 5 / [Clerk, New York] City Magistrates' Court, Fourth District, First Division. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm. Obtained from the New York City Municipal Archives. Institutional Location: Department of Records and Information Services.

**Summary:** The City Magistrates' Court notes the charges filed, bail amounts, and final outcome in the case of *The People v. Gordon, Goldman*, and eight other defendants charged with violating New York's criminal anarchy law.

**Notes:** Handwritten notes by different people on printed form. For enclosures, see 850215000 and 8571100200.

[illegible]

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the conspiracy mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within-named

defendants

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of

ten Hundred Dollars, each and be committed to the Warden and Keeper

of the City Prison of The City of New York until he give such bail.

Nov. 5th, 1906. W. C. Cornell

I have admitted the above-named de enacts Ezra Goldman, and Rosie Moran  
and Rebecca Edelson  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated Nov. 5th, 1906 I. C. Cornell  
City Magistrate.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within-named.....

.....guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated ..... 190.....  
City Magistrate.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Speech, Clinton Hall, New York] / [Emma Goldman]. — 1907 Jan. 6 [excerpt, government transcript]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: A New York Police Department stenographer excerpts portions of Goldman's speech on anarchism at Clinton Hall, New York, in order to prosecute her for criminal anarchy.

Notes: Broken type. Enclosed with 830214092 as Exhibit B. For related document, see 830214093.

Hall on January 6th, 1907.

"Anarchism is not necessarily violence, though some of the younger comrades have from time to time committed various acts of violence. Anarchists like myself would not be too hasty, but if an act of violence was committed by some person because he was not able to control himself and his feelings would burst within him, and would commit an act of violence upon some tyrant or another, and upon investigation, I thought this act justified, no matter how unnecessary or foolish the act may seem, I for one would extend to him my hand of friendship and tender him my sympathy and assistance. x x x x x x x

"A few years ago a foolish law was enacted, and as a consequence some of our comrades are afraid of this law, and so have become self respecting and law abiding citizens, but I for one do not fear this law, for you cannot be a self respecting and law abiding (as Society and State look upon it) and also be a good Anarchist." x x x x x x

"There has been something said about it being too bad that a test case of this law is to be made with Emma Goldman in it, because as some one said I was too unpopular, I myself am glad that I am so unpopular, for if it was otherwise and I was really popular, I could not be true to myself, and therefore I shall continue to be unpopular, so long as I am able to think and act, and I shall always be opposed to government. x x x

"Government at present consists of force, and force is now on top, and so long as there is force on top we must have force on the bottom. x x x

"Society fears us its greatest enemy, Anarchy, and I am willing to plead guilty to the fact that Anarchy is Society or the States greatest enemy, for the success of Anarchy means the downfall of all Government. x x x x

"I will give you an example of how we can exist without government, I will quote Tolstoi's saying; For instance, there is a pile of some 200 or more bricks, now if you pull one of the bricks from the bottom, the rest of the bricks are bound to fall, the same thing can be applied to Government. If you stop supporting the Government, the Government is bound to fall. x x x x x x x

"It is ridiculous to think that Society cannot get along without Government, and if after there will be plenty of us of the same belief that we can get along without Government, we will say to the Government, give us what belongs to us in peace, and if you do not give it to us in peace, we will take it by force." x x x x

"As long as I live and am able to express myself, I will be opposed to Government, and as my brain dictates will use force against the Government."

211

56

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

297



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Jan. 7, New York [to] William M. McLaughlin, Inspector, Detective Bureau, New York / August Braun, Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department].  
— 2 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sergeant Braun reports on Goldman's speech at Clinton Hall on January 6, 1907. Braun describes the speech, his arrest of Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell, and their arraignments.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 830214092. For related report, see 830214094.

Detective Bureau.

New York, January 7th, 1907.

William W. McLaughlin,

Inspector, Detective Bureau.

Sir:-

In compliance with your instructions, I in company with Roundmen Murray Wersansky, Guido W. Bock, Patrolman Morris Schwartz and Irving Rafsky, attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Mother Earth's Club, for the benefit of the Magazine "Mother Earth," which is an Anarchistic organ, published by Emma Goldman. This meeting was held at Clinton Hall, No. 151 Clinton Street, January 6th, 1907.

John R. Coryell, of No. 30 St. Nicholas Place, presided at said meeting. Emma Goldman, of No. 327 East 27th Street, delivered a lecture thereat, abstracts of which are as follows:-

"It is ridiculous to think that society cannot get along without government, or after there will be plenty of us, of the same belief that we can get along without government, we will say to the government, give us what belongs to us in peace, and if you don't give it to us in peace we will take it by force.

"As long as I live and am able to express myself, I will be opposed to government, as my brains dictate, will use force against government."

At the conclusions of these remarks, I placed Emma Goldman, John R. Coryell, also Alexander Berkman of #327 East 27th Street, (who has been recently released from prison, having been convicted and sentenced to twenty years, on the charge of having attempted to assassinate Henry Clayton Frick of Pittsburgh, Penn.), and charged the above named prisoners with Section 468b & D, of the Penal Code.

The said prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Moss, at the Second District Magistrate's Court. Emma Goldman was held in \$2,000.,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

298

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Jan. 7, New York [to] William M. McLaughlin, Inspector, Detective Bureau, New York / August Braun, Detective Sergeant [New York Police Department].  
— 2 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Sergeant Braun reports on Goldman's speech at Clinton Hall on January 6, 1907. Braun describes the speech, his arrest of Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell, and their arraignments.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 830214092. For related report, see 830214094.

--2--  
Alexander Berkman & John R. Coryell, were held in \$1000.00 bail each, for  
2 P.M., 11th inst., by Magistrate Koss. Israel Schwartz, 15 years of  
No. 10 East 116th St., was also arrested at said meeting, charged with  
Disorderly Conduct. He was arraigned at the Children's Court, found guilty,  
and sentenced suspended by Magistrate Douel.

Respectfully,

(Signed) August Braun,

Detective Sergeant.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

299

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

CITY MAGISTRATE'S COURT,

FIRST DIVISION, THIRD DISTRICT.

-----X  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, )  
on complaint of MURRAY J. WERZANSKY, )  
Plaintiff )

- against - )

EMMA GOLDMAN, BERKMAN, and )  
CYRIL, )  
Defendants. )  
-----X

New York, January 11th, 1907.

B e f o r e:

HON. JOSEPH F. MOSS,

City Magistrate.

A p p e a r a n c e s:

Assistant District Attorney Keogh, for the People,

Meyer London, Esq., for the Defendants.

M U R R A Y J. W E R Z A N S K Y, the complain-  
ant, called as a witness in behalf of the People,  
being first duly sworn, testified as follows: (88)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

300

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION:

Q Your name?

A Murray J. Werzansky.

Q Your address ?

A 68 East 116th Street.

Q You are a police officer of the Municipal Police force  
of the City of New York?

A Yes.

Q And as such detailed to what Bureau?

Q To the Detective Bureau.

Q How long have you been there detailed?

A Since October 27th, 1906.

Q On the 6th day of January, 1907, were you present at  
151 Clinton Street, in the City and County of New  
York?

A I was, yes.

Q Are you a stenographer ?

A Yes.

## BY THE COURT:

Q Were you in the premises ?

A Yes.

Q What kind of a place is there ?

A It is a building known as Clinton Hall; it is used for

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

301



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

halls and parties, and underneath is a restaurant and  
Lodge Rooms upstairs.

BY MR KEOGH:

Q Where were you upstairs ?

A In the main Hall.

Q In the Hall, that is the large room upstairs ?

A The large Hall proper upstairs.

BY THE COURT:

A In the hallway?

A The Hall, that is used for lectures and parties with  
a stage attached to it.

Q What took place there ?

A At about 2 P.M. in company with Detective August Boehm,  
Policeman Maurice Schwartz and Irving Rafsky, I visit-  
ed premises situated at 151 Clinton Street, in the  
Borough of Manhattan, known as Clinton Hall.

BY THE COURT:

Q Use I.

THE WITNESS: (Continuing) I ascended to  
the second floor, that is stairway up to the Hall,  
and when we got into the Hall, there were about 250

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

302

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

people seated on chairs-- it is a large Hall with  
a stage attached.

BY MR KEOGH:

Q Anybody on the stage?

A There was nobody on the stage at the time, I remained  
seated there.

Q Where did you sit?

A On a bench alongside of the northerly wall of the  
building.

BY THE COURT:

Q How far from the Stage?

A About 20 feet from the Stage, as near as I can judge--

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I object. At this  
stage I ask that the witnesses for the people be  
excluded from the Court.

THE COURT: If there are any other witnesses  
here, they can retire to the adjoining room  
there.

THE WITNESS: (Continuing) --- I remained  
there for about 15 minutes and the people were  
accumulating-- coming in until it got to about  
350 or 400 I should judge, at about as near as

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

303

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

I am reporter; at 3 P.M., or 2.48 P.M.,  
the gentleman who I since have learned to be  
John A. Coryell, a man ascended a platform and  
called that meeting to order---

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I move to strike out  
"called the meeting to order" .

THE COURT: Strike it out; state what he said.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: Objected to.

THE COURT: Allowed.

BY DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: Q. Was Emma Goldman  
present at the time?

THE WITNESS: She was inside in the Wings

BY THE COURT:

Q. Was she inside in the Hall?

A. In the wings on the stage.

THE COURT: I will allow it.

THE WITNESS: (Continuing)-- the gentleman  
told the audience that the meeting had been  
called to order for the purpose of forming a  
Mother's Earth Club; he said that the Mother  
Earth pamphlet had decreased in circulation  
through the police activity, and that they had  
arranged this meeting to form a Mother Earth

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

304

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Club, and that they would hold other meetings, and  
he said that depended on the financial end---  
whether they had any more meetings or not---  
he then said that the first thing would be a  
musical number, and he introduced a gentleman---

BY MR KEOGH:

Q The counsel for the defendants state that he has no  
witnesses in the court room except the defendant her-  
self.

MR LONDON: At the present time--

MR KEOGH: Find out and see whether there  
are.

THE WITNESS: (Continuing) -- by the name of  
Menzencor who rendered a few selections from a  
violin.

BY DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY:

Q Did you take stenographic minutes?

A Yes.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: Why not produce the  
minutes?

MR KEOGH: I am taking charge of this.

THE COURT: Go along.

(93)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

305



# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

WITNESS: (Continuing) After that was over,  
he said he took great pleasure in introducing Miss  
Emma Goldman, the defendant.

BY MR KEOGH:

Q In your Complaint, Officer Werzansky, you said that  
Miss Emma Goldman made certain statements--

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: Objected to what he  
states in the complaint-- that would be lead-  
ing.

MR KEOGH: Question withdrawn.

BY MR KEOGH:

Q Are you a stenographer?

A Yes.

Q You write shorthand?

A Yes.

Q Did you at this meeting take stenographic notes of  
certain extracts of what Miss Emma Goldman stated?

A Yes.

Q Have you those notes with you?

A Yes, I have the original notes here.

MR KEOGH: I offer them in evidence.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I object to it at the  
present time.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

306

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.  
**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

THE COURT: For the time being I will exclude them. I will allow the witness to state from his own recollection the utterance or words that were used by this defendant at the time of the meeting, and then after he has exhausted his recollection, perhaps I may permit him to refer to his notes.

BY MR KROGH:

Q Will you state from your recollection what Miss Emma Goldman said at 151 Clinton Street on this occasion without looking at your notes?

A This is only part of it.

BY THE COURT:

Q No, say all you can remember that was said?

A She said that Anarchism was not necessarily an act of violence, but she said some of our younger compatriots from time to time had committed various acts of violence--

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY: Objected to on the ground that the information fails to state it.

THE COURT: I will give you an exception and allow it.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

307

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

WITNESS : (Continuing)--but that she found--

Oh-- she said some Anarchists would not be too hasty and that if she, upon investigation, found that such a man, no matter how unnecessary or foolish the act may seem, if she found it was justified, she for one, would extend to him her hand in friendship and offer him her sympathy and assistance

Q Do you remember anything else ?

A Then she read some paragraph from a book on the American Anarchist Thoreau, and made some remark relative to that, and said she would quote something from Tolstoi-- she said, for instance: "You take a pile of some two hundred or more bricks and pull one of the bricks from the bottom , they naturally will fall. The same thing can be applied to Government-- if you stop supporting government, the government is bound to fall "-- she said. Here is another paragraph that I can remember-- she would up with this speech-- this is the last paragraph that she made of the speech---she said: "As long as I live and am able to express myself, I will be opposed to government, and as my brain dictates will use force against the government". That

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

308

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

is all I can remember just at present of the speech.--

I have some more.

BY THE COURT:

Q Have you testified from your recollection all that you remember was said by this defendant, Emma Goldman, on that occasion?

A Yes.

Q You can not remember anything else from your memory?

THE WITNESS: I possibly could, if I could think for a moment or so.

Q If you would refer to your notes, would that refresh your memory?

A Yes, I could.

THE COURT: I will allow him to refer to his notes and you can have an exception. Those are the original notes that you took at that time?

THE WITNESS: Yes. She said Anarchism is not necessarily violent, though some of the younger compatriots have from time to time committed some acts of violence. Anarchists like myself would not be too hasty, but if an act of violence was committed by some person because he was ur

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

309



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

to control himself and his feelings would burst out of him and commit an act of violence at one time or another, and if upon investigation I found this act justified, no matter how unnecessary or foolish the act may seem, I for one, would extend my hand of friendship and extend to him my sympathy and assistance.

230  
A few years ago a foolish law was enacted and as a consequence some of our compatriots became afraid of this law, and so they have become as respecting and law-abiding citizens, but I for one don't fear this law. For if you can not be self-respecting and law-abiding as society and state look upon it, and also be a good anarchist, there has been something said about its being too bad that a test case of this law is to be made of Emma Goldman in it, because as some one said "I am too unpopular-- I myself am over that-- I am so unpopular-- for if it was otherwise and I was really popular I could not be true to myself, and therefore I shall continue to be unpopular as long as I am able to think and act. Government at present consists of force and force is now on top, and so

48

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

310

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

23  
long as there is force on top, you must have force on the bottom. Society fears as its greatest enemy anarchism, and I am willing to admit that anarchism is society or the state's greatest enemy, for the success of anarchy must have the downfall of government. I will give you an example of how we can exist without government. I will quote Tolstoi. For instance there are a pile of some two hundred or more brick. Now, if you will pull one of the bricks from the bottom, the rest of the bricks are bound to fall. The same thing can be applied to government. If you stop supporting the government, the government is bound to fall. It is ridiculous to think that society cannot get along with government, for after there would be plenty of us of the same belief that we can get along without government, we will say to the government, "Give us what belongs to us in peace, and if you don't give it to us in peace, we will take it by force." As long as I live, I am and can express myself and use my brains, I will use force against the government"-- she closed up with that.

(99)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

311

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Q What then did you do?

A I assisted in making the arrest.

Q You arrested her?

A No, Detective Sergeant Brown.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY:

Q You have given to the District Attorney a copy of the  
stenographic notes?

A No, I read it to the District Attorney.

Q And as you read it the stenographer wrote it down?

A Yes.

Q Is this all that was said by Emma Goldman?

A No.

Q What else was said?

A She said a good many other things that I don't recollect at the time.

Q That means you didn't take stenographic notes of all  
that she said?

A No.

Q You only took notes of parts?

A Yes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

312

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v. Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Q And you took notes of parts irrespective of the fact whether those parts were connected with others that you didn't take down ?

A I took the notes down of that part of the speech that I thought was an inflammatory nature.

Q That you "thought"?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell the court to what extent that part of her speech which you took down was modified or explained in meaning by that part which you did not take down-- modified or explained ?

MR KEOGH: Do you want an opinion of a police officer construing Miss Emma Goldman's speech ?

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I can not do that.

Q Then it is very likely that what you didn't take down did modify and explain that part of her speech that you did take down?

A If it had modified it, I would have taken it down. I do not remember what she said. If she said something to modify it, I would not have taken it down as an inflammatory sentence.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

313



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Q You took down what you thought was an inflammatory sentence?

A Yes.

Q What do you mean by an "inflammatory sentence"?

A That would come within the penal code.

Q Who sent you to that Hall?

A Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Inspector of the Bureau.

Q Didn't Inspector McLaughlin tell you to arrest the defendant as soon as she came on the platform?

A Absolutely not.

Q Isn't there a standing order given you by Inspector McLaughlin to arrest Emma Goldman wherever and whenever she appears?

A Absolutely not.

Q You say you took down only those sentences which you thought were inflammatory,?

A Yes.

Q You took down the following sentence: "Anarchism is not necessarily violence, though some of the younger compatriots have from time to time committed some of the acts of violence"—you took down that sentence?

A Yes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

314

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Q Do you think that is inflammatory?

A No, I do not .

Q "Anarchists like myself would not be too hasty, but if an act of violence was committed by some person because he was not able to control himself and his feelings, would burst within him, and would commit some act of violence, upon some time or another, and upon investigation, I thought this act was justified, I for one, would extend to him my hand of friendship and tender him my assistance"-- did you think that was inflammatory?

A Yes.

Q Would that "if some compatriot would commit some act of violence upon some demand, " you would think that inflammatory?

A Yes.

Q What was your occupation before you became a police officer ?

A A stenographer.

Q Your political philosophy consists of arresting Emma Goldman?

MR KEOGH: Objected to.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

315

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

Q "A few years ago-- we and I for one, do not fear  
this law, because you can not be self-respecting and  
also be a good anarchist"--was that inflammatory?

A Yes, sir, I think so.

Q I see the words "And society and state look upon it "  
are in brackets--how do you get that?

MR KEOGH: He didn't write that.

Q "Government at present consists of force"-- you  
thought that that was inflammatory?

A No, I did not .

Q "And force is now on top"-- did you think that that  
was inflammatory?

A No, I did not .

Q Tell me which sentences you considered inflammatory?

A These are the two sentences that Miss Emma Goldman  
was arrested for-- these two sentences here :

" It is ridiculous to think that society cannot get  
along without government, and after that there will be  
plenty of us with the same belief that we can get  
along without government-- we will say to the govern-  
ment: 'Give us what belongs to us in peace, and if  
they do not give it to us in peace, we will take it by

force'. As long as I live and will be able to ex-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

316

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

press myself I will be opposed to government, and as my brain dictates, will use force against the government".

Q She didn't say anything more inflammatory than that?

A No.

Q And she didn't say anything more inflammatory than the remarks you have noted in your minutes?

A Yes.

Q So that you considered yourself justified in making the arrest upon the strength of these two sentences ?

A Yes.

Q Who were with you?

A Detective Sergeant Brown, Patrolman Maurico Schwartz and Patrolman Irving Rafsky.

Q You testified before the Grand Jury two years ago?

A No.

Q Did she at any time say to the audience: " I advise you to use violence against organized government"? Did she at any time advise you to overthrow civilized government?

A No.

Q Did she at any time say "It is necessary to overthrow civil

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

317



# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

ilized government by force and violence "?

A No.

Q She said "As long as I live and am able to express myself I will be opposed to government, and as my brain dictates, will use force against the government"?

A She did say that, yes.

AUGUST BROUN, a witness called in behalf of the People, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR KEOGH:

Q You are a Detective Sergeant of the Municipal Police Force of the City of New York?

A Yes.

Q How long have you been assigned there ?

A Five years.

MR LONDON: I want to recall that Officer for one question.

THE COURT: Yes.

MURRAY J. WERZANSKY, re-called, testified as follows:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

318

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

BY DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY:

Q Will you kindly repeat that last sentence, in which she concluded her speech?

A "As long as I live and am able to express myself, I will be opposed to government and as my brain dictates, will use force against the government".

Q Did she use the expression "I am opposed to the government"?

A That I can not say.

Q Did she use the expression "I am opposed to civilized government"?

A No, she didn't use the word "civilized".

Q Use force against government in general?

A She said the words as you have it there.

Q She didn't say what government?

A She said "the government". That is verbatim of what she said.

AUGUST BROWN, re-called; testified as follows:

BY MR KEOGH:

Q On the 6th of January, 1907, did you go to the premises

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

319

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

known as No. 151 Clinton Street, in the City and  
County of New York?

A Yes.

Q Did you go inside the building?

A Yes.

Q How many flights did you go up?

A One flight.

Q What is there ?

A A large Meeting Room and Hall.

Q Did you go in there ?

A Yes.

Q There was a gathering there ?

A Yes.

Q State what happened there that afternoon about 3  
o'clock?

240  
A There was a gathering there, and I should judge about  
2.45 Mr. Coriel, one of the defendants at the Bar,  
mounted the platform or stage thereof, and made an  
announcement stating that this meeting was to be held  
under the Club called the Mother-Earth Club-- that  
through the recent arrest having been made by the  
police, the publication "Mother-Earth" has suffered a  
great deal, therefore, they intend to hold a number

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

320

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907  
Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First  
Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I move, in all con-  
-ness, it is not a formal motion, if it pleases  
Your Honor,-- the Code distinctly reads that crimin-  
al anarchy consists in advocating the overthrow of  
all civilized government by force and violence.

THE COURT: make your motion, Counsel.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I move to discharge  
the prisoner, and dismiss the complaint on the  
ground that the plaintiff fails to make out a  
case. There is no evidence that the defendant  
has advocated the use of force-- the use of vio-  
lence-- there is no evidence that the defendant  
has advocated the necessity, duty, or propriety  
of overthrowing civilized government by violence  
or force. On the contrary it appears from the  
evidence that the defendant stated that anarchism  
is not necessarily violent. Two of the Officers  
testified--

THE COURT: I heard their testimony.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: They heard the ex-  
pression of violence used in connection with some  
-- whether her philosophy is correct or  
false, but in order to come within that section

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

321



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Goldman, Berkman, and [Coryell: hearing transcript] 1907 Jan. 11 [excerpt] / S. Ellerstein, Stenographer [New York] City Magistrates' Court, First Division, Third District. — 23 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Magistrates' Court transcribes the prosecution testimony at a hearing at which Goldman, Berkman, and John Coryell were charged with criminal anarchy for speeches given in New York.  
**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Pages 22 through 45 missing. Enclosed with 830214098.

she said: I am guilty of abetting violence against  
 a united government against civilized govern-  
 ment. The mere fact that she declares that as long  
 as my brain dictates, I will be opposed to govern-  
 ment, does not make her guilty under this section.

For that matter, she may be opposed to gov-  
 ernment all her life.

THE COURT: Motion denied.

DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY: I will ask Your Honor  
 to adjourn this thing. I want to decide whether I  
 will put in a defence.

THE COURT: ADJOURNED TO? JANUARY 15th, at  
 10.30 P.M.

S. ELLERSTEIN,

Official Stenographer

132

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

322

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Vereinigte Staaten—32 cm. In Der freie Arbeiter [Berlin (June 8, 1907)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

**Summary:** The German Interior Ministry's file on Goldman includes a news clipping that reports that Goldman just finished a tour of the United States and Canada and will represent Winnipeg at the International Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

**Notes:** In German.

11

*Nur für die Arbeiter (Lauter)*

*Nr. 23.*

*Freie Arbeiter & Arbeiterinnen 1907*

**Vereinigte Staaten.**  
Genossin Emma Goldman hat, soeben eine grosse Agitationstour durch die Vereinigten Staaten und Kanada beendet. Die Genossen von Winnipeg beschliessen, den Kongress zu Amsterdam zu beschicken, und wählten als Delegierte Genossin Emma Goldman.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

323

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1907 July 28, New York [to Theodore] Roosevelt, President, [Washington, D.C.] / Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Hippolyte Havel. — 1 p. ; 30 × 19 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
 Institutional Location: Theodore Roosevelt Papers.

Summary: Goldman, Berkman, and Havel rejoice in the acquittal of Charles Moyer, Bill Haywood, and G.A. Pettibone.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Lower document only.

(Extract from a letter from Admiral Brownson)

• • The GEORGIA accident was most deplorable; but there are bright spots connected with it, as has been the case with all of the turret accidents. I refer to the splendid spirit and courage that has been shown by our men in every case. You will doubtless recall the incident of the TEXAS in the case of the MISSOURI accident where, while lying close along side of the latter, after seeing the men torn from the turret dead and dying and sending her own naval officers to render assistance, she went on the line and beat but within the world's record. You doubtless know that the GEORGIA, immediately after landing her wounded, returned to the target range arriving there about ten o'clock the same evening, and early the next morning was again on the firing line to finish up her practice. Admiral Thomas' action in sending the ship back to her work without a moment's delay was highly commendable. In a conversation with him in Newport two days ago I gathered that the work done by the GEORGIA'S crew after the accident, was excellent. Mr. Newberry, the Acting Secretary, told me this morning that one of the six inch guns nearly tied the world's record. • • •

--o--

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
 July 26, 1907.

My dear Admiral:

Many thanks for your letter. I would like thru you to congratulate Admiral Thomas and especially the officers and crew of the Georgia upon the way in which without a moment's delay the ship went back to her work. The whole navy is to be congratulated at the spirit shown by the officers and enlisted men on board the Georgia in this instance, and on board the Missouri and Texas in the other instance to which you refer.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Copy

New York, July 26, 1907.

President Roosevelt:

Undesirable citizens victorious. Rejoice!

Emma Goldman,

Alexander Berkman

Hippolyte Havel.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

324

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

## Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam

[août 1907]



Les anarchistes dans les Syndicats

309



# The Emma Goldman Papers

891218033

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

## I

### CONGRES ANARCHISTE D'AMSTERDAM

( août 1907 )

Pages 6 et 7 .-

L'ANARCHIE ET LES SYNDICATS.

Au congrès international suivant, qui se tint à Zurich en 1893, les social-démocrates réussirent enfin ( ils le croyaient du moins ) à se débarrasser de leurs adversaires. Un règlement fut voté qui portait notamment : " Toutes les chambres syndicales seront admises au prochain congrès ; aussi les partis et groupements socialistes qui reconnaissent la nécessité de l'organisation des travailleurs et de l'action politique."

Mais l'avenir n'est à personne, et ce qu'on n'avait pas prévu arriva. Au congrès suivant (Londres 1896) de nombreux anarchistes se présentèrent, non plus, il est vrai, en qualité d'anarchistes, mais de syndiqués, délégués de chambres syndicales. ( Jean GRAVE et MALATESTA y représentaient les métallurgistes d'Amiens; ELILE POUGET, alors directeur du Père Peinard, les métallurgistes de Beauvais et les ardoisiers de Trélazé; TORTELIER, les menuisiers de la Seine ; GUBRINEAU, les polisseurs sur métaux de Paris, etc, etc. ) C'est alors que les social-démocrates, après une bataille de trois jours où ils faillirent avoir le dessous, édictèrent ces résolutions fameuses excluant des congrès futurs tous les groupements, même corporatifs, qui se refuseraient à confesser la "nécessité" du parlementarisme.

La majorité voulait en finir avec les anarchistes; elle ne se doutait pas qu'elle venait d'éloigner d'elle, à jamais, le prolétariat organisé .

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

36

les, les autres de vieilles idées. Beaucoup de jeunes, dont je suis, se font gloire de ne pas abandonner un pouce des idées anarchistes, lesquelles sont à l'abri des injures du temps.

D'ailleurs, je crois qu'entre les "jeunes" d'une part, et les "vieux" de l'autre, il n'y a que des différences d'appréciations, insuffisantes pour diviser en deux camps rivaux l'armée anarchiste.

La séance est levée à 1 heure du matin.

Pages 92 et suivantes .-

## MOTIONS VOTÉES.

1<sup>re</sup> .- Motion CORNELISSEN - VOHRZYK - MALATESTA.

Le Congrès Anarchiste International considère les syndicats à la fois comme des organisations de combat dans la lutte de classe en vue de l'amélioration des conditions de travail et comme des unions de producteurs pouvant servir à la transformation de la société capitaliste en une société communiste anarchiste.

Aussi le Congrès, en admettant la nécessité éventuelle de la création de groupements syndicalistes révolutionnaires particuliers, recommande aux anarchistes camarades de soutenir les organisations syndicales générales où ont accès tous les ouvriers d'une même catégorie.

Mais le Congrès considère comme la tâche des anarchistes de constituer dans ces organisations l'élément révolutionnaire et de propager et de soutenir seulement telles formes et manifestations d'"action directe" (grèves, boycottage, sabotage, etc) qui portent en elles-mêmes un caractère révolutionnaire et vont dans le sens de la transformation de la société.

Les anarchistes considèrent le mouvement syndicaliste et la grève générale comme de puissants moyens révolutionnaires, mais non comme des succédanés de la Révolution.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

37

Ils recommandent d'autre part aux camarades, dans le cas de la proclamation d'une grève générale en vue de la conquête du pouvoir, de se mettre en grève, mais les invite en même temps à exciter les syndicats sous leur influence à faire alors entendre leurs revendications économiques.

Les anarchistes pensent que la destruction de la société capitaliste et autoritaire peut se réaliser seulement par l'insurrection armée et l'expropriation violente et que l'emploi de la grève plus ou moins générale et le mouvement syndicaliste ne doivent pas faire oublier les moyens plus directs de lutte contre la force militaire des gouvernements".

Cette motion qui porte, outre les signatures de ses auteurs, celles des camarades WILQUET, Emma GOLDMAN, de MAXMANDE, ROGDAEFF et KNOTEK, est approuvée par 33 voix contre 10.

2° .- Motion R. FRIEDBERG :

"La lutte des classes et l'émancipation du prolétariat ne sont pas identiques avec les idées et les aspirations de l'anarchisme, qui tend - par dessus les aspirations immédiates des classes - à la délivrance économique et morale de la personnalité humaine, à un milieu exempt d'autorité, et non pas à un pouvoir nouveau, celui de la majorité sur la minorité.

L'anarchisme considère toutefois l'abolition de l'oppression des classes, la suppression de la dépendance économique de la majorité des êtres humains, comme une étape absolument nécessaire et essentielle dans la voie vers le but final. L'anarchisme doit toutefois s'opposer à ce que la lutte pour l'émancipation du prolétariat se poursuive par des moyens qui contredisent l'idée de l'anarchisme et sont un obstacle au but précis de ce mouvement. Il s'oppose, partant, à engager

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

328

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris. Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

42

l'humanité et la liberté complète des individus, sont naturellement, essentiellement, les ennemis déclarés de toute force armée entre les mains de l'Etat : armée, gendarmerie, police, magistrature.

Ils engagent leurs camarades — et en général tous les hommes aspirant à la liberté, à lutter selon les circonstances et leur tempérament, et par tous les moyens, à la révolte individuelle, au refus de service isolé ou collectif, à la désobéissance passive et active et à la grève militaire — pour la destruction radicale des instruments de domination.

Ils expriment l'espoir que tous les peuples intéressés répondront à toute déclaration de guerre par l'insurrection.

Ils déclarent penser que les anarchistes donneront l'exemple.

Cette motion qui porte les signatures de MALATESTA, MARMANIE, THONAR, CORNELISSEN, RAMUS et Domela NIEUWENHUIS, est approuvée sans discussion.

La séance est levée. Il est midi.

### Quatorzième Séance .

Vendredi 30 août — Séance de l'après-midi

Conformément aux résolutions prises, cette séance est commune au Congrès anarchiste et au Congrès antimilitariste. Celui-ci a tenu dans la matinée sa première séance, réservée aux sections hollandaises de l'Association internationale antimilitariste.

Les congressistes sont donc très nombreux, ainsi que le public. Le camarade VOHRZYNSKI, délégué de la Fédération anarchiste de Bohême, est élu président.

La parole est donnée, en premier lieu, à R. de MARMANIE, que

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

329



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

43

le congrès anarchiste a chargé de s'exprimer en son nom.

R. DE MARMANDE fait d'abord rapidement l'historique du mouvement antimilitariste en France. Il montre le rôle considérable joué par les anarchistes. Il rappelle les poursuites de 1887 contre la Ligue des Antipatriotes ; la condamnation qui frappa Jean GRAVE en 1894 pour son livre de révolte, la Société mourante et l'Anarchie. Il signale la campagne continue, menée dans les Temps Nouveaux et le Libertaire, contre l'armée et l'idée de patrie. "Vraiment, dit-il, l'esprit anarchiste inspire partout l'action antimilitariste et révolutionnaire". Il entre ensuite dans le détail des manifestations antimilitaristes de ces dernières années: Manuel du Soldat, de Georges YVETOT; création de la section française de l'A.I.A.; déclarations de Gustave HERVE au Tivoli Vaux-Hall, en 1905; procès de l'Affiche Rouge et condamnation des signataires, affiche des douze, etc. Depuis lors des poursuites judiciaires n'ont cessé d'être exercées, suivies pour la plupart de condamnations féroces. L'antimilitarisme reste en France à l'ordre du jour.

Avant de terminer, MARMANDE indique que la forme de la propagande a changé. Le rôle de l'A.I.A. semble terminé, en France du moins; les sections, formées en majeure partie d'anarchistes, reprennent leur autonomie. Le programme de l'A.I.A. contenait un certain particularisme qui devait être assez tôt épuisé. L'antimilitarisme n'est pas une doctrine. Il y a des conceptions anarchistes où trouve place tout naturellement l'antimilitarisme. L'anarchisme a lancé, semé à la volée et fait germer partout la révolte.

MARMANDE, en terminant, lit la motion antimilitariste approuvée dans la matinée par le Congrès anarchiste, et propose que le Congrès antimilitariste la vote à son tour.

A l'unanimité, le Congrès adopte cette motion, dont le tex-

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.

Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

44

te a été donné plus haut.

Prement ensuite la parole les délégués suivants :

FRIDBERG, ROMAEFF, Dmela NIEUWENHUIS, CROISSET, Pierre RAMUS, Emma GOLDMAN, la citoyenne BORGUE. Luigi FABBRI, délégué des sections italiennes de l'A.I.A. et du journal La Pace, expose l'état de l'antimilitarisme italien, dont parle également la citoyenne BORGUE.

Page 103 .-

## UN ORDRE DU JOUR

Henri BEYLIE et Benoit BROUTCHOUX proposent à l'adoption du Congrès l'ordre du jour suivant :

"Le Congrès constate que le gouvernement républicain agit vis-à-vis des travailleurs comme tous les gouvernements n'ont cessé de le faire ;

Envoie ses salutations fraternelles aux camarades YVERTOT, MARCK, LEVY, BOUSQUET, TORTON, LORULOT, BERTHET, Clémentine DELMOTTE, Gabrielle PEFIT; aux douze antimilitaristes actuellement détenus à Paris et à tous les camarades qui sont dans les geôles républicaines .

Le Congrès adresse en même temps ses chaleureuses salutations à tous les défenseurs de la liberté qui sont dans les forteresses du capitalisme mondial .-

Et invite le Bureau International à défendre et à soutenir tous nos amis emprisonnés comme un des premiers actes de ses travaux '.

Cet ordre du jour est adopté à l'unanimité.

Page 113 et suivantes .-

## DEUX REUNIONS SYNDICALISTES

Sur les deux réunions strictement privées où se rencon-

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Congrès Anarchiste d'Amsterdam [Aug.] 1907 [excerpts, government transcript] / Amédée Dunois [Rapporteur]. — 8 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives Nationales de France, Paris.  
Institutional Location: Records of the Sûreté Générale, F7 13053.

Summary: The Sûreté Générale in Paris transcribes portions of the minutes of the 1907 Anarchist Congress in Amsterdam.

Notes: In French.

48

le révolutionnaire hollandais bien connu, a assumé la direction. Le Bureau en extraira tous les renseignements d'un intérêt général et ces renseignements formeront la matière d'un bulletin hebdomadaire qui sera envoyé à tous les centres et journaux corporatifs affiliés au Bureau. L'Union libre des syndicats allemands, la Fédération tchèque de tous les métiers et le Secrétariat national hollandais couvriront les premiers frais de la publication de ce bulletin.

Telles sont les résolutions que prirent à Amsterdam, dans l'intérêt du syndicalisme révolutionnaire, un certain nombre de militants 'anarchistes'. Il y a loin de ces résolutions-là - qu'il me soit permis d'en faire la remarque - à celles des social-démocrates de Stuttgart. Pas une seule fois, tant au cours des deux réunions privées dont je viens de ~~parler~~ rapporter les résultats qu'au cours des séances du congrès anarchiste, il ne fut parmi nous question de mettre la main sur les organisations ouvrières. Après comme avant le congrès d'Amsterdam, celles-ci trouveront en nous des collaborateurs, les plus assidus et les plus énergiques, sans aucune arrière-pensée de domination.

Il ne reste à formuler l'espoir que le Congrès des Unions ouvrières romandes portera à son ordre du jour la question de leur participation aux frais du Bureau de presse nouvellement créé, ainsi que la création d'une entente permanente entre les organisations ouvrières révolutionnaires du monde entier.

Pour le succès de nos luttes futures gardons-nous d'oublier que notre internationalisme théorique et sentimental n'affaiblira les Gouvernements que lorsqu'il se doublera d'un internationalisme pratique, destiné à maintenir entre les prolétaires de tous les pays qu'écrasera tous, indifféremment, la grande main du capitalisme, les liens de la plus étroite solidarité.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

332

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Amerika. Das "Land der Freiheit"—32 cm. In Vorwärts [Berlin (Sept. 22, 1907)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

**Summary:** *Vorwärts* reports that the American immigration authorities refused to allow Goldman to reenter the country upon her return from Europe because of her connection to the McKinley assassination.  
**Notes:** In German.

## Vorwärts (Berlin).

Nr. 111

22<sup>ten</sup>

September

1907.

Amerika.  
Das "Land der Freiheit".  
Dem N. Y. meldet ein Kabeltelegramm:  
New York, 20. September.  
Das Einwanderungsdepartement hat beschlossen, die Anarchistin Emma Goldman, die zuletzt bei dem Anarchistenkongress im Haag weilte und sich dann nach den Vereinigten Staaten eingeschifft hat, auf amerikanischem Boden nicht zuzulassen. Der Beschluss, der den Anarchisten als "unerwünschten" Einwanderer bezeichnet, wird damit begründet, daß die Goldmann Russin und nicht in Amerika naturalisiert ist, auch seinerzeit als Mitschuldige an der Ermordung des Präsidenten Mac Kinley in Haft gewesen ist, ob schon damals die Beweise zu ihrer Verurteilung nicht ausreichten.  
Die "freie Republik" macht unter Roosevelts "glorreicher" Leitung ganz gewaltige Fortschritte — der Reaktion entgegen. Die amerikanische Bourgeoisie pflegt sich, wenn sie nach dem "hüßlichen Europa" herüberkommt, zu wundern, wie aufzuspielen sie noch auf ihre amerikanischen "Freiheiten" und bespöttelt unsere mittelalterliche Zurückgebliebenheit. Wir leugnen nicht, daß unsere politischen Zustände sich mit denen der Vereinigten Staaten nicht messen können, aber den Heberamerikanern, jenen Dante's, die sich gar zu sehr mit ihrer transoceanischen "Freiheit" aufspielen, soll die neuere amerikanische Kunst doch zu denken geben. Sie haben alle Veranlassung, ihrem Präsidenten, ihrem Senat, ihrem Kongress scharf auf die Finger zu schauen, damit ihr "freies Amerika" vor der Verbrechungsgefahr bewahrt bleibe.

y. d. 81.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

333



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Sept. 23, New York [to] Joseph Murray, Acting Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Ellis Island, N.Y. / Arthur Woods, Fourth Deputy Commissioner [New York Police Department?]. - 1 p. ; 24 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Woods sends Murray a summary of Goldman's criminal record. He knows nothing of her citizenship status.

Notes: Dark copy.

New York, September 21st, 1907.

Hon. Joseph Murray,  
Acting Commissioner,  
Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Ellis Island, N. Y.

Sir:

Your letter of September 21st to Commissioner Bingham has been referred to me. The criminal record of Emma Goldman is as follows according to our records.

She was arrested September 9th, 1893, and on October 16th, 1893, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for inciting to riot and unlawful assemblage. She has been arrested in Philadelphia, but the date I do not know; also in Chicago on September 10th, 1901, and in Providence, R. I., on September 11th, 1897. In each of these three instances, however, she was discharged.

As to her nationality and whether she has obtained citizenship we have no information.

Respectfully yours,

*Arthur Woods*

Fourth Deputy Commissioner.

C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

334

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Sept. 24, Washington, D.C. [to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], New York / [rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].

— 1 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sargent directs the East Coast Commissioners of Immigration to watch for Goldman's reentry and examine her proofs of citizenship carefully. He requests no publicity.

Notes: Bleedthrough; broken type. For reply, see 830214085. Copies sent to Boston, Philadelphia, and

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 51694/2.

September 24, 1907.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Commissioner of Immigration,

*Brooklyn, Phila. Balto.*

Sir:

The Bureau is confidentially advised that Emma Goldman, the notorious anarchist, is now out of the United States, but intends to return very shortly to resume her propaganda in this country. She may be accompanied by one Max Baginski.

It is desired that either or both of these persons who may arrive at your port should be detained and rigidly examined; any claims of American citizenship to be fully verified before being accepted as correct.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor especially directs that no publicity be given to this matter in any way whatsoever, and you should take especial pains to that end.

Respectfully,

(Signed) P. P. Sargent:

Commissioner-General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

335

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Sept. 25, -New York [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Joseph Murray, Acting Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p.; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

Summary: Murray has instructed his agents to watch for Goldman's return to the United States.

Notes: Reply to 830214084.

September 25, 1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,  
Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 51694/2 of September 24, 1907, and to state that the inspection officers at this station were advised under date of September 11th of the expected return to the United States of the anarchists Emma Goldman and Max Baginski. As is the practice in all matters of this character, such notices are marked "Confidential", and the employees have general instructions to give no publicity to any official matter.

Respectfully,

Joseph Murray  
Acting Commissioner.

VL

193  
New  
9-27-7

(18)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

336



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Oct. 11, Zeist, Netherlands [to] John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / Maurits Hymans [Agent? Secret Service? Treasury Department?]. — 2 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Hymans describes Goldman's London lecture on "The labor struggle in America" and explains his arrangement with Scotland Yard to monitor Goldman's return to the United States.

Notes: Enclosed with 830214087.

Mr. John E. Wilkie,  
Chief of the Secret Service Division,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I attended the meeting in Holborn Town Hall, "Gray's Inn Road," London, W.C. where Emma Goldman spoke to a small audience on "The labor struggle in America." The meeting was not enthusiastic. She discussed the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and remarked:- "The trial of Haywood has failed because the Western miners know how to handle dynamite. It is dangerous for a judge to secure condemnation of such a man as Haywood. The labor struggle of America is going to be the fiercest that has ever occurred, when the two forces of organized labor and capital clash it will be no joke, but the workers will win." John Turner said that Emma Goldman intends to lecture in the provinces, and that it is uncertain when she will return to America, as she also intends to visit some comrades in Italy. The confiscation of the October number of "Mother Earth" by the American Government was also discussed by the Anarchists. While I was engaged in some work for the Bureau of Immigration

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

337



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Oct. 11, Zeist, Netherlands [to] John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department], Washington, D.C. / Maurits Hymans [Agent? Secret Service? Treasury Department?]. - 2 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Hymans describes Goldman's London lecture on "The labor struggle in America" and explains his arrangement with Scotland Yard to monitor Goldman's return to the United States.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214087.

... I got acquainted with a Scotland Yard detective, who seemed to be fairly well acquainted with the European Anarchist movements, and I came to the conclusion that Scotland Yard could probably be of some assistance to me. I met Mr. Quinn, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, who promised to assist the American Government in the matter, and will notify the American Ambassador, #123 Victoria Street, London, S.W. in case he receives any reliable information about the proposed sailing for America of Emma Goldman and Max Baginsky. The American Ambassador will then cable this information to Washington. In the mean time I will keep in touch with the Anarchists in Europe. We have engaged passage on the "S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam," which leaves Rotterdam, Netherlands, November 9, 1907.

Yours respectfully,

Maurits Hymans.

198

27

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

338

**Summary:** *Der freie Arbeiter* reports that the United States government refused to admit Goldman into the country. An unnamed agent notes that the news article is incorrect and Goldman has returned to New York. The reader is referred to the German Consulate in Chicago for more information.

**Notes:** In German. Handwritten note by unnamed government official.

## 13

Mr. 41

Datum: 12 <sup>ten</sup> Alfaber 1907.

Schon vor einiger Zeit brachten Berliner Blätter die Nachricht, dass die Einwandererkommission in New York die vom Kongress zurückkehrende Genossin Emma Goldmann aus den Vereinigten Staaten, wo sie bereits mehr als 20 Jahre gelebt hat, auswies. Wir hielten diese Nachricht anfänglich für unglaublich. Die Bruderblätter in den Vereinigten Staaten bestätigen, jetzt aber diese Brutalität des Staates der grössten Banditen und Strolche.

Emma Goldman ist wieder in Amerika.  
 Sie gibt jetzt eine Querschnitts-  
 "Mother Earth" heraus. Und ihre  
 Uebersetzungen sind eine Entdeckung.  
 zu (Broschüren, die sie an verschiedenen  
 Orten gibt, zeigen sie die Mittel zu  
 ihrem Lebensentwurf.  
 Cf. achtungsw. Mitteilungen  
 über die Goldmann in einem  
 Briefe des Prof. Ginn (New York)  
 in Chicago (C.) -

4/3. 8.

P. 94

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214087

[Letter] 1907 Oct. 19, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / John E. Wilkie, Chief, Secret Service [Treasury Department]. - 1 p.; 26 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Wilkie sends Sargent a report from his agent investigating anarchists in Europe. The agent will watch for Goldman's departure for the United States.

Notes: Dark copy. For enclosure, see 830214088.

October 19, 1907.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,  
Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dear Mr. Sargent:

I enclose herewith the last report from Mr. Taylor, and also a copy of a letter received this morning from Maurits Hymans in re Emma Goldman. I hope from the arrangements he has made over there that we will be promptly advised of her departure. As you see he is returning to this country on the 9th of November, and I am going to put him back at work among the anarchists over here. His wife's health has been improved by her trip home and I am only too glad to have him back in this country.

Respectfully,

ACKNOWLEDGED

Enclosures.  
OCT 23 1907

BUREAU OF  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

These papers brought to  
the attention of

OCT - 1 1907

JHS by [signature]

Chief.

2✓

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

340

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report re: Emma Goldmann] London, 1907 Oct. 26 / Virgilio. — 1 p. ; 32 × 23 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: Virgilio reports from London that Goldman left for the United States with her lover, Makinski, probably under an assumed name.

Notes: In Italian. Enclosed with 880511013.



Roma. 18 Dicembre 1907

ARCHIVIO DI CRIMINALITÀ

"FASCICCO INDIVIDUALE."

Londra 26 Ottobre 1907

*Molto interessante 1907*  
La Goldmann Emma, che era qui col suo amante Makinski, è partita senza fare chiasso già da parecchio tempo. Essa pare sia partita con altro nome perchè temeva di non poter entrare in America, dove è domiciliata ma dove non è stata naturalizzata.

Virgilio



# The Emma Goldman Papers

850806168

Certificate of Citizenship, 1907 Nov. 6, for Jacob A. Kersner / James L. Hotchkiss, Clerk, Monroe County. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The Monroe County clerk certifies that Jacob Kersner received his citizenship on October 18, 1884.

Notes: Submitted as Exhibit A at Kersner's denaturalization hearing, see 850806187. For naturalization petition, see 850806167.

[Nov. 6, 1907]

## Certificate of Citizenship,

United States of America.



State of New York, } ss.  
Monroe County.

Be it Remembered, That on the EIGHTEENTH day of OCTOBER in the year of our Lord one thousand EIGHT-HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR JACOB A. KERSNER late of GERMANY at that time of ROCHESTER in the State of New York aforesaid, appeared in the County Court (the said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a Seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requisitions of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto; and the said JACOB A. KERSNER having thereunto produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as were by the said Acts required; thereupon, it was Ordered by the said Court that he be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, The Seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed, this SIXTH day of NOVEMBER in the year one thousand nine hundred AND SEVEN.

By the Court

*James L. Hotchkiss*  
Clerk.



*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Hessisches Landesarchiv Wiesbaden.*

**Summary:** A police agent notifies the head of the police in Berlin that Goldman will leave New York for London, traveling under a false name. He provides Goldman's photograph and description and asks permission to arrest her under the law of November 28, 1898.

**Notes:** In German.

Der Kgl. Preuss. Polizei-Präsident.

C. A.

Berlin C. 25, Alexanderstr. 3/6, def

Tagel.-No. C. A. H. 1353/0 X

Es wird ersucht, in der Antwort die vorgenannte Abteilung und die Tagebuch-Nummer anzugeben.

Der Herrmann nach beabsichtigt  
die ~~bestmögliche~~ ~~bestmögliche~~ ~~bestmögliche~~ ~~bestmögliche~~ ~~bestmögliche~~  
Goldmann mit New York. ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~  
London mit dem ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
Einflussman mit dem ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
Hemmen in ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
Der Goldmann, ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
Küster, ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
improvisierte 35 Jahre alt, ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
goldene Haare, ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
besitz hier und ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~  
sind diese ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~ ~~bestmöglichen~~

Ich wünsche herzlich, daß diese gütliche Aussprache  
im Nachhinein die Freigewinner der Zeit zu Gunsten der  
für ihre Ermittlung gethätigen Personen, in der Gemeinschaft der

Lithographie von der Classe der Geogr. Ministerial- und Naturw.  
Klasse d. Kaiserl. Acad. d. Wiss. - Nr. 2. d. d. H. d. d. d.  
Lithographie von der Classe der Geogr. Ministerial- und Naturw.

For Christ's sake.

Beigefügt.

Registratur I C.

is

Verdienten Sie diesen Preis?

312. Vierstaden



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# 343

**Notes:** In German.

*Phil.*

*Japan!*

App.

Y 823.

*Ch*

Dr. J. F. Baker & family  
N. H. Cambridge

23 14/12

Fine  
Puffing  
M.  
A. Goring H. B. J.

(Unter Blume  
neupruden glück.)

ein  
Vol  
Ver.

aus ..... zur Kasse zurück.....

ab 16. X!

Bekräft. gitt 4/4. Januari  
 1878. wärdens Vänners  
 för sängsängarna  
 Johs. 1898 1/2 1/2  
 1898 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
 1898 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

1.  
 2.  
 3.  
 4.  
 5.  
 6.  
 7.

kbr.  
 living  
 & he  
 B. F. .  
 B. F. .  
 20 Jan.  
 Sac.

den H

Brumf.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Description of Anarchistical Meeting, 1907 Nov. 12, Ellis Island, N.Y. [cover page] / N[athaniel] G. Schlamm and Daniel Folkmar, Inspectors [Bureau of Immig. Dept. of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 20 × 11 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspectors Folkmar and Schlamm report on Goldman and Max Baginski's speeches at an anarchist meeting in New York City.

Notes: Enclosed with 830214212, 880503000, and 830214090. For portion of enclosed report, see 830214210.

50115

N. Y. Form 112

Department of Commerce and Labor  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Ellis Island, N. Y. Harbor.

November 12, 1907

Daniel Folkmar and N. G. Schlamm  
Inspectors.

SUBJECT

Description of Anarchistical  
Meeting held at Bohemian Hall,  
73rd. St., Nov. 11th., 1907, at  
which Emma Goldman and Max Bag-  
inski were speakers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

345



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum, 1907 Nov. 12, New York to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. [fragment] / Nathaniel G. Schlamm and Daniel Folkmar, Immigrant Inspectors [Bureau of Immigration]. — 1 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

Summary: Inspectors Folkmar and Schlamm attach copies of fliers to their report on Goldman and Max Baginski's meeting.

Notes: Final page only. Enclosed with 830214211 and 830214090. For enclosures, see 830214212 and 880511500.

The enclosed announcements in Yiddish were distributed at the meeting. (See Exhibits A, B and C with translations.)

Very respectfully,

*Daniel Folkmar*

*Nathaniel Schlamm*

*U. S. Immigrant Inspectors*

To Hon. Robert Watchorn,

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island Station, N.Y.H.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

346

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 13, New York [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Forwarding a report on Goldman's recent speech in New York City, Watchorn confirms that Goldman and Max Baginski have returned to the United States.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214210 through 830214212 and 880503000.

November 13, 1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration, 31

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of even date, as follows:

"Parties are here. Have been identified and delivered address New York City. Letter follows."

In this connection I enclose report of Inspectors Folkmar and Schlamm relative to the addresses delivered by Emma Goldman and Max Baginski at Bohemian Hall, 73d Street between First and Second Avenues, New York City, on November 11, 1907. The enclosures therein referred to are also forwarded, and, although there appears to be nothing in the report or the enclosures upon which to base action by the Department, it establishes the fact that the two persons in question are again in the United States and the fact that they are Anarchists is so well-known that any action the Department may desire to take need not be based upon the statements or occurrences at the meeting above referred to.

Respectfully,

Robert Watchorn (35)  
Commissioner.

200  
ENC  
Encl. 5030

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

347



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 13, Washington, D.C. [to] Commissioner of Immigration [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor] / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 1 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sargent reminds the East Coast Commissioners of Immigration to watch for the arrival of Goldman and Max Baginski.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For the letter mentioned, see 830214084.

Washington

November 13, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Ellis Island, N. Y. H., Phila. Pa.

Sir,

Your attention is invited to Bureau letters of September 24th and 25th, 1907, regarding the prospective effort on the part of Emma Goldman and Max Baginski to enter the United States, both of the said persons being anarchists. The information which has reached the Bureau would indicate that these people are likely to make their appearance any time now and special care should be exercised to detect them in the event of arrival at your port.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

348

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Warrant] 1907 Nov. 14 [for arrest of Emma Goldman] / Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Secretary Straus signs a warrant for Goldman's arrest and deportation as an alien anarchist.

Notes: Enclosed with 830214095. For similar warrant, see 830214091.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor

Washington

52410-43  
No. 51694/2

To ROBERT WATCHORN, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H.  
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United States.

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that

EMMA GOLDMAN,

a  
alien, who landed at ~~the~~ port ~~of~~ unknown,

or subsequent to  
on the 1st day of July, 1907, has been found in the United States

in violation of the Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to wit:  
That said alien is an Anarchist, or one who believes in or advocates the over-  
throw by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all govern-  
ment, or of all forms of law, or one who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all or-  
ganized government, or one who is a member of or affiliated with an organization en-  
tertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, and  
by reason of such belief, disbelief, or opposition, is specifically excluded from this  
country under the provisions of Sections 2 and 38 of the Act above-named.  
Also That said alien entered the United States without inspection, contrary to the  
terms of Section 38 of the Act mentioned above.

I, OSCAR S. STRAUS,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of  
the United States, do hereby command you to take into custody the  
said alien, and convey her before a Board of Special Inquiry, at Ellis Island,  
to enable her to show cause why she should not be deported in  
conformity with law.

The expenses of execution, conveyance to Ellis Island, and detention pending  
the disposition of warrant proceedings are authorized, payable from the appropriation  
"Expenses of Regulating Immigration."

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of November, 1907.

*Oscar S. Straus*  
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

11-1120a



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Warrant] 1907 Nov. 14 [for arrest of Emma Goldman] / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Bureau of Immigration prepares an arrest warrant for Goldman for violating the alien anarchist law.

**Notes:** Bleedthrough; dark copy. Superimposed type due to use of incorrect warrant form. Enclosed with 830214095. For correct form, see 830214017. Signed for Secretary Straus by Lawrence O. Murray.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor

Washington

蘇聯電影

ROBERT WATSON, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. N.  
To Or To any Consignee Inspector in the service of the United States.

WHEREAS, from proofs submitted to me, after due hearing  
before **EMMA GOLDMAN,**  
**DOE** **DOE UNKNOWN,**  
or ~~subsequent~~ **same** satisfied that  
**1st July, 1907.**

That said alien is an anarchist, or one who believes in or advocates the over-throw of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of government, or of all forms of law, or one who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or one who is a member of, or affiliated with, or sympathetic with, or teaches, or counsels, or encourages, or aids in or opposition to all organized governments, or by reason of such belief, disbelief, or opposition, is specifically excluded from this country under the provisions of conditions found in Section 16 of the Act mentioned above.

Section 16 of the Act mentioned above reads as follows:

"No person shall be admitted to the United States without inspection, contrary to the terms of Section 15 of the Act mentioned above."

period of three years after landing has not elapsed:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary of Commerce and  
Labor, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws  
of the United States, ~~do hereby~~ ~~cancel my passport~~, at \_\_\_\_\_ Island,  
alien ~~to~~ the country whence she came, at the expense of the

The expenses of execution, conveyance to Ellis Island, and detention pending the disposition of warrant proceedings are authorized, payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration."

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of November, 1907.

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# 350

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1907 Nov. 17, New York [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor] - 5 p.; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA*

Summary: Anticipating Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Immigration researches her criminal record, anarchist beliefs, and citizenship status. The Bureau recommends arrest, even though her citizenship may protect her from deportation.

Notes: Broken type. For Exhibit B, enclosed, see 830214094. For trial record mentioned, see 830214099. For related report, see 830214093.

New York, Nov. 17, 1907.

### MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY:

In re illegal entry of  
Emma Goldman.

The blotter of the Detective Bureau of the Police Department, city of New York, shows the following facts concerning Emma Goldman, consisting of responses made by her on the occasion of her arrest on the complaint of being a "criminal anarchist, Jan. 6, 1907: Name, Emma Goldman; age, 38; color, white; nationality of person apprehended, Russian, of parents, Russian; calling, nurse; married or single, single; read or write, yes; residence 308 E. 27 Street. (See copy initialed C.E., Exhibit A).

The records of the same bureau show that Emma Goldman was arrested in New York City, September 9, 1893, and on October 16, 1893, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary by the Court of General Sessions, for "inciting to riot and unlawful assembly," the occasion of the offense being a speech made by her in Union Square, N.Y., August 21, 1893. At the time of her sentence for this offense it would appear that she gave out a written statement of her political or social views, for the N. Y. Times of October 19, 1893, contains what purports to be such a statement.

On January 6, 1907, Emma Goldman made a speech at a meeting of Anarchists held in a hall at 151 Clinton Street, New York City, in which she referred to what anarchy meant and in effect avowed herself to be an anarchist. This meeting was attended by the police, two of whom, Irving Rasky and Morris Schwartz, patrolmen, acted as interpreters (for those who

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

351

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1907 Nov. 17, New York [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. 5 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA*

Summary: Anticipating Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Immigration researches her criminal record, anarchist beliefs, and citizenship status. The Bureau recommends arrest, even though her citizenship may protect her from deportation.

Notes: Broken type. For Exhibit B, enclosed, see 830214094. For trial record mentioned, see 830214099. For related report, see 830214093.

did not speak in English), and two of whom, Guido Rocco and Murray Marxsky, acted as stenographers. A typewritten copy of the notes taken of parts of her speech was obtained from Lieutenant August Braun, who was also present and who arrested her on the charge of being a criminal anarchist (see copy attached, Exhibit B.) She was tried on this charge before Magistrate Moss, January 15, 1907, and, on motion of the District Attorney, after the evidence for the prosecution had been given, the complaint was dismissed. The District Attorney doubted whether the meeting and the speech were of the sort contemplated by Sec. 468 B. of the Penal Code, and further doubted whether it could be proved by extracts merely from the speech made. (See N.Y. Evening Sun of Jan. 15, 1907). Lieutenant Braun informs me that all the testimony adduced at this hearing was reduced to writing. While this evidence was evidently not sufficient to hold her as a criminal anarchist under the N. Y. penal code, it is probably sufficient to bring her within the class of anarchists as defined by the immigration law. I have therefore requested Inspector Green to procure a certified copy of the record of this trial.

On November 11, 1907, Emma Goldman spoke at a meeting in Bohemian Hall, 73rd Street, N. Y., held in celebration of the anniversary of the Haymarket Riot executions in Chicago. Immigrant inspectors Folkmar and Schlamm were present, and report that she stated that she had just returned from Amsterdam; that she was in this country in defiance of law; and that she believed there should not be any law.

In the fall of 1906, the N. Y. police made some effort to bring about the prosecution of Emma Goldman, on the ground that she was the publisher

205

49

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

352

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1907 Nov. 17, New York [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 5 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA*

**Summary:** Anticipating Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Immigration researches her criminal record, anarchist beliefs, and citizenship status. The Bureau recommends arrest, even though her citizenship may protect her from deportation.

**Notes:** Broken type. For Exhibit B, enclosed, see 830214094. For trial record mentioned, see 830214099. For related report, see 830214093.

of an anarchist periodical called Mother Earth (see copy attached, Exhibit C.), but nothing ever came of these attempts. Lieutenant Braun in a report to his chief dated November 22, 1906, quotes her as saying at a meeting held November 21, 1906, "My magazine, Mother Earth, is the only real anarchist paper to-day" (See letter attached, Exhibit D).

Touching the citizenship of Emma Goldman, nothing definite can be learned. According to a sketch of her career, contained in the New York Evening World of September 7, 1901, she was born in Korna, Russia, and came to this country with her parents in 1885. Commissioner Watchorn has seen a newspaper statement wherein she is reported to have said, when told abroad this summer that the immigration authorities would not admit her, that her father had become a naturalized citizen of this country, which operated to make her a citizen. This may be true, if the previous facts are correct. If she is 38 years of age, she was born in 1869. If she came here in 1885, she was then 16 years old and a minor. In the N.Y. World sketch above mentioned, she is alleged to have married a Jacob Kerstner; when, and whether he was a citizen, does not appear; from her own statements to the police, however, she is unmarried.

To sum up, - If the only issue were whether or not she is an anarchist, I think there is no doubt whatever but that she is liable to deportation. The difficulty will turn on the question as to whether she is an alien within the meaning of the immigration act. If she is a citizen, as seems to be barely possible, the question is settled in her favor. But even if she is not a citizen, her long continued residence in this country - 22 years - may be held to give her a status which would take her out of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

353



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1907 Nov. 17, New York [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 5 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA*

Summary: Anticipating Goldman's deportation, the Bureau of Immigration researches her criminal record, anarchist beliefs, and citizenship status. The Bureau recommends arrest, even though her citizenship may protect her from deportation.

Notes: Broken type. For Exhibit B, enclosed, see 830214094. For trial record mentioned, see 830214099. For related report, see 830214093.

also denominated aliens, in the immigration law, when returning from a temporary absence abroad. There is a direct conflict in the decisions of the lower federal courts on this question; the Supreme Court has never passed on it. A further matter which will have to be carefully considered, is the question as to what country she should be deported to. It is not known what is the "trans-Atlantic port from which she embarked for this country" on the occasion of her last arrival; and in returning a character of this sort to the "country whence she came," care must be taken that the right country is selected, especially in the case of a person so long a resident in the United States.

The general opinion of the officers who have been following her up is that she will welcome arrest; that it will not only advertise her and add to her prestige, but will be the means of bringing her in considerable sums in the way of contributions. Nevertheless, I think she ought to be arrested, if only to vindicate the administration of the immigration law. She entered the country surreptitiously, and while it may be difficult to deport her on this ground, if she entered in the regular way, and only made false statements, she should be made to undergo the examination required by law to determine her right to admission, and to determine further whether she has committed perjury.

Nothing is known of Max Baginski, except that he associated with anarchists, that he is connected with an anarchist paper called "Freiheit" published in New York, that he went with Emma Goldman to the Congress at Amsterdam, and that he spoke at the same meeting with her November 11, 1907. He has never been arrested in New York, but is said to have been

arrested in Chicago.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

354

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 5 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's Boston lecture, "Direct Action as the Logical Tactic of Anarchism," in which she discussed labor tactics, public education, voting, and marriage.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214100.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Boston, Mass.

Sir:

Pursuant to your verbal instructions I proceeded last night to Paine Memorial Hall on Appleton St. to listen to a lecture delivered by Emma Goldman. The lecture was announced to take place at 7.30, but it did not commence until 8.40. There was no one on the platform to introduce the speaker. Miss Emma Goldman stepped on the platform at 8.40 and promptly began by saying that she was well enough known to the audience to need any introductions.

There was a murmur of disappointment in the Hall when it was found that she was to lecture in English, as at least one third of the people assembled could not understand the English language.

There were about 200 people in the Hall (about a dozen of them were women), all belonging to the foreign element. A young Russian who was sitting next to me told me that he was only six months in this country, and felt confident that Miss Goldman would not speak in English, from fear of the Police. He was therefore greatly disappointed when he found that the lecture was to be in English.

Shortly before the lecture began a young man distributed a leaflet entitled "The Assassination of McKinley from an Anarchas-

213

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

355

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston-/ Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 5 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's Boston lecture, "Direct Action as the Logical Tactic of Anarchism," in which she discussed labor tactics, public education, voting, and marriage.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214100.

-2-

tic stand point" (appended to this report as Ex. A.) and a card announcing the Annual Anarchistic Ball, known as the "Bauern Ball" (The Peasants Ball), which is to take place on the 3rd of January. (Ex. B).

Not having a note-book with me I did not take notes, but will try to give a digest of the lecture last night.

The lecturer after making the statement mentioned before, that introductions were superfluous in her case, went right on to say that the subject for her lecture would be "Direct Action as the logical tactic of Anarchism". Christianity-she said-, as well as the Government of the United States, have failed by employing methods which were not in harmony with the underlying principles or ideas. Anarchism in order to succeed must work out its policy by direct action and not to prepare and delay thereby the achievement aimed at. We cannot expect to accomplish to-morrow, what we don't begin to do to-day.

She then went on to criticise the tactics of the trade unionism in this country. "They-she said-delay matters by preparing for a strike and negotiating with their masters; by putting it up to arbitration; giving the employers time to prepare themselves for a strike, instead of employing direct action, and that is to strike at once without waiting for to-morrow. The trade unions in France have accomplished more in a few days than the trade unions have in this country for the last 20 years. The strike of the Elect-

214

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

356

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 5 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's Boston lecture, "Direct Action as the Logical Tactic of Anarchism," in which she discussed labor tactics, public education, voting, and marriage.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214100.

3

ricians in Paris was won in 24 hours, because they resorted to direct action. They didn't say to their employers: "We are going to strike six months hence. Prepare yourselves", but enveloped the entire city in darkness striking at once."

She then scored the Public School system in this country. She said, that the children here are taught old and worn out and decayed ideas; taught to bow down to authority, to be law abiding; they are killing the individuality of the child, by teaching false history; submission to government, etc. She related the most modern school as introduced by a well known French Anarchist, Sebastian Faure, where children don't have to go through the humdrum methods of discipline, where the child's mind is allowed to be developed into normality. She said, that this new system is being greatly propagated through the European countries.

She then took up the matter of voting and abjured all those who are radically inclined from going to vote. She said "Refrain from voting. By going to vote you acknowledge yourself to be a weakling unable to manage your own affairs; you give the power into the hands of unscrupulous legislators, be they Republicans, Democrats or Social Democrats, to get the best of you. Try and train the people to shun the Army, or militarism in any form. Let them see that when they are increasing the Army and Navy in this country, it is not for the purpose, as given out, to fight for your country;

25

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

357



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 5 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's Boston lecture, "Direct Action as the Logical Tactic of Anarchism," in which she discussed labor tactics, public education, voting, and marriage.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214100.

4

but for the purpose of shooting your poor and down trodden brethren down in case of a strike. It is to protect Capital and nothing else. It is not to fight the External Enemy, but to crush down the Internal Enemy. Enlistment in the Army is not compulsory in this country, still there are enough fools here who voluntarily allow themselves to be trained as murderers.

Some of the startling statements she made were:

"A Revolution in this country is bound to come and not in the very remote future".

"Law abiding citizens, who believe in Government, Law and Order, are as a rule men with very little brains".

"It is not wrong for people in time of a strike to destroy their own products".

Outside of these statements, one could easily perceive that great precaution was used by her in couching her statements. While it was easily understood what she meant by "Direct Action", it was left to the public to conjecture, as to the real meaning of it. When after the meeting was over she invited the audience to ask questions and the question was put to her, as to what she meant by direct action, she gave an evasive answer.

She wound up her lecture by taking up the Institution of marriage, and ridiculed the idea of having the State or Church do anything to do with such private affairs. "I have yet - she said - to find a man who really believes in the sanctity of marriage;

216

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

358

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 5 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's Boston lecture, "Direct Action as the Logical Tactic of Anarchism," in which she discussed labor tactics, public education, voting, and marriage.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214100.

5

but man expects woman to believe in the sanctity of married life. Do not allow any one to meddle in your love affairs. Neither priest, minister, Rabbi or Justice has anything to say in matters of such a private nature."

Among those who participated in the debate at the close of the lecture was a Russian Leth; an Armenian; a Russian Jew and one who spoke with a strong English accent.

I tried very hard to find out as to how Miss Goldman gained entrance to this country, but there was no one who could throw any light upon it.

I may add, that contrary to expectations, the meeting was of an extremely orderly nature. There seemed to be even a damped air of apathy, but that may be due to the fact that as I said, at least a third of the audience could not follow the lecture in English.

The meeting closed at 10.30 with the announcement by Miss Goldman that copies of the November issue of "Mother Earth", could be procured at the door, at 10 cents a copy. Mother Earth is an Anarchistic magazine (Monthly) published by Emma Goldman. I procured a copy of it, but had no time as yet to peruse it.

Respectfully,

*Louis J. Domas*  
Interpreter.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

359

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 19 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Straus is withholding the warrant for Goldman's arrest, pending an investigation of her citizenship.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For warrants mentioned, see 830214017 and 830214091.

November 19, 1907.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, returning certain documents which were the subject of telephonic communication yesterday morning, namely: warrants for the arrest of alien, Nos. 51694-2. These warrants have been withdrawn by me, pending some preliminary investigations that are now being made. Should the result of these investigations justify the issuing of new warrants, action will be taken accordingly.

Respectfully,

Secretary.

Hon. Robert Watchorn,  
Commissioner of Immigration,  
Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

360

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Report of Maurits Hymans, Special Immigrant Inspector, 1907 Nov. 20 [excerpt] / [Bureau of Immigration? Department of Commerce and Labor?]. — 1 p. ; 23 × 19 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Hymans reports that he could not follow Goldman and Max Baginski in Europe because they know him by sight.

**Notes:** For related report, see 830214088.

November 20, 1907.

Report of Maurits Hymans, Special Immigrant Inspector  
detailed to make confidential investigations in Europe,  
says among other things:

"While in London and Antwerp I mingled  
with the anarchists and learned a great deal  
that I think will be of benefit to our gov-  
ernment. I met EMMA GOLDMAN and MAX BAGINSKY  
in Holborn Town Hall in London, and as they  
know me I could not shadow them on their  
travels, nor could I accompany them as it  
would be difficult for me to explain where I  
obtained the funds for traveling expenses.  
As Scotland Yard employs several anarch-  
ist experts I was recommended to a man who  
could do the work for \$25 a week salary, and  
expenses, but as I was not authorized to  
incur this expense I did not engage this man."

-----  
FOR ORIGINAL OF ABOVE REPORT, SEE FILE

NO. 51,652/1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

361



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 21, Ellis Island, N.Y. [to] Charles Earl, Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Robert Watchorn [Commissioner, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 23 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Watchorn sends Earl a transcript of Goldman's 1907 criminal anarchy hearing in New York.  
**Notes:** For enclosure, see 830214099. For response, see 830214101.

November 21, 1907.

Charles Earl, Esq.,

Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Earl:

Continuing the subject matter of our investigation last Saturday night, as per your suggestion I have secured transcript of the record "The people of the State of New York, on complaint of Murray J. Werzabsky, Plaintiff, against Emma Goldman, Berkman and Cyril, Defendants." I am sending this to you in a confidential manner because the matter to which it relates has not yet been taken up regularly through the Bureau. The object in sending you the manuscript at this time is two-fold: First, that you may get the record itself; and second, that you may, at your earliest convenience, ask the Secretary to send me a letter of authority to pay for the same, as it was only under promise of prompt payment that we were able to get the work done.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Watchorn

Inc.  
VL

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

362

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 21, Washington, D.C. [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / F.H. Larned, Acting Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Larned thanks the Boston Commissioner of Immigration for sending him a report on Goldman's lecture in Boston.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy, barely legible. For report mentioned, see 830214096.

BUREAU OF  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
Washington

Nov 21, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 7020, with which you transmit report of Interpreter Domus, and accompanying pamphlet and magazine, relating to a lecture recently delivered by Emma Goldman in Boston. Careful investigations are now being conducted with the object of ascertaining: (1) At what place and how Emma Goldman secured entry to the United States; and (2) whether or not she is an American citizen, in doing which the utmost caution is being observed to prevent publicity and criticism. The reports will be valuable in this connection.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned

Acting Commissioner-General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

363

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Mother Earth Concert and Ball] 1907 Nov. 22 [advertisement] / [Mother Earth Publishing Ass'n.]— 1 p. ; 24 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: In Yiddish. Right hand document only. Exhibit A, attached to 830214210. Enclosed with 830214211 and 830214090. For translation, see 830214212.

..SEMI-ANNUAL REUNION..

## Mother Earth Family

### CONCERT & BALL

Friday, November 22nd, 1907  
8 P. M.

EVERETT HALL 31-35 E. 4th St.

MOSCOVITZ, the Famous Actor  
will entertain the audience by recitations in Jewish

MAXIMILIAN HARTMANN, Recitations in English

MAXIMILIAN HARTMANN, Recitations from Parrots and Frog

JOSE FREIMAN, Baritone

EMMA ADELSON, Pianist

ASHA GILLER, Recitations in Russian

RUSSIAN CHORUS, in National Costume,  
will sing Russian Songs

TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

(Over)

Exhibit A.

איינערע נעחמט אין אכט, דאס דער ערשטער יעהרליכער

האנצערט אונר באקל, —

— מן דיא —

קיעווער רעוואל, פר. 25, אר. רינג.

ועט שטאמפירען

פרייטאג אבענד, 22-טען נאוועמבער.

אין גרויסען האלל, פראגנרעס אסעמבלי רובס, 28-30 עוועניו איי.

קין געלד און קין מיה איז נים נעשפארט אום טען זאל קענען זיך נום

רעו. אונזערע קעסעס וועט זיין וויא פאלגט.

(לעזט דיא 2 טע זייט.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

364

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Mother Earth Concert and Ball] 1907 Nov. 22 [advertisement] / [Mother Earth Publishing Ass'n.] — 1 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Left hand document only. Exhibit A, attached to 830214210. Enclosed with 830214211 and 830214090. Translation of 880503000.

..SEMI-ANNUAL REUNION..

of the

**Mother Earth Family**

at our

**CONCERT & BALL**

Friday, November 22nd, 1907

8 P. M.

EVERETT HALL 31-35 E. 4th St.

COVITZ, the Famous Actor,

will entertain the audience by recitations in Jewish

ELI KOTZ HARTMANN, Recitations in English

DR. RUBIN, Recitations from Peretz and Frug

MR. S. FREIMAN, Baritone

MRS. ADELMAN, Pianist

MRS. MILLER, Recitations in Russian

RUSSIAN CHORUS, in National Costume,

will sing Russian Songs

TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

(Over)

Exhibit A.

סיון-רע! נעהמט אין אכט, דאס דער ערשטער יעהרליכער

האנצערט אונד בארל, —

פון דיא —

קיעווער רעוואל, פר. 25, אר. רינג,

וועט שטאטמינדען

פרייטאג אבענד, 22-טען נאוועמבער,

אין גרויסען האלל, פראגנרעס אסעמבלי רוקס, 28-30 עוועניו איי.

קיינ נעלד און קיין מיה איז נים נעשפארט אום מען זאל קענען זיך נום

אכזירעו. אונזערע קעמפס וועט זיין וויא פאלנט.

(ליקט דיא 2 טע זייט.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

365



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 22, Chicago [to Frank P. Sargent] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor]. — 2 p. ; 26 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Davies reports on Max Baginski, an anarchist terrorist. E. Diehl, a secret service agent with ties to the Berlin secret service, is investigating Baginski.

OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

November 22, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Department of Commerce & Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As per your instructions, #51694/2, November 19, 1907  
(Strictly Confidential) I respectfully submit the following as a  
result of a personally conducted investigation.

I called upon Chief of Police Shippy, stating the case, and  
requested the information that you required. He immediately called  
upon his assistant, Captain Scheuttler, and a secret service man,  
E. Diehl. These parties were immediately detailed upon the case,  
and the following is the result, given me by this secret service  
man, E. Diehl, who is also a secret service agent for the Berlin  
authorities:

Max Baginsky is a terroristic anarchist, editor of the  
Freihert, in New York. He has been in America more than 15 years,  
and in Chicago for eight. Was the editor of Chicago Arbiter Zeit-  
ung. His occupation is literary. He has no been arrested in  
America, but he is well known to the police officials in Berlin.  
E. Diehl wrote this statement. - "He could be indicted for preach-  
ing and publishing of terroristic movements among the labor class  
against the capital class, in America." He has issued a number  
of manifestos, copies of which, in the original tongue, are in the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

366

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 22, Chicago [to Frank P. Sargent] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor]. — 2 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Davies reports on Max Baginski, an anarchist terrorist. E. Diehl, a secret service agent with ties to the Berlin secret service, is investigating Baginski.

--2--

possession of E. Diehl, and he is ready at any time to furnish the Bureau with translations of the same, and with any information relative to this man. His address is - E. Diehl, P.O.Box 102, or c/o Chief of Police, Chicago, Ill.

In conversation with this secret service man, Diehl, he states emphatically that Baginsky is an anarchist of the terroristic class, and that he is being watched now by the secret service men of Berlin, of which this man, Diehl, is one. I could not gain possession of a copy of these manifestos, but Diehl would furnish them to the Bureau if they were necessary, and all other information within his reach.

Chief of Police Shippy informed me that this man Diehl was reliable, and was the one that gave the police authorities here all their information as to the movements, plans, etc., of the anarchists, not only of Chicago, but elsewhere.

I respectfully submit this for the Bureau's information.

Respectfully,

*Daniel D. Davies*  
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

367

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 23, Boston [to Frank P. Sargent] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Geo[rge] B. Billings, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].  
— 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Billings explains that Goldman returned to the United States in a French ship at the port of New York.

Notes: For letter mentioned, see 830214100.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
BOSTON, MASS.

November 23, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Bureau may be interested to learn that one of our interpreters has been informed that Emma Goldman, referred to in Bureau letter No. 51694/2 of the 21st instant, arrived at New York as a second-cabin passenger on one of the French Line steamers about three weeks ago.

This report is submitted for what it may be worth.

Respectfully,

*Geo. B. Billings*  
Commissioner.

FAM

137

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

368

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 23, Washington, [D.C. to Robert Watchorn] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.H. Larned, Acting Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Larned authorizes Watchorn to buy the transcript of Goldman's 1907 criminal anarchy hearing.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Response to 830214098. For transcript mentioned, see 830214099.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

November 23, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 21st instant, addressed to the Solicitor of this Department, authority is hereby granted for the purchase by you of a transcript of the record in the case of "The people of the State of New York, on complaint of Murray J. Werzabsky, Plaintiff, against Emma Goldman, Berkaan and Cyril, Defendants," in order that such transcript might be placed before the Solicitor for consideration in connection with other evidence heretofore obtained.

Respectfully,

Approved:

Acting Commissioner-General.

(Signed) L. M. Murray,  
Assistant Secretary.

WP

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

369



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter]. 1907 Nov. 25, Madrid [to] William H. Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State, Madrid] / [Marquis? de? Herrera?] Ministro de Estado. — 2 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: On behalf of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the minister of state asks Buckler for a description of Goldman.

Notes: In Spanish. For reply, see 810617018 and 810617019.



Ministerio de Estado.



49

Núm. 76

Madrid 25 de Noviembre de 1907

Muy Señor mío:  
Tengo la honra de suplicar  
a V. U., a urgentes instancias del  
Señor Ministro de la Gober-  
nación, se sirva solicitar con  
la posible premura, de las au-  
toridades norteamericanas, la  
filiación personal de la ciuda-  
dana de la Unión Emma  
Goldman que concurrió al  
véintete Congreso libertario de  
Amsterdam.

Ciprovich

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 25, Madrid [to] William H. Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State, Madrid] / [Marquis? de? Herrera?] Ministro de Estado. — 2 p. ; 33 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: On behalf of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the minister of state asks Buckler for a description of Goldman.

Notes: In Spanish. For reply, see 810617018 and 810617019.

esta oportunidad para reite-  
rar a V.S. las seguridades  
de mi distinguida consi-  
deracion

*Manuel Serrano*

Señor

William H. Buckler  
Encargado de Negocios de los  
Estados Unidos de Norteamérica

X<sup>2</sup>

X<sup>2</sup>

X

## The Emma Goldman Papers

810617018

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 27 [Madrid to Marquis? de? Herrera?, Ministro de Estado, Madrid] / William H. Buckler, Charge d'Affaires ad-interim [American Legation, Department of State]. — 1 p.; 36 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.*

**Summary:** Buckler assures the Spanish minister of state that he asked the State Department for a description of Goldman.

**Notes:** Reply to 810617017.

139

November 27, 1907.

No. 231.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note No. 76 of the 25th instant, with the request contained in which I have hastened to comply.

I have this day cabled to Washington asking for a personal description of Emma Goldman, and shall transmit the information to Your Excellency as soon as I receive it.

I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) William H. Buckler  
Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim

To His Excellency

The Minister of State.

372

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1907 Nov. 27, Madrid [to Elihu Root] Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [William H.] Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 16 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Buckler notifies Root that the Spanish government wants Goldman's description.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 810617020. For request mentioned, see 810617017.

TEL AM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Madrid,

Nov. 27, 1907.

Rec'd 8:11 P. M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs requests you will  
furnish as soon as you can to the Spanish Government personal  
description of Emma Goldman who attended recent Anarchist Congress  
Amsterdam.

BUCKLER.

W. H.

Deciphered by W.B.J.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

373



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 28, Madrid [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / William H. Buckler, Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation [Department of State]. — 1 p. ; 27 x 17 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Buckler confirms his telegram asking for Goldman's description.

Notes: Dark copy. For telegram mentioned, see 810617027.

INDEX BUREAU

AMERICAN LEGATION,

Madrid, November 28, 1907.

No. 450.

The Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report having sent to the Department yesterday in cipher a cable message reading as follows:

"The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs requests  
"you will furnish as soon as you can to the Spanish  
"Government personal description of Emma Goldman  
"who attended recent Anarchist Congress Amsterdam."

I sent the above message upon receiving yesterday a note from the Minister of State, in which he begged that the above information be obtained "with all possible expedition" from the American authorities, for the use of the Ministry of Gobernacion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*William H. Buckler*

Charge d'Affaires ad-interim.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

374

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Nov. 30 [Washington, D.C. to] Richard Sylvester [Superintendent, Washington Police Department], Washington [D.C.] / Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary [Department of State]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 17 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.*

**Summary:** Bacon asks Sylvester for a description of Goldman for the Spanish government.

**Notes:** Light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 810617030.

November 30, 1907.

Major Richard Sylvester,

Office of the Metropolitan Police,

Washington.

Sir:

The Department has received a telegram from the American Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Madrid, that the Spanish Government would be glad to obtain as possible a personal description of Emma Goldman who attended the recent Congress of Anarchists at Amsterdam.

Awaiting

Yours obediently,

ROBERT BACON

Assistant Secretary.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

375

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Arrest Record and Vital Statistics, 1907? Dec.? of Emma Goldman] / Detective Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. — 2 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

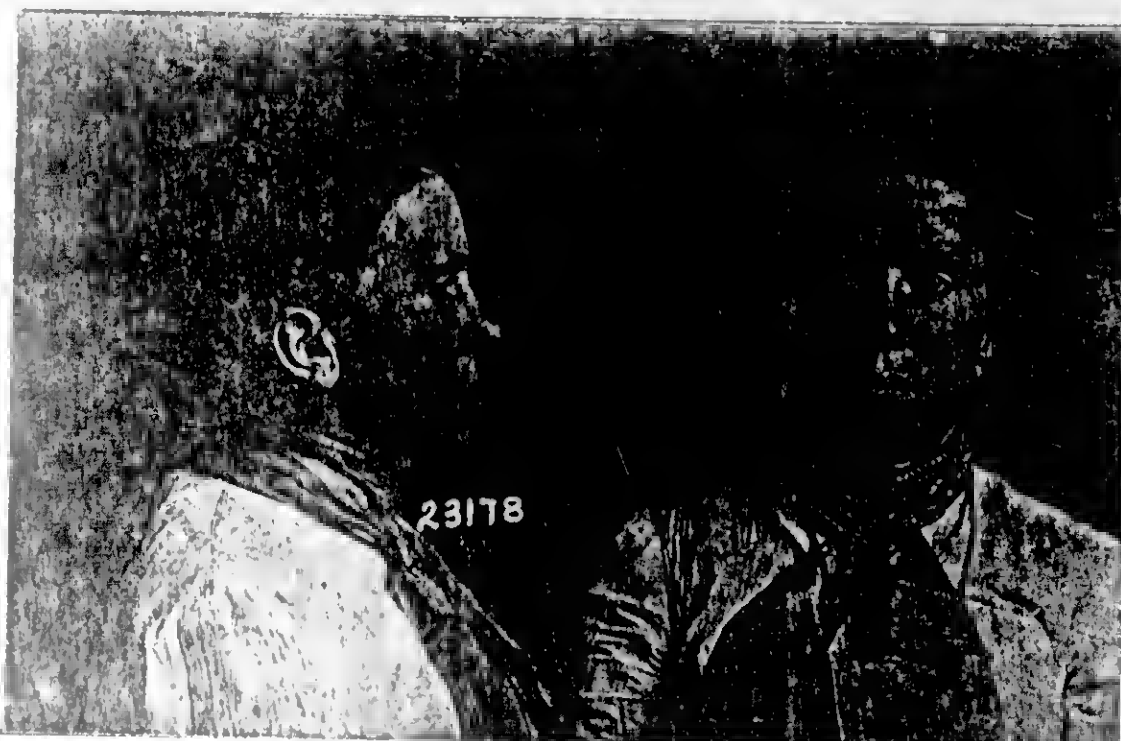
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: Goldman's file at the Washington Police Department contains a set of vital statistics and photographs, taken by the Chicago Police Department upon her arrest in September 1901.

Notes: Enclosed with 810617020.

Height, 1 m	Head, length	L. Foot	Circle, <i>Qu</i>	Age, <i>2</i> years
Eng. Hght <i>1.61</i>	" width <i>15.1</i>	L. Mid. P. <i>10.0</i>	Periph. Z.	<i>88</i>
Outs. A. 1 m	Cheek <i>12.7</i>	L. Lili. F.	<i>Kh Bg K</i>	Born in
Trunk, <i>84.1</i>	Rgt. Ear length <i>6.1</i>	L. Fore A. <i>3.9.6</i>	Pecul.	
Curv.,	Rgt. Ear width			

REMARKS RELATIVE TO MEASUREMENTS



## DESCRIPTIVE.

Forehead	Incl. <i>Re</i>	Profile	Ridge <i>Leave</i>	Rgt. Ear	Border,	Complexion, <i>Fair</i>	
	Hght. <i>Med</i>		Base <i>Close Root M. Lili.</i>		Lobe,	Mous. <i>Beard</i>	
	Width. <i>Med</i>		DIMENSIONS			Weight, <i>144</i>	
	Pecul.		Length <i>Med</i>		Projection <i>Med</i>	Breadth <i>Med</i>	Build, <i>Stout</i>
					Teeth, <i>Slow 2 up R</i>	Hair, <i>Gr. Blue</i>	
					out. <i>Low R. Gold</i>		
					<i>3 up front blue</i>		
					Chin, <i>Re</i>		

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.  
DETECTIVE BUREAU,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Measured *Sept 11<sup>th</sup>*  
at *Chicago, Ill*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

376

[Arrest Record and Vital Statistics, 1907? Dec.? of Emma Goldman] / Detective Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. — 2 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.*  
**Summary:** Goldman's file at the Washington Police Department contains a set of vital statistics and photographs, taken by the Chicago Police Department upon her arrest in September 1901.  
**Notes:** Enclosed with 810617020.

Name Emma Goldman Reg. No. 1786 1/2  
Alias ..... Color White  
Residence New York City Date of Arrest Sept 10" 1901  
Crime Conspiracy to Kill Criminal Specialty Nurse  
Officer .....  
Disposition of Case Disch. in Police Court for want of evidence  
Known or Admitted Former Imprisonment Yes at Black Hills Prison Wyo.  
Hear. Reciting Disch. Aug 17-18-94

Num'l Order	MARKS, SCARS AND MOLES
I	Small brown mole at wrist, rear 2 <sup>nd</sup> pha. Thumb very short.
II	Scar of 1½ obl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pha. Thumb, rear.
III	" " 4½ x 1. left side of neck back of ear. Flesh mole ½ x ½ at 2. to front of left lobe. Scar at right temple at 8 from mid.



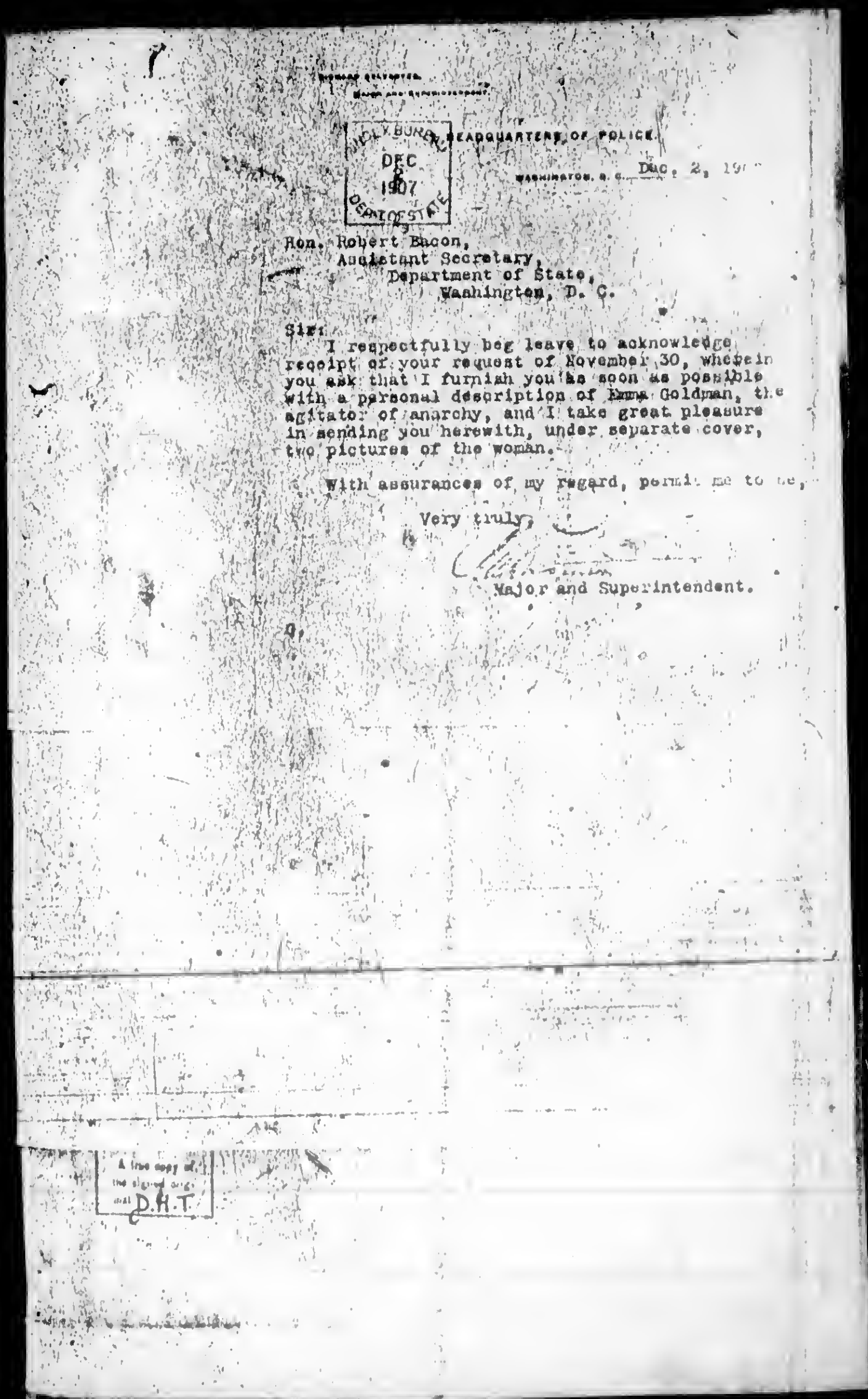
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 2, Washington, D.C. [to] Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Richard Sylvester, Superintendent [Washington Police Department]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

**Summary:** Sylvester sends Bacon photographs of Goldman, as requested.

**Notes:** Dark copy; barely legible. For enclosure, see 870812000. Reply to 810617029.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

378

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 4, Washington [D.C. to] William H. Buckler [Charge d'Affaires ad-interim, American Legation, Department of State], Madrid / E[lihu] Root [Secretary of State] Department of State. — 1 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: Root sends Buckler photographs and a description of Goldman, as requested.

Notes: For enclosure, see 810617030. Reply to 810617027.

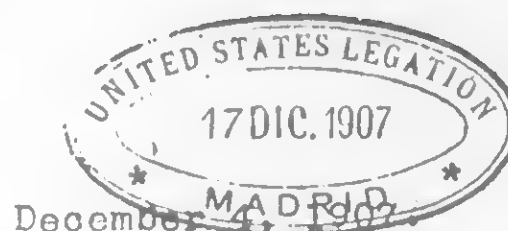
IN REPLY REFER TO  
FILE NO

10123/1-3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

7 T-W

10163



William H. Buckler, Esquire,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Madrid.

S i r:

Referring to your telegram of the 27th ultimo, I enclose for the information of the Spanish Government two pictures, with personal description, of Emma Goldman, the agitator of anarchy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Enclosure in letter from  
Superintendent, Metropolitan  
Police, December 2, 1907.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

379

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Telephone Memorandum [in re: Goldman's Boston Speeches] 1907 Dec. 11 / R.O.D.,  
Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor. — 1 p. ; 26 × 14 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Someone in the Bureau of Immigration sends a stenographer to cover Goldman's speeches in the Boston area, having received her schedule from the chief of the Secret Service.

**Notes:** Light copy. For stenographer's reports, see 830214106 and 830214107.

Form 7

## TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Department of Commerce and Labor  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE FROM

Chief Wilkie

SENT BY

R.O.D.

DATE

12/11/07

TIME

4 PM

DURATION

SUBJECT

Emma Goldman will speak  
at Old Fellows Hall 84 Middlesex  
St. Lowell this evening  
Also at Worcester (place unknown)  
Tomorrow eve.  
Also at Boston Friday evening

ACTION TAKEN

Phoned Court Boston to  
have Interpreter & Stenographer at  
all the meetings to get evidence  
as to character of remarks made  
by her

11-2402

(142)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

380

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Washington, D.C. [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sargent authorizes the Boston immigration office to send a stenographer to cover Goldman's speeches.

Notes: Broken type.

Washington

December 12, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir,

Confirming telephone instructions of the 11th instant, authority is hereby granted for the expenses incident to sending a stenographer to Lowell and Worcester, Massachusetts, for the purpose of reporting anarchistic speeches scheduled to be delivered in those cities.

Appropriation: "Expenses of Regulating Immigration."

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Approved:

Commissioner-General.

(Signed) C. S. Straus.

Secretary.

WW

143

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

381



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

Commissioner and La  
TION SERVICE  
COMMISSIONER  
ON, MASS.  
ber 12  
e B. Billi  
JECT:  
a lecture  
at Lowell  
1907.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Boston, Mass.

Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions I proceeded to Lowell, Mass., last night and attended a lecture given by Emma Goldman at the Odd Fellows Hall, #84 Middlesex St. The lecture was given in English and the subject was "Trade Unionism". In many respects it was a repetition of the lecture she gave here in Boston at Paine's Memorial Hall several weeks ago, a report of which I submitted to you at the time. "Direct Action by Trade Unions" was mainly what she advocated

I shall attempt to give the substance of her lecture in brief.

241  
"Conservative trade unionism, the way it is carried on in this country, consists of a body of certain workingmen of a certain trade getting together and organizing for the purpose of getting a few minutes less labor and a few pennies more pay. They will get together and discuss the advisability of a strike and then confer with their employers. They will give their employers sufficient time to prepare for the strike, while they themselves remain entirely unprepared for it. (143)

Just take the Printers Strike for instance in New York. The printers in the different publishing houses in New York gave their employers notice that within four months they have decided to go out on a strike. The publishers at once proceeded to inform their

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

382

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-2-

contributors and urged them to send material four months in advance and the most ardent among the printers, who got up the strike, worked overtime to get the stuff out and the rebby preparing their employers for the strike, and naturally killed all prospects of ever winning that strike.

"I had the good fortune to be present in San Francisco when the Carmen strike broke out. For a month before they struck the employers were informed that on a certain day at a certain time they would go out on a strike if their grievances were not adjusted. The employers at once sent for enough blacklegs or scabs, who were quietly stored away to be used on the occasion. Then on one morning at two o'clock when every body was in bed and street cars were not needed, the workmen took the cars to the sheds, left them in proper order and good shape, and then the strike was declared on. The following morning the cars were out as usual and manned by the scabs who were brought over by the Company for the emergency. In addition to that when it was found that these scabs were not through in their work, and one of the cars was stuck in middle of the street thereby blockading traffic, the president of the Carmen's Union, who had not done any work himself for over five years and was receiving a good salary, paid by the hard earned money of the poor carmen, boarded that car and took it to the station. How could they win the strike this way?--Just think how easily they could have won, if instead the carmen decided to strike on the spur of the moment, at

146

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

383

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.

- 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-3-

a busy time of the day, left the cars on the tracks, and refused to move them a step further unless they were granted their just demands the employers would have to come to terms".

"The Electricians strike in Paris illustrates the wisdom of direct action ~~of a strike~~ in a strike. They struck at a time when the streets of Paris were gay with allsorts of festivities; when the fashionable ladies were out in their automobiles; when all the fashionable restaurants were brilliantly lighted; when the theatres were filled to the doors. All of a sudden the entire city was enveloped in darkness, and naturally the strike had to be settled at once, without any more ado. It also showed these gay and fashionable people, who take everything as their due that back of these Electric Lights there is a force they never dreamt of, and never took the trouble to consider.

"Another great error of the Trade Unions nowadays, in this country, is that every branch of trade looks out for its own interests only. There should be no such thing as the Union of the Textile Workers; the Shoemakers Union; The Bakers Union. There should be an international brotherhood of workingmen, and when they are to strike they should strike all at once and together. Just imagine two millions and a half of the American Federation of Labor going out on a strike, without any notice to employers, how quickly a settlement would be reached at, as it is not so easy to replace two millions and a half of workingmen all at once.

(1417)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

384

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.

- 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-4-

"Mind you, that in my personal opinion, even if you bring the eight hour law, around and get a few more pennies for your labor, that is far from bringing around the millenium, as long as there is somebody to direct you to work, even four hours a day or even four ~~per~~ minutes a day. But I am speaking to-night from a trade unionists point of view, and I will simply tell you that conservative trade unionism has had its day and served its purpose. A new method of action must be adopted to vanquish capital.

"Conservative Trade Unionism believed that there is a relationship existing between capital and labor, in spite of the fact that big brother "Capital" tramples under feet poor weak sister "Labor". They th refore tried to get their demands settled in a lawful way and their managers wee law abiding citizens and desirable citizens, who were dined and "wined" at the White House, and declared by Teddy tobe in every respect desirable citizens, wholook for peace and quiet. I tellyou friends, the law is the friend of the capitalist and never had any frie ndly feeling for the poor downtrodden laborer. An eminent Lawyer of New York once said that there are more laws on the Statute Books then one could observe even in a life lasting three hundred years. But laws are not made for the purpose of being observed. They are made tobe held out as scarecrows tothe poor in case they get restless and cease tobe law abiding citizens. At the point of the bayonet and supported by law the poor are quickly hushed and everything assumes a peaceful mien.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

385



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
- 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-5-

"You are being taught in your Sunday Schools that there is a Supreme Being, who supervises everything on earth, and that there must be rich and poor; that it is in the order of things to have an employer and an employee. )) Voltaire very wisely said: "If there is a supreme being and could not manage any better than he did in these many years, it is high time that he be deposed from his throne of rule". The Church is always with the rich and the successful. They preach to you about loyalty to your country. Whose country? The Country of the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Astors and the Wanderbilts? It is about time you woke up and see the absurdity of all these myths. We are civilized and losing our sense of hearing and seeing. The savage indian put his ear to the earth and can hear the hoofs, and the sound of his enemy coming on miles distant but you hear not nor do you see beyond your noses.

Another essential thing for the Trade Unionists is to organize the body of "unemployed", as they are doing now abroad. Get them together and greet them as your brothers and promise to share with them while they are out of work, so that they could not be used by your enemies the capitalists as scabs in case of a strike.

Why should the workmen be under moral obligations to notify his employer when he wants to strike? Does your mill owner ever think of notifying you when he intends to lock you out for an indefinite period?

(149)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

386

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-6-

"There is a panic to take place, although our authorities the tools of the rich are trying to hush it up, even appealing to the Church to appease the people. But is bound to come. Now, let me tell you, no man, woman or child has any right to go hungry or go without shelter as long as there are mansions and houses enough to shelter all of us, and the warehouses are full.

"I know this is high treason you will say. It is criminal to lay hands on private property. But whose property is it? Does it belong to the man who produced it or to the one who appropriates what others have produced? Who is the thief, you who are demanding what is yours, or the one who takes away from you what belongs to you. I am not telling you to steal, I am merely telling you to help yourselves to what by every right belongs to you.

"I will sum up my lecture by these three points:

a) There must be an international union of workmen and act in Harmony.

b) Direct Action in case of a strike without notice to employers.

c) Organization of the unemployed with the motto: "No body will starve while the warehouses are full, of all earthly goods.

"If the trade unions adopt this method they will bring around a salvation, not the salvation into heaven, but the salvation of man-

(157)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

387

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 12, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed account of Goldman's speech on "Trade Unionism" at Lowell, Mass.

-7-

kind on earth".

oOo

There were about two hundred people present at the lecture and as all of them understood English, there was a great deal of enthusiasm displayed by the audience, which was evidenced by the frequent ~~enthusiastic~~ applause. As at her lecture in Boston, the lecturer was very cautious in choosing her sentiments. When she mentioned the word "undesirable citizens", which she did frequently it was with great emphasis, and the audience seemed to understand whom she was referring to. She made brief mention of the Haymarket affair, saying that their idea of trade unionism was the same as outlined by her.

At the close of the lecture she announced that she had several copies of the "Mother Earth", which could be had for ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year by subscription. She called special attention to the frontispiece on the cover of the magazine, a drawing by some great French Artist, representing mother earth chained and fettered and kept guard over by Capital with a revolver in one hand and saw in the other thus driving the people, the children of the earth from their "mother earth".

Respectfully,

Interpreter. (151)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

388

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
- 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

Boston, Dec. 14, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Boston, Mass.

Sir:

Following your instructions, I proceeded last night to #15 Leverett St., to listen to a lecture given by Emma Goldman at that place. At about 8.45 the speaker was introduced by a man, whose name I learned is Shoub, a member of the "Group of Anarchists" of this city. The speaker then apologized for her inability to lecture in Yiddish, as her Yiddish was not fluent enough for that but that she would endeavor to use a plain German so that she could be understood by the audience.

The subject for last night's lecture was "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama".

"It is commonly thought she said that the Revolutionary spirit pervades only through the masses of laborers, factory hands, prisoners of Siberia, or those who suffer oppression at the hands of the tyrannic autocrats. Very few stop to realize that the modern drama and our higher literature are full of the spirit of rebellion. The short time allotted to me to-night will not allow me to enumerate all the different plays of that nature, but I will try to depict a few.

"Gorki's play "Na-Dnie" (At the bottom, presents two grand

153

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

389



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-2-

characters. that of old Luka, --a grand old man, who is a friend of all who suffer, all who are downtrodden; who sympathizes with the degraded prostitute and petty criminal, fully understanding that they are the victims of the foul system of the present Society. Then, there is the character of Nastasia, an ignorant girl, who is mistreated by her brother, brought up amidst vice and immorality, --in spite of all that she comes out pure and honest; instead of being bitter and vengeful she is sympathetic and compassionate with all sufferers of mankind, and in her own crude way she understands that there is something wrong in the present state of affairs, and her spirit cries out: Rebellion against society.

257 "There is another play, "The Jews", by Chirikov. Nachman, the hero of the play, rebels against Russian Tyranny, not because he is himself oppressed but because his nation is trampled under the feet of the autocratic Czar. He is told that the Jew must wait until there is a universal emancipation. Nachman ridicules that idea. He says the Jew has suffered long enough; he has been beaten and maltreated and he must get up and rebel, even with weapons in his hands demand justice.

"Tchikov is another one of the Russian playwrights, who endowed his plays with the spirit of rebellion. Tchikov is termed in Russia "The Modern Turgenev". In his play "Tchaika" he takes up a new field. He does not deal with the poor peasant but with the so-called "Middle Class".

(1574)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

390

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
- 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOLA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-5-

-3-

"The principal characters of that play are a Journalist and a Poet, an Idealist. The Journalist discovered that this is not an age of ideals; that in order to make use of his pen for remunerative purposes he must strip himself bare of any ideal, and suit the taste of the publisher and the editor, who cater to the Man in Power. The Poet, made the same discovery, but unlike the Journalist, chose to remain loyal to his conscience and his ideals. In spite of the protestations of his friend the Journalist that he is lacking in experience ~~to~~ in practical life, he refuses to give up his ideals and prostitute himself by selling out to the Reigning Power. He struggled on and when he found that he could not win out he ended his life with a bullet through his brains.

258 "Some people ridicule this idea; they say if you beat your head against a thick wall, you are bound to crush your head without affecting the wallany. But, I say, every head crushed against the wallcounts, and the time will come when these heads crushed against the wall, and the precious blood besprinkling it, will crash down that thick wall of darkness; the thick wall of tyranny, the thick wall of despotism. People say what did t his fool gain by ending his own life. Nay, my friends, it only proves that in the foul atmosphere of the present corrupt Society it is impossible for a man of pure and idealistic tendencies to live.

"We will now enter the Scandinavian Drama.

153

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

391

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-4-

"It was said that Ibsen threw more bombs into the present system of social life, than a hundred men could have done.

"Nora" of the "Dolls House", after living with her husband eight years and bringing him three children, wakes up one day and leaves him. Not because she was ill-treated; not because she was beaten. She was provided with every luxury by her husband; elegant dresses beautiful home, etc. She leaves her husband because she woke up to the realization of the fact that she lived with her husband for eight years and found that she was living with a stranger. That their ideas were far apart; that her husband loved her not as a companion; not as a fellow associate, but for material reasons, -- pleasures of the flesh, and nothing higher than that. She was his puppet, his plaything. She rebelled against it and refused to live any more with a man who was a perfect stranger to her.

269 "In the "Ghosts", Ibsen portrays a woman who had the misfortune to marry a man who is afflicted with loathsome diseases, and being afraid that her offspring might suffer by it, goes to Pastor Mondes. She pleads with him, and shows him how distasteful her life would be with the man whom the Law and Church bound her to. The Pastor, who cares for the suffering of humanity; he is devoid of any feeling for a tortured fellow being, he knows his duty towards GOD, and points out to her her duty to her husband, no matter what her feelings are. She rebels against it but finally submits to the moralizing of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

392



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
- 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-5-

the "spiritual adviser", and is recompensed for her years of martyrdom, finding after long years of agony and torture, that the sins of the father are visited on her beloved son, in spite of all precautions she took.

"In the modern German Drama, Gerhard Hauptman, in his strong play the "Weavers", describes the sufferings of the poor proletariat, the starved and under paid weavers, and when a spirit of discontent began to pervade among them, the bombastic employer, surrounded by all kinds of comfort and luxury; smoking expensive cigars, laughed to scorn these poor ignorant "animals". But he finally found that it was a matter of more gravity than he ever thought and ultimately found it expedient to submit to the just demands of the poor weavers.

"Of the American Drama I will just mention "Mrs. Warren's Profession", by Bernard M. Shaw.

262 "Mrs. Warren who conducted several houses of ill-fame, reared her daughter, surrounding her with everything she desired, giving her the best of education, and the best of moral training, but she was brought up in absolute ignorance of the mode of life led by her mother and the source of her income. When she discovered that she became very despondent and ran away from home, refusing to benefit by money made through prostitution. A friend of hers, when told by her the reason for her desertion of her mother's home, said to her: "Your mother's money is not any more tainted than all the money there is in the world. There is a mill owner employing

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

393



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
- 7 p. ; 27 x 22 cm. ~

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-5-

six hundred girls paying them \$3 a week. Do you mean to say that these girls are able to live on this miserly salary? They are forced to prostitution. The owner of the Department Stores is doing the same. Carnegie, with all his libraries he gave to the people who have not the time to read the books in those libraries, produced more prostitution than your mother did. And finally, whose money was it that enriched your mother, and paid for your education? Your mother's numerous establishments were patronized by cannons of the Church, by Pillars of Society, by representatives of the Army and by representatives of every walk in life.

The Hall was crowded to the doors by Yiddish speaking people, but owing to the fact that the lecture was given in German, instead of Yiddish, as it was announced, there was a spirit of discontent, and I heard murmurs of regret by many people there, saying that they could not follow her.

At the end of the lecture Miss Goldman invited the audience to ask her questions and that she would endeavor to answer them. But save for a few very silly questions asked by a couple of young men, who it could be easily perceived could not follow the trend of her lecture, none cared to ask any questions. She scolded the women present for the lack of interest displayed by them, by not coming forward and debate with her upon questions paramount to their own welfare, but after waiting a considerable length of time, for answers

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

394

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 14, Boston [to George B. Billings] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Boston / Louis J. Domas, Interpreter.  
— 7 p. ; 27 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Interpreter Domas submits a detailed report on Goldman's speech on "The Revolutionary Spirit in the Modern Drama," which she delivered in German.

-7-

which failed to come forth, the meeting was closed.

Respectfully,

*Louis J. Domas*  
Interpreter.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

395

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 17 [Madrid to Marquis? de? Herrera?, Ministro de Estado, Madrid] / W[illia]m Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State].  
— 1 p.; 35 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: Collier sends the Spanish minister of state Goldman's description and photograph, as requested.

Notes: For enclosure, see 870812000. Reply to 810617017. For minister's reply, see 880509000.

143

December 17, 1907.

No. 235.

Excellency:

Referring to your Note No. 76 of the 25th, ultimo, in regard to Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, I have the honor to transmit herewith her photograph and personal description just received from Washington.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

*(signed) Wm. Miller Collier*

His Excellency the Minister of State.

396

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum re:] Emma Goldmann, Rome, 1907 Dec. 18 / [Archivio di Stato].—

1 p. ; 33 × 23 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: The State Archive notes that Goldman's files are being given to someone for an undisclosed purpose.

Notes: In Italian. For enclosure, see 880511015.



R. ARCHIVIO DI STATO

IN  
ROMA

*1144-26*

Roma. 18 Dicembre 1907

Si comunicano gli atti accennati nella tabella seguente, segnati col bollo di questo Archivio.

*Risposta al foglio 14 con  
Divisione P. S. Sezione  
A. 109.*

OGGETTO

Spedizione di Atti Archiviati

Allegati N. *1 fax.*

ATTI CHE SI SPEDISCONO	NUMERO	
	del fasc.	delle carte
<i>Goldmann Emma</i> <i>1905</i>		
<i>[Signature]</i>		

Si prega perchè questi atti siano restituiti appena abbiano servito allo scopo pel quale sono domandati.

*Il Direttore*

*Alv. di*

*Al N.º dell'Internaz.*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 19, Madrid [to] William Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State, Madrid] / Marquis de Herrera, Ministro de Estado. — 1 p.; 33 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.

Summary: The Spanish minister of state thanks Collier for the photograph and description of Goldman.

Notes: In Spanish. Reply to 810617019. For photographs mentioned, see 870812000.



Ministerio de Estado.

Madrid 19 de Diciembre de 1907



Núm. 81

Excmo Señor

Muy Señor mío: Tengo la honra de poner en conocimiento de V. E. que he recibido su atenta Nota fecha 17 del actual relativa envío fotografía y señas personales de la anarquista agitadora Emma Goldman y de cuyo contenido me he apresurado a dar cuenta al Señor Ministro de la Gobernación

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para reiterar a V. E. las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración

Y Marqués de Herrera

Excmo Señor William Miller Collier  
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario  
de los Estados Unidos

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 19, Madrid [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Miller Collier [Minister, American Legation, Department of State]. — 1 p. ; 19 × 15 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.*

**Summary:** Collier informs Root that he received Goldman's photograph and sent it to the Spanish government.

**Notes:** Reply to 810617020. For photographs mentioned, see 870812000.

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Madrid, December 19, 1907.

The Hon. Elihu Root,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 185 (file No. 10125/1-3) enclosing two photographs, with personal description, of Emma Goldman, the agitator of anarchy. Of these, one photograph with description has been forwarded to the Spanish Government, the other kept at the Legation in case of future need.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Wm. Miller Collier*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

399

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 24, 1907.

Hon. Robert Watchorn,  
Commissioner of Immigration,  
Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that pursuant to your verbal instructions, I proceeded to Paterson, N. J., on the 7:21 p.m. train from Rutherford, arriving at the first-named place at 7:57 p.m. A police officer at the Station directed me to the Paterson Police Headquarters on Washington Street, where I presented your letter. The police stated that they had no knowledge of an anarchist meeting at 184 Main Street. The Chief of Police was not there, but the Acting Captain promptly detailed two plain clothes men to accompany me to the place indicated. The hall was on the top floor of the building over The New York Dental Parlors. To avoid attracting attention, I went up ahead and had the officers follow a little while afterward. I found about five hundred men, women and children in the hall, Hebrews predominating. A number of Italians were also present. Two men seated at a table near the door were collecting money from members, but no admission fee was charged.

Emma Goldman began her address about 8:30 o'clock p.m., and spoke continuously until 9:45. She stated the subject of her ad-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

400



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible.

263  
 it stands for, namely, bomb throwing, and the free use of dynamite and daggers. Such a conception of anarchism arose and exists only in the shallow brains of newspaper editors. Anarchism does not aim at the destruction of life and property. I stand here to-night to advocate no such practices. I advocate the same principles that Thoreau, Emerson, Stuart Mills, and many other great thinkers advocated. The majority of people who denounce anarchism and the anarchists have never taken the trouble to investigate what these terms really mean. It is fashionable to be against the anarchists, so they condemn them without a hearing. Now what does anarchism really stand for? It stands for the universal brotherhood of man, for the emancipation and complete freedom of the individual. As we look at the present state of society, we cannot help but notice that something is radically wrong. Why? Because we notice unwholesome and distressing abnormalities. On the one hand we notice people like John D. Rockefeller, with his uncounted millions, gained by the defraudation of his fellow men and the relentless crushing of every competitor. On the other hand we see men like Tschalkowsky, who is even now in the hands of the Czar's minions, because he dared to speak and to act in the interests of the common people. These two men are types of the two extremes in society as it is constituted at the present day. Rockefeller has amassed great wealth by reaping the profits of the hard labor of others. He represents the individualistic principle carried to excess. He is a man who thinks first last and always of himself. Tschalkowsky on the other hand lives

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

401



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible.

teaches them what is their right, teaches them how to help themselves and each other, and in this way works for the betterment of society in his own country and the world at large.

Some people will tell you that the anarchists want to destroy all property rights and divide up everything equally. Nothing was ever more erroneous than this. I myself do not want any such division. You do not want it either. What we anarchists demand is this: Each man is entitled to, and should be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own individual labors - no more, and no less. If one man by his greater ability accumulates greater possessions than another - well and good, - there is nothing objectionable in that to the anarchists. But when a man reaches out his hand in greed to grasp the profits and earnings of his fellow men, and appropriates to his own use the results of the labor of another, or of ten, or fifteen, or a hundred, or of thousands of others, and thereby causes them to lose their share of this world's legitimate pleasures, the anarchist is aroused to action. Just what that action will be depends upon his personal disposition and character entirely.

The claim is made that anarchists are opposed to all forms of government. That may be true or it may not be true. If government really does the people good, by all means let us have government. But does the government really do all that is claimed for it? It is claimed that the government protects our property. Does it? What the government really protects is the property of the rich. It does not protect your property, because you have

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

402

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible.

When there is a great strike, does the Government protect the workingmen? No, indeed. The Government in such a case sends out its militia or its regular army to protect the very people who are responsible for the strike through their selfishness. Was not this what happened in the mining districts of Nevada? They tell us we cannot get along without laws. But who knows all the laws? A noted lawyer said not so long ago that at the present time there were so many laws on the statute books that no man could possibly live long enough to learn them all. And all these laws were not made for your protection, mind you. They were made for the protection of the fellow that robs you. We are told that these laws guarantee to us our freedom and our equality. That is the same old lullaby that has been repeated over and over again to us. Every Fourth of July something like this is sung to us, and to the unthinking masses it is a lullaby that puts them to sleep for the rest of the year. We are told that America is the most civilized country in the world, while Russia is uncivilized and barbarian. Is this really so? Can any of you who have watched events in this country, I will not say for the past twenty-five, or twenty, or ten years, - let us say for the past five years only, - can you truthfully say that America, with its laws favoring the rich and persecuting the poor is really so far advanced? I tell you Russia has done more during the past five years to advance the world in science, literature and art, and general civilization than America has in twenty-five. It is said that the Government educates our children. Does it? What is education? True education is a training that leads

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

403

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

**Notes:** Dark copy; portions illegible.

267

... individual the power to help him-  
self and others. Your children are not given this kind of an  
education. When they are taught history, for instance, they are  
told about a few emperors, kings and presidents who waged war on  
neighboring or distant countries, and they are taught that the  
greatest of these is the one who holds the record for the largest  
number of deaths through the wanton slaughtering of so-called  
Christian warfare. Does such instruction instill good principles  
and build up pure character? It is as Carlyle says regarding two  
rulers, too cowardly to do their own fighting, who force a lot of  
young men into uniforms, stick guns into their hands and then turn  
them upon each other like so many savage beasts. And this they  
label patriotism! These are the principles the Government instills  
into the minds of your children. They are taught to allow them-  
selves to be led like sheep to the slaughter, simply because  
some official orders it. President Roosevelt has a big stick  
and a little brains, very little brains, but then - he has a big  
stick. As long as people will not make use of their own brains,  
they will always be easy marks for men with big sticks. The idea  
that we need the Government to preserve order has been repeated  
so often that the unthinking accept it as absolutely true; and  
even when they reach the point where they believe that they them-  
selves can get along without the policeman and his club, they  
still cling to the idea that the other fellow needs such restrain-  
ing power. In this same class are the majority of reformers.  
Such people will do many things for their fellow men: They will  
give them soup-kitchens, free lectures and libraries, sewing

166

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

404



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

**Notes:** Dark copy; portions illegible.

is, get off the other fellow's back and give him a chance to plan and work out his own life. They want to exercise control in return for their gifts. You know the old fable in the Bible about Adam and Eve. How God placed them in a garden and told them not to eat of the tree of knowledge, and when they did, he kicked them out of heaven. This is exactly what our Governments do. As soon as we strive after real knowledge, the kind that is not taught in their schools, they will kick us out too. The Government strives to suppress crime by imprisonment and execution. Do you know that it taxes you over a million dollars a year for the maintenance of prisons? And yet these prisons contain only people who have been foolish enough to steal small sums of money or articles of little value. Most of these prisoners have been forced by the existing economic conditions to commit the offenses for which they have been arrested. The real thieves, the men who do their stealing on a large scale, under the mantle of business operations, they go free; and not only do they go free, but the laws actually protect and legalize their robberies. I think the man who steals my pocketbook is a harmless person compared to the man who steals my chances of employment and ruins the possibilities of my making a living for myself and my family.

268  
Anarchism has no set rules. Its precepts and its methods vary according to the age, the temperament and the surroundings of its followers, but there is one principle it teaches which is fundamental, and that is the imperative duty of direct action of the individual. For instance, take the matter of eighty cent gas.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

405



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

**Notes:** Dark copy; portions illegible.

...ing, happy. But it is one of those problems which can only be solved by the direct action of each individual consumer. The law will not help you. That has been proven by the fact that the Supreme Court has declared the eighty cent law unconstitutional. How can you achieve the desired end? Very easily. When the collector comes with his bill made out at the one dollar rate, pay him only eighty cents, and if he protests, politely throw him downstairs. If all of you did that the gas company would soon come to the conclusion that eighty cents is all it can expect. The real trouble is that you think you cannot get along without the gas company, when the fact is, the gas company cannot get along without you. You have convinced your mind that the company is really very kind because it does not ask \$1.25, and is letting you off easy at a dollar. The same principle holds true in regard to carfare. If you all boarded street cars and when the conductor came around for the fare paid him only two or three cents, he would have to accept that or nothing; and you would be justified in doing this, because you know that the company would be making great profit even at the lower fare. Just so, in every department of life, direct action by the individual will solve all the problems that come up. I believe with Nietzsche that the time has come for a trans-valuation of things. In the past we have been taught to regard many worthless and harmful things as necessary and beneficent. I tell you friends, the time has come for a transvaluation, that is, for a re-consideration of the value of things, and to this end each of you must do his share by his

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

406

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 24, New York [to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / F.W.C. Maasch, Clerk-Stenographer. — 8 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Stenographer Maasch records Goldman speaking on anarchism. The lecture foreshadows her pamphlet, *Anarchism, What It Really Stands For* (1911).

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible.

you. You will know that you have comrades striving for the same results as yourself, helping you by their example, but not interfering with your personal efforts. Some people say the world is not ready for anarchism, that it must first pass through many preparatory stages, but I tell you, if the principle is right at all, it is as right now as it ever was, or ever will be. Study these great principles and apply them in your own lives - now. That is all, friends. I thank you for your attention."

Miss Goldman was the only speaker of the evening. After her speech the persons in the hall gathered in groups to discuss her remarks. As I was about to leave the hall I found that two more plain clothes men had been detailed for my protection. The Paterson police were prompt and courteous in taking up this matter, which was unexpectedly brought to their attention.

One of the two men first detailed accompanied me to within two blocks of the railroad depot. I boarded the 10:14 train for Rutherford.

Respectfully submitted,

*F.W.C. Maasch*  
Clerk-Stenographer.

270

(169)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

407

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1907 Dec. 28 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Watchorn, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Ellis Island, N.Y. / [Charles Earl] Solicitor [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Earl praises F.W. Maasch's report of Goldman's speech and urges Watchorn to look for information on her citizenship.

**Notes:** Broken type. For report mentioned, see 830214108.

December 28, 1907.

Hon. Robert Watchorn,  
Commissioner of Immigration,  
Ellis Island, New York.

My dear Mr. Watchorn:

I have just received your letter of December 27, 1907, transmitting a report by Mr. F. W. Maasch of a recent speech by Emma Goldman in Patterson, New Jersey. I think Mr. Maasch should be congratulated upon the way in which he performed his work. This is the most intelligible account I have yet seen of any speech made by Miss Goldman, and will prove of the greatest assistance in determining the final action to be taken by the Department. Pending such action, I will hold this report with the other papers.

As you are fully aware, it is very desirable to ascertain Miss Goldman's claims to citizenship, if any. If any information on this point comes to you, the Department will of course be glad to get it.

Very truly yours,

C.

Solicitor.

211

170

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

408



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Anarchist Urges Trial Marriages—20 cm. In [unknown periodical (Feb. 24, 1908?)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Bureau of Immigration keeps a Cleveland newspaper article on Goldman's speech on anarchism and the position of women, because she poked fun at them.

Notes: Passages marked by Bureau of Immigration.

## ANARCHIST URGES TRIAL MARRIAGES

Emma Goldman, Here, De-  
clares in Favor of Radical  
Propaganda.

Advocates Abolition of Law  
as Way to Ideal  
State.

Posing as an ardent disciple of trial marriage and entire absence of law as relating to love affairs, Emma Goldman, "high priestess of anarchy," last night made her appearance in Cleveland after an absence of some months. She lectured at Pythian temple.

Miss Goldman declared that women should be allowed their liberty to choose and discard husbands at their own sweet will, allowing men, of course, to do the same. Her system also includes provision for the children, which she would arrange to have taken care of by the mothers, who would then be the equals of man in every regard. She criticized Anthony Comstock for certain of his campaigns and declared that as soon as women realized that they were independent beings and were not the mere property of men, they would cease and harmony prevail. Since her last visit to Cleveland, Miss Goldman has been in Europe, where she lectured extensively. At that time, it was reported that she would not be allowed by the immigration authorities to re-enter America, as she was regarded as a dangerous agent. Last night Miss Goldman smiled broadly when she admitted that she didn't notify the government that she was making a return, but that she had come without trouble. "I don't need the government—but the government needs me," she said.

she said, referring to her many arrests for making fiery speeches against organized institutions in this country. Miss Goldman strongly denounced trial marriages, declaring that they were often forms of bondage to women when they would be free.

"When a man pays his \$2 for a license and settles with the minister for the wedding, he assumes the attitude that the woman is then his private property," exclaimed the speaker. "Women have been trained for getting married and very poorly trained at that. There was a time when women could wrestle, fight and excel in feats of strength. Under a regime of anarchism, women may again become the Amazons of old."

In explaining what would become of children under anarchism, Miss Goldman declared that women would then be free and the equal of men and would be able to take care of the little ones themselves. The speaker said that it wasn't anybody's business when two people agreed to get married and that a sacred function was being heralded abroad by a public wedding when in reality it was a holy contract which only the two contracting parties should be interested in.

A condition in which there were no criminals, no insane and no paupers was premised by the speaker as the outcome of the establishment of anarchism. Criminals will not exist because there will be no laws to break. Even murder will not occur because there will be nothing to create it. Things which lead to insanity will also be absent and what few persons do suffer from mental trouble will be kept in asylums built at public expense. Conditions being ideal as to the distribution of wealth there will be no paupers.

"Anarchism does stand for destruction but not of human life," declared Miss Goldman. "It stands for the tearing down of existing institutions which hold the human race in bondage. Anarchy is a theory of social development. America at one time was the freest country on earth but that was before the concentration of capital and of government."

The more laws you place on the statute books, the more crime you create. The more restrictions, the more violations which follow. Law in no way restricts men's desires but rather inflames them. Every day of your life you are slugged into obeying laws which you do not respect. Anarchism is a constant rebellion against law as now existing."

Miss Goldman is a red faced woman of small stature and careless of dress. Speech flowed from her lips. She possesses a large vocabulary and speaks fluently in several languages. From Cleveland Miss Goldman goes to Toledo.

No. 205  
(Feb. 1-8-08—100,000)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

409



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214113

[Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, St. Louis, Mo. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 2 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Dunn explains to Sargent that the St. Louis police chief intends to run Goldman out of town unless the Bureau of Immigration wants to deport her.

Notes: For enclosure, see 830214114. For telegrams mentioned, see 830214111 and 830214112.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
1305 CHEMICAL BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

February 28th, 1908.

*694*  
*2*  
Hon. F. P. Sargent,  
Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Yesterday morning I was requested by Chief of Police Creecy, of this City, to call upon him for a "confidential discussion of an important matter," and when I reached his office he showed me an unsigned message from Chicago stating that the Immigration authorities and United States Attorney there had stated that Emma Goldman, the Anarchist lecturer, appeared in that City she would be arrested, as the Immigration Bureau desired to bring about her deportation, she "having lost her right of citizenship by departing from the country last year". This message was palpably garbled and erroneous, but the main point appeared plausible, and Chief Creecy announced that the Goldman woman was now in St. Louis, at a given address, and that he intended to run her out of town immediately, unless I chose to take action under the Immigration law. He promised to withhold action until the afternoon upon my agreement to obtain instructions at the earliest possible moment, whereupon I communicated with you by telegraph, receiving your reply very promptly, for which I beg to thank you.

*2754*  
I enclose a clipping from the St. Louis "Times", February 28,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

410

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, St. Louis, Mo. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 2 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Dunn explains to Sargent that the St. Louis police chief intends to run Goldman out of town unless the Bureau of Immigration wants to deport her.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 830214114. For telegrams mentioned, see 830214111 and 830214112.

which was shown me shortly before I received your reply, and was a matter of surprise, for the reason that no one in this office except myself and stenographer knew of the case, and Chief Creecy had enjoined strict secrecy, which I supposed would be observed by the police authorities as well.

No action was taken by me in this matter with the exception of conferring with Chief Creecy at his request, telegraphing you for instructions.

Respectfully,



Inspector in Charge.

FORMALLY  
ACKNOWLEDGED

MAR 4 1908

275B

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

411

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Would Banish Emma Goldman — 27 cm. In [St. Louis Times (Feb. 28, 1908)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The St. Louis Times reports that the Bureau of Immigration is deciding whether to deport Goldman, who is in St. Louis for a lecture series on anarchism.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 830214113.

St. Louis Times  
Feb. 28/08

## WOULD BANISH EMMA GOLDMAN

Chief Creecy and Federal  
Officer Confer on Her  
Deportation.

HERE TO PREACH ANARCHY

Meetings of "Reds" Will Be  
Held at Their Wash Street  
Headquarters.

AUTHORITIES ARE BUSY

District Attorney of Chicago  
Is Reported in Active  
Measures.

Emma Goldman, apostle of anarchy and free love, is in St. Louis to deliver a series of lectures on anarchy under the auspices of the "Freedom" and "Liberty" groups of this city, which have headquarters at 1680 Wash street. Chief Creecy is considering whether to make her the leader of the "reds" to make her addresses, as advertised. He is waiting instructions from the Federal authorities of Chicago, who are considering her deportation to Russia under the provisions of the Immigration law.

Dispatches from Washington state Commissioner of Immigration Sargent directed the Federal authorities in Chicago to arrest her and United States District Attorney Sims announced his determination to co-operate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in "cleaning out" the anarchists.

It is claimed that she is not naturalized. Chief Creecy had a conference with Immigration Inspector Dunn of St. Louis Friday to decide what should be done.

Confers With "Comrades."

In a bare room on the third floor of a lodging house at 1231 Franklin avenue, Miss Goldman Friday conferred with "comrades" of the St. Louis group. She arrived Thursday night from Toledo, Ohio, where she has been spreading anarchistic propaganda.

She is a Russian Jewess, 35 years old, with steel-gray eyes, red hair and stocky figure. She wore a blue serge gown, extremely plain in design, without ornament.

"My parents reside in Rochester, N. Y., which is home, but New York is my headquarters," she said. "My father is a naturalized American citizen, which extends to his children. I have two sisters and two brothers in Rochester. I emigrated to America with a sister and my parents and the rest of the family followed."

Miss Goldman addresses audiences in fluent English, German, Russian and Yiddish. She converses in French, but does not use it on the platform.

Plain in face, the mere mention of her "life calling" as she styles it, causes her features to light expressively.

"Anarchy is a doctrine which believes in the free initiative of the individual and the voluntary co-operation of human effort. It is against human government as we know it. Perfect equality of man and woman is one of its keystones."

Opposes Marriage Ceremony.

"I preach against the marriage ceremony. I never have been the chattel of any man. I believe the union of man and woman is so private and sacred that the public law has no right to interfere."

"In the event of death of love between such a couple after children are born, what then?" was asked.

"They should separate by mutual consent, the woman to have the children. If she wishes, the man to provide amply for them. I have known many such unions and hardly any instance in which the man failed to do his part. Children born of free love invariably are provided for. Women in such unions are not articles of property, but men's equal and associate in every way."

"Next to Russia, which is barely despotic, America, called the 'home of the free,' is the most rigid and arbitrary in the world. The greatest political freedom is enjoyed in England and Holland, with Germany next."

"Even in Russia, barring political repression, there are features in which there is greater freedom than in America. America has grown exacting and imperialistic so that free speech, a constitutional right, is almost a dead thing."

"I have emancipated myself from law. As a free agent, one who never harmed a man, woman or child, I do not need it."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

412

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 Feb. 28, St. Louis, Mo. [to Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General] Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / [James R.] Dunn, Inspector [in Charge, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Dunn asks if he should arrest Goldman pending deportation.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Upper document only. For reply, see 830214112. For follow-up, see 830214113.

TELEGRAM  
VIA POSTAL

4PO GR.E. 35 Paid GR

St Louis Mo. Feb. 28 1908

Immigration Bureau,

Washington D.C.

Police chief Creecy has information government wants Emma Goldman  
anarchist for deportation located here. He will hold few hours  
awaiting my action. Shall I arrest Please wire instructions rush.

Dunn.

Inspector.

No. 51694.

February 28, 1908.

Immigration Service,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Take no action regarding Emma Goldman. There is no warrant out-  
standing against her.

SARGENT.

Attest:

Commissioner-General.

JSB

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

413



# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214112

[Telegram] 1908 Feb. 28, Washington, D.C. [to James R. Dunn, Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], St. Louis, Mo. / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sargent instructs Dunn not to arrest Goldman.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Lower document only. Reply to 830214112.

TELEGRAM  
VIA POSTAL

4PO GR.E. 35 Paid GR

St Louis Mo. Feb. 28 1908

Immigration Bureau,

Washington D.C.

Police chief Creecy has information government wants Emma Goldman  
anarchist for deportation located here. He will hold few hours  
awaiting my action. Shall I arrest Please wire instructions rush.

Dunn,

Inspector.

No. 51694.

February 28, 1908.

Immigration Service,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Take no action regarding Emma Goldman. There is no warrant out-  
standing against her.

SARGENT.

Attest:

Commissioner-General.

JSB

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

414

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, New York [to] Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [London?] / Bennett, Consul General. — 1 p. ; 35 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Public Record Office, Surrey, England.

**Summary:** The British consul general reports that the United States has ordered Goldman deported to Russia.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 870714023. For copy, see 870714025.

sent to Embassy.

8131

318

Political

o. 3



MAR 9 1908

New York.

February 28th, 1908.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report that from a copy of the "Sun", of to-day's date, I have learned that Emma Goldman, the Russian anarchist, has been ordered by the United States Commissioner of Immigration to be put under arrest with the view of deporting her to Russia. The orders in this sense have been forwarded to the Immigration Commissioner at Chicago.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

Consul General.

Mr Edward Grey, Part.,

His Majesty's Principal

Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

870714025

[Letter] 1908 Feb. 28, New York [to] James Bryce [Ambassador?] British Embassy, Washington, D.C. / Bennett, Consul General. — 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Public Record Office, Surrey, England.

Summary: The British consul general reports that the United States has ordered Goldman deported to Russia.

Notes: Enclosed with 870714023. For copy, see 870714024.

Sent to Foreign Office.

165  
1

21



New York.  
February 28th, 1908.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report that from a copy of the "Sun" of to-day's date I have learned that Emma Goldman, the Russian anarchist, has been ordered by the United States Commissioner of Immigration to be put under arrest with the view of deporting her to Russia. The orders in this sense have been forwarded to the Immigration Commissioner at Chicago.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

humble servant,

Consul General.

Excellency

The Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M.,

British Embassy,

Washington, D.C.

93. Cons/08

416

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 March 2, Chicago [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Edwin W.] Sims, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 1 p.; 24 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sims requests permission to arrest Goldman if she is not a citizen.

Notes: Dark copy. For reply, see 830214116 and 830214117.

## TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

15 WU CB Y 110 Paid G R

Chicago, Ills., March, 2, 1908

Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D.C.

City authorities very much worked up over activity of Chicago anarchists Emma Goldman, noted anarchist, scheduled to speak here Friday evening, March sixth. Am informed she is not a citizen, that she departed from Port of New York for Europe sometime ago, and that she reentered this country within last few months. Have you any record as to her citizenship and whether her re-entry was lawful. If not a citizen and her re-entry unlawful and surreptitious request warrant by wire for her arrest and deportation. Suggest warrant be directed to Inspector Seraphio, who is here. City authorities will cooperate.

Sims,

U.S. Attorney.

Sl6ps

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

417



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 March 4, Washington [D.C. to] Edwin W. Sims, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Chicago / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. — 1 p. ; 13 × 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Straus instructs Sims not to arrest Goldman while the Bureau of Immigration investigates her citizenship.

**Notes:** Reply to 830214115. For follow-up letter, see 830214117.

### TELEGRAM

Department of Commerce and Labor  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Washington

GOVERNMENT RA

Edwin F. Sims,  
U. S. Attorney,  
Chicago, Ill.

March 4, 1908.

No action should be taken until we have the facts whether the person referred to in your telegram of yesterday is citizen or not. We are having investigations made. Should person be citizen, effect of arrest will be the very opposite what is desired. Great care must be taken in such matters not to put Government in false position. Forward any information you have, in accordance with requirements of immigration law.

278  
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

CHARGE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, APPROPRIATION FOR "

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

418

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 9 [Washington, D.C. to] Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], Chicago / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 2 p. ; 23 x 19 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Straus explains why the Department of Commerce and Labor is not deporting Goldman. He asks Sims to investigate her citizenship status.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy. Reply to 830214115. For reply, see 830214118.

March 9, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram of March 2d, regarding Emma Goldman, was received in due course. Immediately upon its receipt I sent you the following telegram:

"No action should be taken until we have the facts whether the person referred to in your telegram of yesterday is citizen or not. We are having investigations made. Should person be citizen, effect of arrest will be the very opposite what is desired. Great care must be taken in such matters not to put Government in false position. Forward any information you have, in accordance with requirements of immigration law."

The Bureau of Immigration, ever since Emma Goldman returned to the United States from her recent trip abroad, has, through the United States Secret Service Division, been following up her movements, and also taken stenographic notes of her addresses, which have been carefully examined by the Solicitor of this Department. Her addresses are very skillfully made, so as not to be open to the charge of anarchistic utterances. Besides the foregoing, and this is of most importance, the Bureau of Immigration has been unable to ascertain whether Emma Goldman is or is not an American citizen. Such information as was obtained would indicate that she is an American citizen, having become such while a minor through the naturalization of her father.

The entire subject has had my careful attention.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

419

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 9 [Washington, D.C. 10] Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], Chicago / [Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 2 p. ; 23 × 19 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Straus explains why the Department of Commerce and Labor is not deporting Goldman. He asks Sims to investigate her citizenship status.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy. Reply to 830214115. For reply, see 830214118.

feel convinced that any precipitate action taken, which might be vacated by the courts upon habeas corpus, would defeat the purposes of the Government, and in the eyes of the masses make a martyr of Emma Goldman. This, upon deliberate consideration, is precisely what I wish to avoid, and therefore I deem it highly inadvisable to take any action that might have such an effect as above indicated.

Could you perhaps ascertain whether Emma Goldman is or is not an American citizen, and if she claims naturalization through her father, whether that claim is well founded. You are familiar with the immigration laws, and therefore know what facts are necessary in order to issue an order of arrest, and to bring about deportation. Up to the present time the Department has not been able to get any information upon these points. ~~For~~ To arrest her in order to ascertain these facts would, in my judgment after careful consideration, be very unwise, unless an order of deportation could certainly follow.

Respectfully,

Mr. Edwin W. Sims,  
United States District Attorney,  
Chicago, Illinois.

S

(204)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

420

The Emma Goldman Papers.

[Report re:] Emma Goldman, Russian Anarchist [London?, 1908 March 9? (cover page)] / [British] Foreign Office. — 1 p. ; 35 × 22 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Public Record Office, Surrey, England.  
Notes: For enclosures, see 870714024 and 870714025.

1908 .	POLITICAL	317
New York	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8131
February 28	No. 8131	Received by Bag. 8131
Consul General Bennett No. 3	(Subject.)  EMMA GOLDMAN, RUSSIAN ANARCHIST Has been ordered to be deported.	
Last Paper.		
(Print.)	(Minutes.) ✓ Early Dept. Treaty ✓ Copy Petersburg Al. S. A. 124	
(How disposed of.) Petersburg to 89 March 31		
(Index.) H. S. a		
Next Paper.		



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 16, Chicago [to] Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 24 x 20 cm.  
 Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOLA.

Summary: Sims sends Straus what little he knows of Goldman's claims to citizenship.  
 Notes: Reply to 830214117.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,  
 RE 82A-883 FEDERAL BUILDING,  
 CHICAGO.  
 MAR 18 1908  
 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR  
 March 16, 1908.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus,  
 Secretary of Commerce and Labor,  
 Washington, D. C.

These papers brought to  
 the attention of

MAR 19 1908

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. in the Emma Goldman matter. The suggestions which you make with reference to giving this matter deliberate consideration and proceeding with caution will be observed by this office.

Assuming that we can rely upon what the officers of the police of the city of Chicago told me, there would be little difficulty in proving that Emma Goldman is an anarchist. The real difficulty arises in determining whether or not she is an American citizen, and in this connection, replying to the questions propounded in the closing paragraph of your letter, I have the honor to state:

The best information at hand at this time is to the effect that Emma Goldman is the daughter of Joseph Goldman, who is now a furniture dealer at Rochester, New York. She was born at St. Petersburg. I have been unable to procure any definite information as to the date of her first arrival in this country, although it has been stated that she came here with her father when she was under age, and that she has since become a citizen. It has further been reported to me, however, that before leaving St. Petersburg Emma Goldman graduated

282  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENA  
 FORWARDED  
 MAR 18 1908  
 TO IMMIGRATION  
 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

422

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 16, Chicago [to] Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Edwin W. Sims, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 24 × 20 cm.  
*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Sims sends Straus what little he knows of Goldman's claims to citizenship.

**Notes:** Reply to 830214117.

from one of the institutions of that place as a midwife, and that under the regulations she could not graduate previous to reaching the age of twenty years. She is supposed to have first come to this country about twenty years ago.

Other information furnished me is to the effect that shortly after coming to this country she married a man named Kertchner, of New York, and who is now supposed to be residing in New York. They lived together but a short time, after which they quarrelled and separated. Some years ago, as you know, she is supposed to have married the man Bergman, who made an attempt on the life of Frick, shortly after he had completed his sentence. The marriage to Kertchner, I understand, was solemnized according to the rites of the Jewish church. It is commonly reported, however, that the marriage to Bergman is a common law marriage.

Inspector Davies, representative of the Bureau of Immigration in this city, has been investigating this matter, and informs me that he expects to be in Washington on Thursday of this week. He will, doubtless, be able to furnish you with more detailed information.

If this office can be of any further assistance in this matter we will be glad to act with promptness.

Very respectfully,

*Edwin W. Sims*  
 United States Attorney.

(210)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

423

840214119

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. - 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (nee Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Office of Assistant United States Attorney

Pittsburg, Pa., March 18, 1908.

Chief of Division of Naturalization,  
Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In accordance with your letter, No. 10831-92 dated March 11th, 1908, relative to the naturalization of Emma Goldman Naturalization Examiner Abraham L. Zamosh and I arrived in Rochester, N. Y. in the morning of March 18th and of the result of the investigation there conducted I beg to submit the following report:

Emma Goldman, whose Jewish name is Chave, (or Eva in English) is the daughter of Abraham Goldman and Taube Goldman now residing at Rochester, N. Y. The personal record of these two parties together with the personal record of all the other important parties interviewed whose testimony we have here submitted will be found at the end of this report.

223  
Emma Goldman was born in Popolan, County of Shavel, State of Kovno, Russia on June 16th, 1870, Russian date, (American date June 29, 1870) or two weeks after Pentecost. This statement is verified by Mrs. Rachel Feinberg, Mrs. M. Kurlansky, Mr. Samuel Feinberg, Mrs. Jacob Hochstein, Miss Sarah Kurlansky, and Mr. M. Kurlansky. But her mother claims that she was born at Kovno, in the State of Kovno, Russia. Kovno and Popolan are located within a few miles of each other. All of the parties agree as to the date of the birth. Emma Goldman remained in Popolan until she was about seven years of age, when she removed with her father and mother to St. Petersburg. She remained in St. Petersburg until December 1885 when she

212

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA*

**Summary:** Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Siella Ballantine (née Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

289

left there with her half sister Helona Zedokoff (now Mrs. Jacob Hochstein) for the United States. They arrived at the Port of New York from Hamburg on the steamship Gallat on the 31st day of December 1885. They left New York the same day and arrived in Rochester, N. Y. on the first day of January 1886. They went directly to the house of Mrs. Samuel Cominsky, another half sister of Emma Goldman and full sister of Mrs. Hochstein. Shortly after her arrival she went to work as a tailoress in the establishment of Fanny Lando of Joseph Avenue. She remained in this establishment about one or one and a half years. In the meantime Emma Goldman's parents had left St. Petersburg and arrived in the United States about September 1886 before the Jewish New Year, and went immediately to Rochester. Emma Goldman was married to Jacob Kersner in the spring of 1887. The date of this wedding is verified by the fact that Mrs. Feinberg, y Mrs. Kurlansky and Mrs. Taube Goldman remember that it took place nine months after the arrival of the Goldman family in the United States and is also verified by the fact that Mrs. Samuel Cohen, wife of Joseph Kersner's naturalization witness says that Emma Goldman was married in the same winter that she was married a little before, and that was in 1887. This ceremony was performed by Rev. Kalmon Bardin, who lives now at 12 Joiner St., Rochester, N. Y. There is no official record in Monroe County of this marriage, nor of any license having been issued to these parties, but the Chief of the Bureau of Health says that a record may be possibly found at Albany, N. Y. This man, Rev. Bardin, had no right to perform a marriage ceremony under the laws of New York, as I understand it, because he was not a regularly ordained minister. He was not a rabbi. He is a "schochet," a man who slaughters cattle for "kosher" meat according to the Jewish law.

2

213

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

425



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214119

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. - 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (nee Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

In the latter part of 1888 or early in 1889 Emma Goldman and her purported husband were divorced according to the Jewish law by Rabbi Abe Chajim Levinson, who is now the chief rabbi at Baltimore, Md. About two months after this divorce Emma Goldman and her husband lived together again and so remained for a few months during which time Emma Goldman fell in love with Abraham Berkman. Berkman is the man who shot H. C. Frick at Pittsburg during the Homestead riot, for which crime he was sent to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He was released from the penitentiary about a year ago. Goldman and Berkman began living together as husband and wife in New York, and so continued to live until Berkman's arrest for the shooting of Frick. After Berkman's release from the penitentiary he and Emma Goldman rented a flat on the 5th floor of No. 210 East 18th st., New York City. They are living at this place at the present time, Emma Goldman going under the name of E. G. Smith.

Abraham Goldman, the father of Emma, is a furniture merchant and lives at 255 Joseph Ave., Rochester. He was born at Shavel, County of Kovno, Russia, about 1847. He lived in Kovno, Russia until his marriage when he moved to Popolan, County of Shavel, State of Kovno, where he remained about nine years. He then moved to St. Petersburg where he lived for about ten years. He came to the United States September 1, 1886 and has resided in Rochester ever since. He declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States Sept. 28, 1892 in the Monroe County Court, Rochester, N. Y. and was naturalized in the same Court October 18, 1894. The witnesses to his petition were Chas. H. Berman and S. P. Marks. The record on file is signed Jno. H. Gilmore, Special Deputy Clerk, Wm. E. Werner County Judge; K. P. Shedd, Clerk. The petition is endorsed "Charge to Republican County

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

426

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (née Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930092. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

Committee. E. H. Sleeman.

Mrs. Taube Goldman, wife of Abraham Goldman, was born in Urberig, Russia, and is about sixty-five years of age. Abraham Goldman is her second husband. Her first husband was Labe Zedekeff. Her maiden name was Taube Binowitz. By her first husband she had two children, Lena and Helena. Lena married Samuel Cominsky, May 28, 1885. Marriage recorded in Monroe County Health Department in book of register of marriages, 1876 to 1891 on page 212. Helena married Jacob Hochstein about 1888.

Abraham and Taube Goldman have the following children, Emma the eldest, Herman a machinist in Rochester, and Morrie a Physician in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cominsky (Mrs. Cominsky is a daughter of Mrs. Goldman by her first husband) have a daughter named Stella, who is twenty-two years of age, born in Rochester, N. Y. and lived there until about a year ago when she secured the position as stenographer at the American Consulate in Paris. It seems very certain from our information that this position was secured for the purpose of gaining inside information for the assistance of anarchists. This girl herself is an avowed anarchist being an ardent admirer of Emma Goldman, and is her pupil. This position as stenographer was secured through the influence of Emma Goldman, who took her personally to Paris last year. It is not likely that Stella Cominsky is working at the Consulate under her own name.

Jacob Korsner is the son of Abraham Korsner. He was born in Niemireff, State of Kaminitz Pedelsk, Russia, on the first day of the Jewish Easter, about April, 1868. He arrived in the United States at the port of New York during the month of June 1883 or 1884. He went from there to Rochester.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (née Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

where he met Emma Goldman and married her in the spring of 1887. After he left Emma Goldman the second time he lived by himself for a while in New York City and then returned to Rochester, where he lived with his parents until about one year ago. He then left Rochester and has not been heard from, and his father thinks he is now in Chicago with David, his brother, who is a tailor in that city. Jacob Kersner's father, Abraham Kersher, is a man of the highest respectability, and is well thought of in Rochester. I talked with him personally and found him to be a man of a great deal of intelligence and is perfectly willing to divulge any matter which will be of interest to the Government in any proceedings which may be taken against Goldman.

The following entry appears in the naturalization records of Monroe County: Jacob A. Kersner, born at Belgrad Serbia Germany, April 1st. 1868, landed in the United States June 18, 1879, date of naturalization October 18, 1884. Witnesses Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen. Charge to the Democratic County Committee.

287 It is believed that this is the record of the naturalization of the same Jacob Kersner who married Emma Goldman. But a comparison of the facts stated therein with the facts stated by Abraham Kersher, the father, shows a diversity in the name, date of birth, place of birth, and date of landing in the United States. While the initial "A" is inserted in the naturalization record it was never used by Jacob. The father believes that the above record is that of the naturalization of his son Jacob. When the father first came to the United States November 1st, 1890, some of the politicians in Rochester insisted on his being naturalized at once. He refused on the ground that such an act would be contrary to the laws of this country.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

428



, and Mr. R. A. P. H. F. G. and Mr. M. d. K. L. A. K. place s f b o r h o f E. E. G. S. d. e. m.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburgh [Pa.] [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (née Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow-up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

Mrs. Rachael Feinberg and Mrs. M. Kurlansky are sisters of Mrs. Taube Goldman, and they say that they remember the date and place of the birth of Emma Goldman, and that Emma Goldman was named after their mother, Chavo (Eva), who died on Easter, April 1870, and they remember the fact that she (Mrs. Feinberg) was confined in the City Hospital at Rochester when Emma came in to see her and said that she was glad that she had finally gotten rid of her husband Jacob.

Mrs. Fanny Lande, for whom Emma Goldman worked when she first came to Rochester says that Emma, when in her employ, was a modest and respectable girl and did not acquire her anarchistic tendencies until some time after her first marriage. It might be noted here that Abraham Kersner said that the reason his son left Emma Goldman was on account of her acquiring these anarchistic tendencies. Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Goldman say that Emma Goldman and Berkman sometimes lived together as husband and wife before the divorce of Goldman from Jacob Kersner.

Three different members of the Goldman family told Mr. Zamosh that it would go very hard with him should ~~the~~ anything be done by the Government to Emma and he also received warnings from several prominent Jewish persons of Rochester to the same effect. The larger part of the Goldman family are believers in Emma's teaching and look to her as a great woman and a great leader and teacher, and they consider that the Government is trying to crush her because the statements she makes are true.

289 TO RECAPITULATE: Emma Goldman was born in Russia in 1870. Came to the United States in December 1885. She married Jacob Kersner in 1887 and his citizenship is an open question. If the naturalization record of 218

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

430

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / [Palmer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. - 8 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Chambers submits a detailed report on his visit to Rochester, N.Y., to investigate Goldman's claims to citizenship. He also notes that Stella Ballantine (née Cominsky) is working as a spy for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. For transcription, see 870812001. For follow up to Cominsky report, see 870812002, 810930089, 810617006, and 810617012.

94. 2 Jacob A. Kersner in 1884 refers to Emma Goldman's husband it is illegal and can be cancelled. Her father came to the United States in 1886 and was naturalized in 1884 when Emma Goldman was over twenty-four years of age and she could not, therefore, claim naturalization through him.

I RECOMMEND, that the examination be extended to discover whether the Jacob A. Kersner of the naturalization record in Rochester is identical with Jacob Kersner the son of Abraham Kersner who is now supposed to be in Chicago.

If it be not improper here I should like to say that the credit of this investigation is due to Abraham L. Zamesh and I beg to suggest that he be given authority to go anywhere necessary to complete the investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

P. S. CHAMBERS,

Assistant United States Attorney.

290

8

219

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

431

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. Transcription of 830214119.

C O P Y

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

C O P Y .

File # 258

Pittsburg, Pa. March 18, 1908.

Chief of Division of Naturalization,  
Department of Commerce & Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In accordance with your letter, No. 10331 - 92 dated March 11th, 1908 relative to the naturalization of Emma Goldman Naturalization Examiner Abraham L. Zamosh and I arrived in Rochester, N. Y. on the morning of March 13th and of the result of the investigation there conducted I beg to submit the following report:

Emma Goldman, whose Jewish name is Chave, (or Eva in English) is the daughter of Abraham Goldman and Taube Goldman now residing at Rochester, N. Y. The personal record of these two parties together with the personal record of all the other important parties interviewed whose testimony we have here submitted will be found at the end of this report.

Emma Goldman was born in Popolan, County of Shavel, State of Kovno, Russia on June 16th, 1870, Russian date, (American date June 29, 1870) or two weeks after Penetecost. This statement is verified by Mrs. Rachael Feinberg, Mrs. M. Kurlansky, Mrs. Samuel Feinberg, Mrs. Jacob Hochstein, Miss Sarah Kurlansky, and Mr. M. Kurlansky. But her mother claims that she was born at Kovno in the state of Kovno, Russia. Kovno and Popolan are located within a few miles of each other. All of the parties agree as to the date of the birth. Emma Goldman remained in Popolan until she was about seven years of age when she removed with her father and mother to St. Petersburg. She remained in St. Petersburg until December 1885

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. Transcription of 830214119.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

when she left there with her half sister Helan Zodokoff (now Mrs. Jacob Hochstein) for the United States. They arrived at the port of New York from Hamburg on the steamship Gallat on the 31st. day of December 1885. They left New York the same day and arrived in Rochester, N. Y. on the first day of January 1886. They went directly to the house of Mrs. Samuel Cominsky, another half sister of Emma Goldman and full sister of Mrs. Hochstein. Shortly after her arrival she went to work as a tailoress in the establishment of Fanny Lando on Joseph Ave. She remained in this establishment about one or one and a half years. In the meantime Emma Goldman's parents had left St. Petersburg and arrived in the United States about September 1886 before the Jewish New York, and went immediately to Rochester. Emma Goldman was married to Jacob Kersner in the spring of 1887. The date of this wedding is verified by the fact, that Mrs. Feinberg Mrs. Kurlansky and Mrs. Taube Goldman remember that it took place nine months after the arrival of the Goldman family in the United States and is also verified by the fact that Mrs. Samuel Cohen, wife of Jacob Kersner's purported naturalization witness says that Emma Goldman was married in the same winter that she was married and a little before, and that was in 1887. This ceremony was performed by Rev. Kalmon Bardin, who lives now at 12 Joiner St., Rochester, N. Y. There is no official record in Monroe County of this marriage, nor of any license having been issued to these parties, but the Chief of the Bureau of Health says that a record may possibly be found at Albany, N. Y. This man, Rev. Bardin, had no right to perform a marriage ceremony under the laws of New York, as I understand it, because he was not a regularly ordained minister. He was not a rabbi. He is a "shochet", a man who slaughters cattle for "kosher" meat according to the Jewish law.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Enclosed with 810930090, Transcription of 830214119.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

In the latter part of 1888 or early in 1889 Emma Goldman and her purported husband were divorced according to the Jewish law by Rabbi Abe Chajim Levinson, who is now the chief rabbi at Baltimore, Md. About two months after this divorce Emma Goldman and her husband lived together again and so remained for a few months during which time Emma Goldman fell in love with Abraham Berkman. Berkman is the man who shot H. C. Frick at Pittsburg during the Homestead riot, for which crime he was sent to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He was released from the penitentiary about a year ago. Goldman and Berkman began living together as husband and wife in New York and so continued to live until Berkman's arrest for the shooting of Frick. After Berkman's release from the penitentiary he and Emma Goldman rented a flat on the 5th floor of No. 210 East 13th St., New York city. They are living at this place at the present time. Emma Goldman going under the name of E. G. Smith.

Abraham Goldman, the father of Emma, is a furniture merchant and lives at 255 Joseph Ave., Rochester. He was born at Shavel, County of Kovno, Russia about 1847. He lived in Kovno, Russia until his marriage when he moved to Popolan, County of Shavel, State of Kovno, where he remained about nine years. He then moved to St. Petersburg where he lived for about ten years. He came to the United States September, 1886 and has resided in Rochester ever since. He declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States Sept. 28, 1892 in the Monroe County Court, Rochester, N. Y. and was naturalized in the same court October 13, 1894. The witnesses to his petition were Chas. H. Berman and S. P. Marks. The record on file is signed Jno. H. Gilmore, Special Deputy Clerk, Wm. E. Werner, County Judge; K. P. Shedd, Clerk. The petition is endorsed "Charge to Republican County Committee, E. H. Slocum".

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. Transcription of 830214119.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Mrs. Taube Goldman, wife of Abraham Goldman was born in Urberig, Russia, and is about sixty-five years of age. Abraham Goldman is her second husband. He first husband was Labe Zodikoff. Her maiden name was Taube Binowitz. By her first husband she had two children, Lena and Helena. Lena married Samuel Cominsky, May 28, 1885. Marriage recorded in Monroe County Health Department in book of register of marriages, 1876 to 1891 on page 212. Helena married Jacob Hochstein about 1888.

Abraham and Taube Goldman have the following children, Emma the eldest, Herman, a machinist in Rochester, and Morris a physician in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cominsky (Mrs. Cominsky is a daughter of Mrs. Goldman by her first husband) have a daughter named Stella, who is twenty-two years of age, born in Rochester, N. Y. and lived there until about a year ago when she secured the position as stenographer at the American Consulate in Paris. It seems very certain from our information that this position was secured for the purpose of gaining inside information for the assistance of anarchists. This girl herself is an avowed anarchist being an ardent admirer of Emma Goldman, and is her pupil. This position as stenograph<sup>-er</sup> was secured through the influence of Emma Goldman, who took her personally to Paris last year. It is not likely that Stella Cominsky is working at the Consulate under her own name.

Jacob Kersner is the son of Abraham Kersner. He was born in Niemi-iroff, State of Kaminitz Podolsk, Russia on the first day of the Jewish Easter, about April 1868. He arrived in the United States at the port of New York during the month of June 1883 or 1884. He went from there to Rochester where he met Emma Goldman and married her in the spring of 1887. After he left Emma Goldman the second time he lived by himself for a while

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Enclosed with 310920090. Transcription of 330214112.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

in New York City and then return to Rochester where he lived with his parents until about one year ago. He then left Rochester and has not been heard from, and his father thinks that he is now in Chicago with David, his brother, who is a tailor in that city. Jacob Kersner's father, Abraham Kersner is a man of the highest respectability and is well thought of in Rochester. I talked with him personally and found him a man of a great deal of intelligence and is perfectly willing to divulge any matter which will be of interest to the Government in any proceedings which may be taken against Goldman.

The following entry appears in the naturalization records of Monroe County : Jacob A. Kersner, born at Belgrad Servia, Germany, April 1st. 1863, landed in United States, June 18, 1879, date of naturalization October 18, 1884. Witnesses Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen. Charge to the Democratic County Committee.

It is believed that this is the record of the naturalization of the same Jacob Kersner who married Emma Goldman. But a comparison of the facts therein stated with the facts stated by Abraham Kersner, the father, shows a diversity in the name, date of birth, place of birth and date of landing in the United States. While the initial "A" is inserted in the naturalization record it was never used by Jacob. The father believes that the above record is that of the naturalization of his son Jacob. When the father first came to the United States November 1st, 1890 some of the politicians in Rochester insisted upon his being naturalized at once. He refused on the ground that such an act would be contrary to the laws of this country but his son Jacob spoke up and said that he had been here only a short time (meaning only a few months) when they made a citizen of him and he voted for Cleveland. The father knows that Jacob was a

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930090 Transcription of 810214119

C O P Y

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

Democrat, which fact would correspond with the endorsement on the naturalization record ("charge to the Democratic County Committee").

Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen to whom the father referred as to Kersner's naturalization say that they do not believe they were witnesses to the naturalization of Jacob Kersner nor were they citizens of the United States at that time. These two men are respectable and reliable parties and strongly against the doctrines promulgated by Emma Goldman. These two men were intimate friends of Abraham and Jacob Kersner and the only persons bearing these names who would likely appear as Jacob Kersner's witnesses.

When Emma Goldman was in Europe last year, her mother, went to Rev. Kalmon Bardin, who performed the marriage ceremony of Emma Goldman and Jacob Kersner and asked that he should give her an affidavit to the effect that he had performed this marriage ceremony. This affidavit was requested because Emma was afraid that she was going to have trouble in again entering through any United States port. Rev. Bardin did not give the affidavit at that time but promised to give it to Mrs. Goldman later. Mrs. Goldman never returned for this affidavit.

Mrs. Feinberg and Mrs. M. Kurlansky are sisters of Mrs. Taube Goldman and they say that they remember the date and place of birth of Emma Goldman, and that Emma Goldman was named after their mother, Chave (Eva), who died on Easter, April 1870, and they remember the fact that Emma was born about two months after this. Mrs. Feinberg remembers the date of Emma's divorce from Jacob Kersner by the fact that she (Mrs. Feinberg) was confined in the City Hospital at Rochester when Emma came in to see her and said that she was glad that she had finally gotten rid of her husband, Jacob.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930000. Transcription of 810931419.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

Mrs. Fanny Lando, for whom Emma Goldman worked when she first came to Rochester says that Emma, when in her employ, was a modest and respectable girl and did not acquire her anarchistic tendencies until sometime after her first marriage. It might be noted here that Abraham Kersner said that the reason his son Jacob left Emma Goldman was on account of her acquiring these anarchistic tendencies. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldstein say that Emma Goldman and Berkman sometimes lived together as husband and wife before the divorce of Goldman from Jacob Kersner.

Three different members of the Goldman family told Mr. Zamosh that it would go very hard with him should anything be done by the Government to Emma and he also received warnings from several prominent Jewish persons of Rochester to the same effect. The larger part of the Goldman family are believers in Emma's teaching and look to her as a great woman and a great leader and teacher, and they consider that the Government is trying to crush her because the statements which she makes are true.

-----

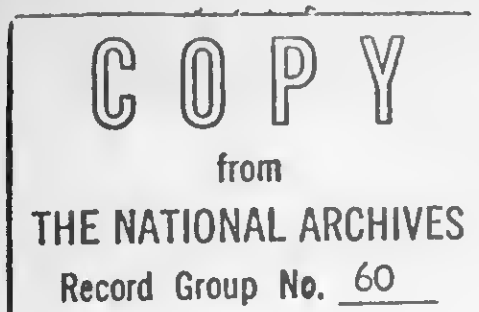
TO RECAPITULATE: Emma Goldman was born in Russia in 1870. Came to the United States in December 1885. She married Jacob Kersner in 1887 and his citizenship is an open question. If the naturalization record of Jacob A. Kersner in 1884 refers to Emma Goldman's husband it is illegal and can be cancelled. Her father came to the United States in 1886 and was naturalized in 1894 when Emma Goldman was over twenty-four years of age and she could not, therefore, claim naturalization through him.

*Report of P. S. Chambers Asst. U. S. Attorney  
March 19, 1908*

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 18, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 8 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Enclosed with 810930090. Transcription of 830214119.



General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

I RECOMMEND that the examination be extended to discover whether the Jacob A. Kersner of the naturalization record in Rochester is identical with Jacob Kersner the son of Abraham Kersner who is now supposed to be in Chicago.

If it be not improper here I should like to say that the credit of this investigation is due to Abraham L. Zamosh and I beg to suggest that he be given authority to go anywhere necessary to complete the investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) P. S. Chambers,

Assistant United States Attorney.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Confidential Files, 1908 March 19 to 1934 May 18 (cover page)] / Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Notes: For enclosures, see 810930089 through 810930119.

**COPY**  
from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice  
MAIL AND FILES DIVISION

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

File No. 133149

**SCREENED**

BY: F.I.P. DATE: 4-3-54

See also Nos.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

440

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 19, Pittsburgh[h] Pa. [to] Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Chambers forwards a report on Goldman's citizenship status to the assistant attorney general.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 870812001. For reply, see 810930091.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice.

258

OFFICE OF

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

March 19, 1908.

Mr. Alford W. Cooley,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Cooley:-

I am enclosing, herewith, a copy of a report which I sent yesterday to Mr. Campbell. The investigation, of which the report is the result, was made at the instance of the Division of Naturalization and developed such a condition of circumstances that I thought it might be well for you to be made aware of them.

Yours most truly,

*P. S. Chambers*  
Assistant United States Attorney.

133242.  
133149



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 20 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** The attorney general authorizes Chambers to continue the investigation of Goldman's citizenship status.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 830214119.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

MAR 24 11-25 AM 1908

March 20, 1908.

P. S. Chambers, Esq.,  
Assistant U. S. Attorney,  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:-

The Department requests that you arrange to detail Mr. A. E. Samosh to make the investigation into the citizenship of Emma Goldman desired by the Department of Commerce and Labor and this Department. The Division of Naturalization will write you more fully in regard to the precise information which is desired.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

133149

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

442

# The Emma Goldman Papers

810930092

[Letter] 1908 March 20 [Washington, D.C. to] A[braham] L. Zamosh, Naturalization Examiner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Pittsburgh[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general authorizes Zamosh to continue his investigation of Goldman's citizenship status.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible.

COPY  
from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

MAR 24 11-25 AM 1908  
HJT

March 20, 1908.

Mr. A. L. Zamosh,  
Naturalization Examiner,  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:-

You are authorized to proceed to Chicago and such other points as may be necessary to make an investigation into the status of Emma Goldman. The instructions in regard to this matter will be given you by Mr. Chambers.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

133152.  
133149

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

443

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1908 March 21, Washington, D.C. [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / Charles Earl, Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor. - 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Straus examines the legal prospects of deporting Goldman and concludes that even if the government takes away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, Goldman's long residence in the United States protects her.

**Notes:** For report mentioned, see 830214119.

RECEIVED 30 MAR 1908

Department of Commerce and Labor

Washington, D.C.

March 21, 1908.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, -

In re inquiry concerning alleged citizenship of Emma Goldman.

From the report of Assistant United States Attorney P. S. Chambers, dated March 18, 1908, it appears that Emma Goldman was born in the county of Shavel, State of Kovno, Russia, June 29, 1870, and is the daughter of Abraham Goldman and Taube Goldman; that, accompanied by her sister, she came to the United States from Hamburg by s/s "Gallat" and entered the country at the port of New York December 31, 1885, when she was 15 years of age; that her parents emigrated to this country in 1886 and proceeded to Rochester, New York, where they have since resided; that in the spring of 1887, Emma Goldman was married in Rochester to Jacob Kersner; that Jacob Kersner, the husband of Emma Goldman, is a native of Germany and became a naturalized citizen of the United States October 18, 1884, and was therefore a naturalized citizen at the time of his marriage to Emma Goldman; that the father of Emma Goldman declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States September 28, 1892, when Emma Goldman was 22 years of age, and was naturalized October 13, 1894, when she was 24 years of age.

The statement is made that Emma Goldman was divorced from Kersner in 1888 or 1889, but this matter is apparently involved in some doubt, since the couple lived together as husband and wife after the alleged divorce which is said to have taken place. It is further said that Emma Goldman has lived, as husband and wife, with one Abraham Borkman, both before and after the latter's imprisonment, and to be living with him at the present time as his wife, but whether she is legally married to him, or whether he is a citizen of the United States, does not appear.

Assuming these facts to be established, I am nevertheless of opinion that a sufficient showing has not yet been made to warrant the arrest of Emma Goldman, with a view to her deportation under the immigration act, for the following reasons:

1. Before any person can be legally deported under the immigration act it must first appear that such person is "an alien" within the meaning of that act.

Putting aside any claim of Emma Goldman to citizenship by virtue of the naturalization of her father, since this did not take place during her minority, it yet appears that she became a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to Kersner, who was a naturalized American citizen. It is suggested that the naturalization of Kersner was illegal, and hence that his citizenship is open to question. The citizenship of Kersner, however, is attested by the judgment of a court of record, and since it has been held that naturalization proceedings before such a court are judicial and result in a judgment which can be impeached only as other judicial judgments may be, until the decree in Kersner's

29/

222

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

444

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1908 March 21, Washington, D.C. [to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / Charles Earl, Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Straus examines the legal prospects of deporting Goldman and concludes that even if the government takes away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, Goldman's long residence in the United States protects her.

**Notes:** For report mentioned, see 830214119.

case is set aside it constitutes complete evidence of its own validity and must be held to confer citizenship upon the person named therein.

2. Assuming that the judgment of naturalization in the case of Emma Goldman's husband had been successfully impeached by some appropriate proceeding in the name of the United States, and assuming further either that she is not now married to Berkman or that if so he is not a citizen of the United States, and hence that Emma Goldman cannot be said, strictly speaking, to be a citizen of the United States, it yet remains exceedingly doubtful whether she is "an alien" within the meaning of the immigration act and as such liable to deportation.

Emma Goldman has been permanently domiciled in the United States for over 22 years, since she was 15 years of age. So far as known, during this period she left the United States but once, in the summer of 1907, to attend a congress in Belgium, upon the conclusion of which she returned to the United States and resumed her domicile therein. In the case of Rogers v. Buchsbaum, decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit, which is the latest decision in point, the court held: "We are clearly of opinion that an alien who has acquired a domicile in the United States cannot thereafter and while still retaining such domicile legally be treated as an immigrant on his return to this country after a temporary absence for a specific purpose not involving a change of domicile. x x x We are satisfied that Buchsbaum was not an alien immigrant at the time of his arrival at Boston, and that, not being an immigrant, he was not liable to deportation under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, or any other statute of the United States." The present immigration act of February 20, 1907, so far as its application to aliens is concerned, is identical with the act of 1903, referred to by the court.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Earl.

Solicitor.

C.

292

223

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

445



# The Emma Goldman Papers

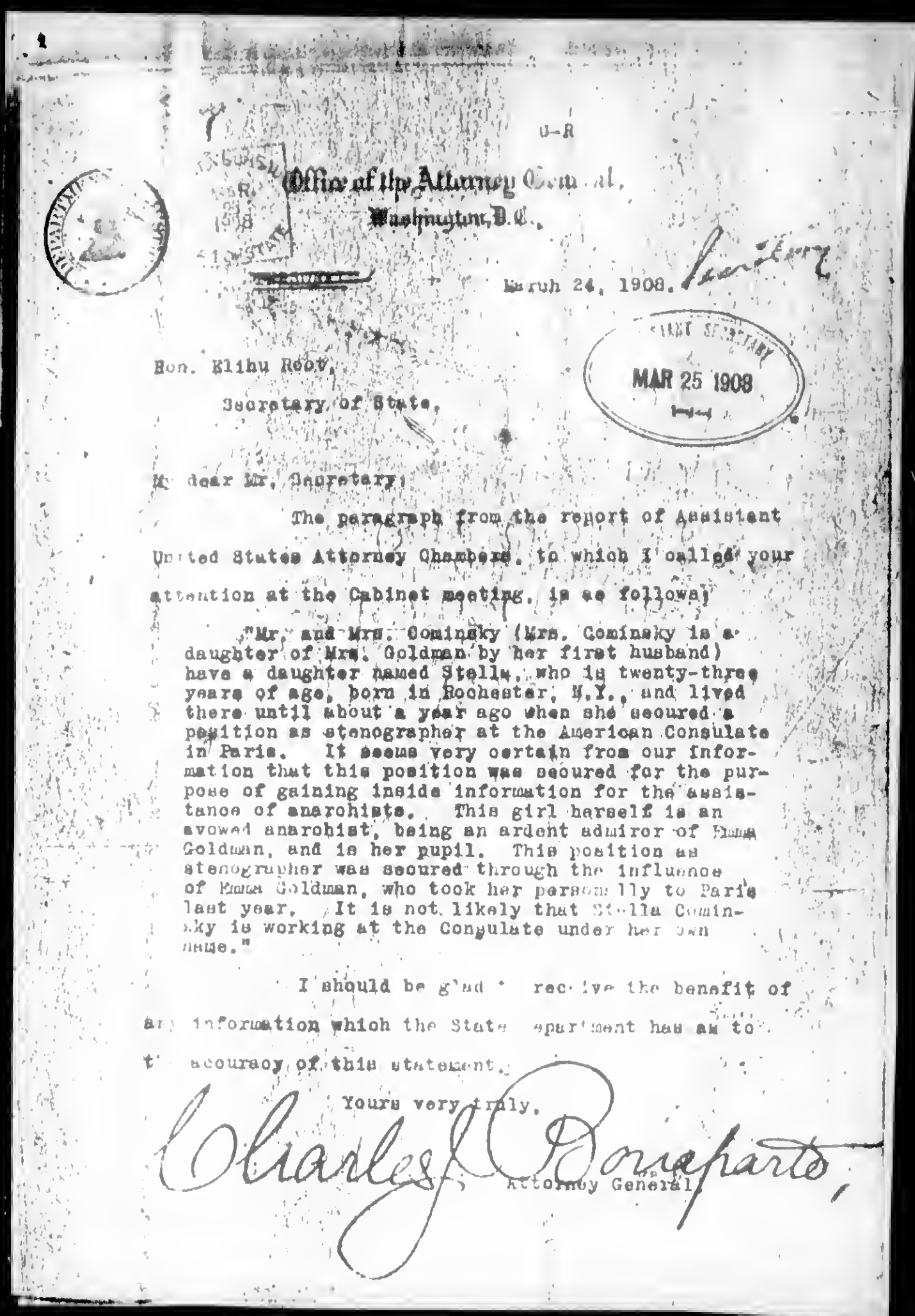
810617000

[Letter] 1908 March 24, Washington, D.C. [to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 21 x 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: The attorney general asks the State Department to verify the report that Stella Cominsky is spying for the anarchists at the American Consulate in Paris.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 810930089. For copy, see 870812002. For original report, see 830214119.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

446

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 24 [Washington, D.C. to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
Notes: Broken type. Copy of 810617000.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

March 24, 1908.

Hon. Elihu Root,  
Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The paragraph from the report of Assistant United States Attorney Chambers, to which I called your attention at the Cabinet meeting, is as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Cominsky (Mrs. Cominsky is a daughter of Mrs. Goldman by her first husband) have a daughter named Stella, who is twenty-three years of age, born in Rochester, N.Y., and lived there until about a year ago when she secured a position as stenographer at the American Consulate in Paris. It seems very certain from our information that this position was secured for the purpose of gaining inside information for the assistance of anarchists. This girl herself is an avowed anarchist, being an ardent admirer of Emma Goldman, and is her pupil. This position as stenographer was secured through the influence of Emma Goldman, who took her personally to Paris last year. It is not likely that Stella Cominsky is working at the Consulate under her own name."

I should be glad to receive the benefit of any information which the State Department has as to the accuracy of this statement.

Yours very truly,

Attorney General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

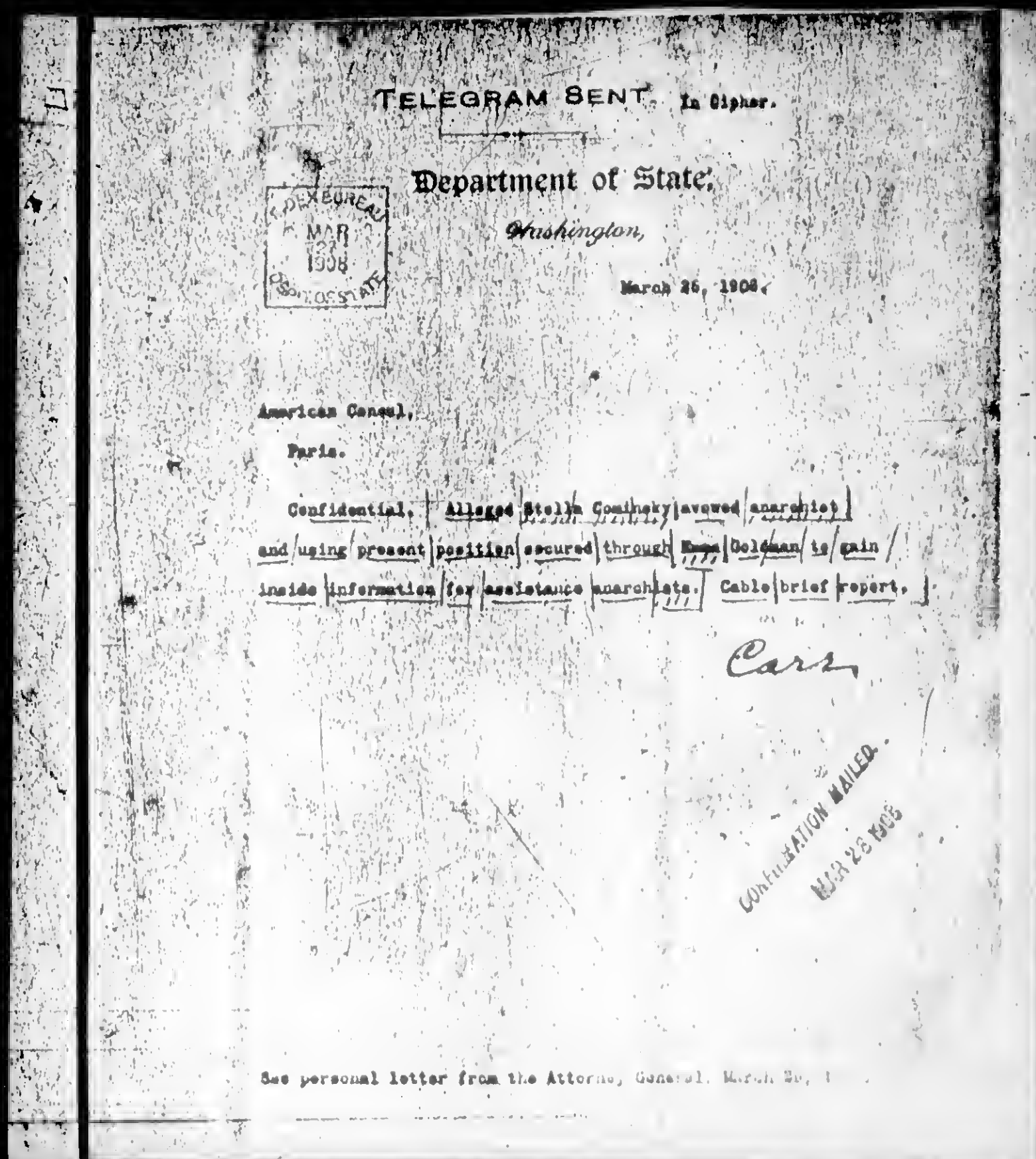
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 March 26, Washington, D.C. [to Frank H. Mason] Consul [General, Department of State], Paris / [Wilbur J.] Carr [Chief Clerk] Department of State. — 1 p. ; 18 × 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

**Summary:** Carr asks Mason to report on Stella Cominsky, reportedly spying for Goldman at the Paris Embassy.

**Notes:** Dark copy; barely legible. For reply, see 810617010 and 810617006.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

448

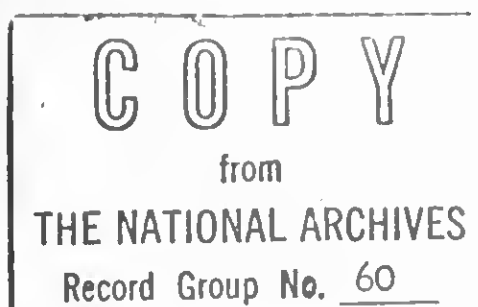
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 27, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General  
[Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Elihu Root [Secretary of State] Department  
of State. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Root informs the attorney general that the consul general in Paris recommends Stella  
Cominsky's work highly, but he will further investigate the accusations against her.

Notes: Reply to 810617000. For report mentioned, see 810617012.



General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
WASHINGTON.

March 27, 1908.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

In reply to your personal note of yesterday, our records show that Stella Cominsky has been employed as clerk in the Consulate General at Paris since August, 1907. She is reported to have been born in Rochester, N. Y., on March 16, 1886; employed for two years as bookkeeper in Rochester and two years as secretary to Judge Hascell. The Consul General says of her

"Miss Cominsky is an expert stenographer, typewriter and book-keeper, with four years experience in office work. She is quiet, industrious and of irreproachable character, and I regard the Consulate as fortunate in being able to replace so acceptably the excellent service that has been rendered hitherto by Miss Sullivan."

The Department has no information as to the manner in which Miss Cominsky secured her appointment in the consulate general, but a telegram has been sent to the Consul General at Paris informing him of the allegations against Miss Cominsky and instructing him to cable a brief report. I shall take pleasure in forwarding the report to you as soon as received.

Yours very truly,

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

133709.  
133149.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 27, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [Frank H. Mason, Consul General, Department of State].— 1 p. ; 26 × 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Mason cannot decipher the State Department's coded telegram.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. For telegram mentioned, see 810617003.

N° 180.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

PARIS, France, March 27th, 1908.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment of cipher cablegram.

To the Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of a cablegram in cipher, from the Department of State, which I have vainly endeavored, with the kind assistance of Mr. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy—and both the Red and Diplomatic codes—to decipher intelligibly. The best we have been able to make of it is as follows:

"Confidential 18029. Stell Wookavsky avowed  
"anarchist, and using present position secured  
"through Emma Gold. Man to gain inside information for assistance anarchy aims. Cable  
"brief report.—Garr."

The sense is so incomplete that I have this day telegraphed the Department as follows:

"Impossible decipher intelligibly name and address.—Mason."

Either there is an omission in the text, or one or more errors have apparently been made in ciphering or translating.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

450

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 28 [Washington, D.C. to] Elihu Root, Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** The attorney general acknowledges receipt of Root's letter about Stella Cominsky.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 810930089.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

G-R

March 28, 1908.

Hon. Elihu Root,  
Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 27th instant in reference to Stella Cominsky. I anticipate, with much interest, further information relative to this young lady.

Pray believe me, as ever,

Yours most truly,

Attorney General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

451

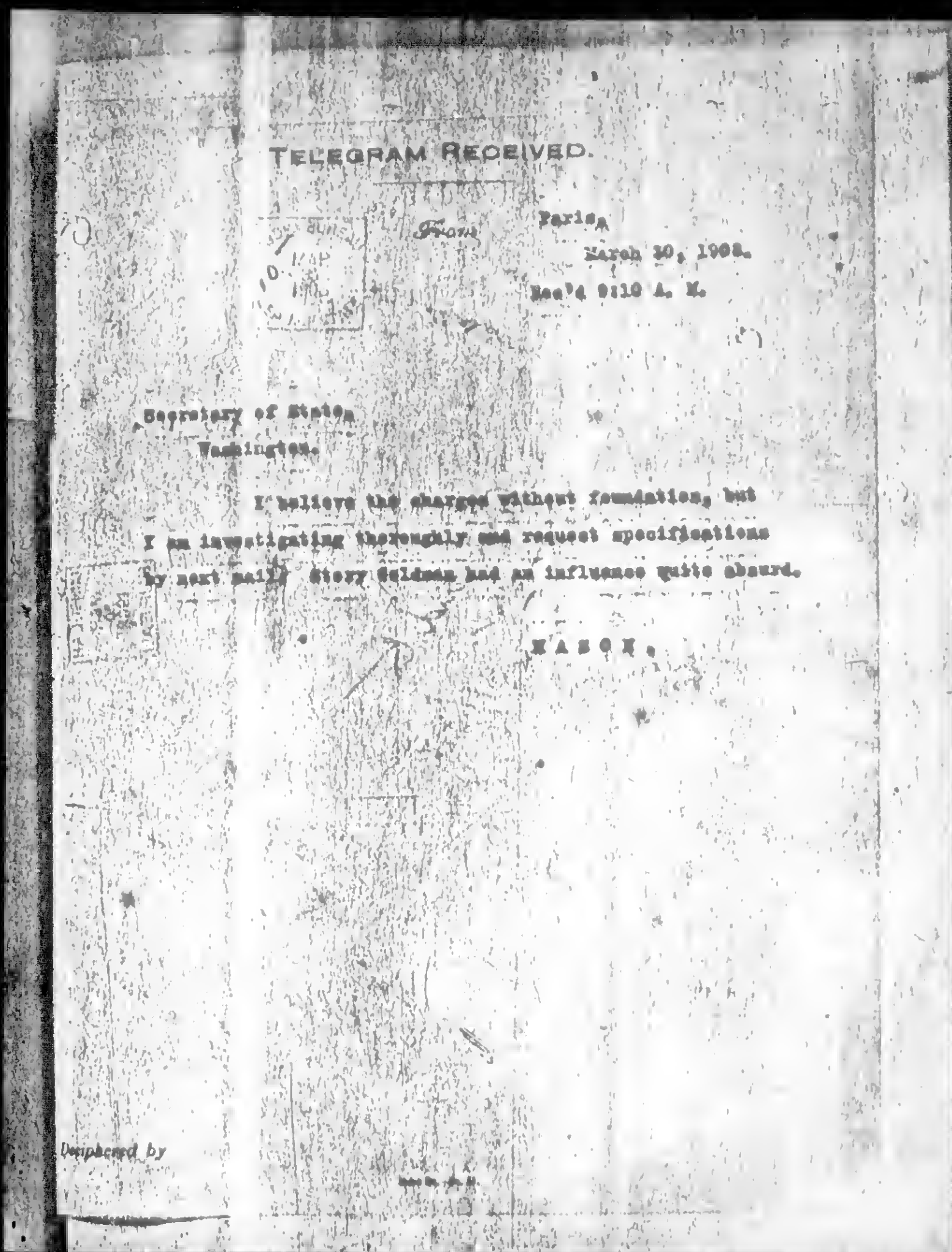
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 March 30, Paris [to Elihu Root] Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / [Frank H.] Mason [Consul General, Department of State].  
— 1 p. ; 21 x 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: The consul general doubts the accusations against Stella Cominsky, but he is investigating thoroughly.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For report, see 810617012.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

452

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General  
[Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary [of State]

Department of State. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Bacon explains that the consul general in Paris doubts the validity of the charges against Stella Cominsky.

Notes: For reply, see 810930094.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
FILE NO.

12623/1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

J. H. C. N.  
APR 10 1908  
70-45 101 1908

March 31, 1908.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Referring to your letter of March 24, 1908, and the Department's reply thereto of March 27, 1908, in regard to the charges that Stella Cominsky, clerk in the American Consulate General at Paris, France, is an avowed anarchist, I now have to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Consul General at Paris, dated the 30th instant, reading as follows:-

"I believe the charges without foundation, but I am investigating thoroughly and request specifications by next mail. Story Goldman had an influence quite absurd."

A copy of your letter of the 24th of March has today been sent to the Consul General and as soon as his report is received you will be advised.

Yours very truly,

*Robert Bacon*

Acting Secretary.

134174.  
133149.

453



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Paris [to] Wilbur [J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason [Consul General, Department of State]. — 3 p.; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Mason explains that Stella Cominsky may sympathize with anarchism, but she has no chance to gather confidential information and she did not get her consulate job through Goldman's influence.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Reply to 810617003.

DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED BUREAU

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED Authority: letter  
of 1-2-54 from W. H. Anderson, State Dept.  
By 2/1/64 Date 1-2-96

APR 1908

UNOFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

Paris March 31st, 1908.

Dear Mr. Carr:

I trust you will permit me to write to you unofficially concerning the present incident, which I do not wish for the present to communicate to my stenographer or copy on the official record.

I was at first inexperienced in the spelling code, but I understand it all now, and have read both your despatches about Miss Stella Cominsky. The allegation comes as a complete surprise to me, and I do not yet believe that it has any substantial foundation, although it may, of course, be entirely true as to the main fact of her being an sympathizer with anarchists.

She was born in Rochester N. Y. her father being a naturalized American citizen. This, at least is her statement. She worked in a New York law office as stenographer, and came to Paris a year or more ago as the secretary of an American who had some literary work to do here. When that was done her engagement was ended, and she went to live at the American Women's Club, No. 4 Rue Chevreuse, which was founded by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, when her husband was Ambassador to France.

In August last, Miss Kathleen Sullivan, who had filled with great zeal and ability the position of Invoice Record Clerk in this Consulate, resigned to accept a more lucrative situation, so the salary was too small to secure permanently a competent American man, and as I had found that the presence of a female clerk conducted to many of the rear part of the office, I applied to the rear of the American Women's Club, Miss Jane Moffett, to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

454

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Paris [to] Wilbur [J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason [Consul General, Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Mason explains that Stella Cominsky may sympathize with anarchism, but she has no chance to gather confidential information and she did not get her consulate job through Goldman's influence.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Reply to 810617003.

a native American woman, competent as stenographer and typewriter, with some knowledge and experience in office work, and in whose honesty and good character she had the fullest confidence. She sent to me Miss Cominsky, and after careful inquiry as to her antecedents, I engaged her, as was reported in my No. 126 of August 20th last.

She has since been employed in this office as Record Clerk, whose duty it is to keep the invoice record book, make the Record of Treasury Fees, paste fee stamps on duplicate invoices, and serve as extra stenographer and typewriter when I have long depositions to take which overtax the time of my regular stenographer, Mr. Light.

Her desk is in a corner of the room of the second Deputy Consul-General. Her work is mostly mechanical; she has nothing to do with despatches or other correspondence, and does not come into personal contact with any visitors at the Consulate except shippers who come to declare invoices. I can not conceive of any information that she can obtain in this office which would be of value to anarchists.

Still, she is a woman, whose parents are of European origin, and belong to the race which has furnished many anarchists. I may be entirely mistaken as to her political beliefs and principles, and while I can not readily believe that a somewhat frail, modest and well behaved young woman, of her modest, correct demeanor can be engaged in any insidious work, I have, pending the receipt of more specific accusations from the Department, caused a careful inquiry to be made privately, as to her associations, haunts and mode of living. She has been with a French family at No. 40 Rue St. André des Arts, in the art quarter, on the South side of the Seine, and I have not yet

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

455



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Paris [to] Wilbur [J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason [Consul General, Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Mason explains that Stella Cominsky may sympathize with anarchism, but she has no chance to gather confidential information and she did not get her consulate job through Goldman's influence.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Reply to 810617003.

about her associations except that such of her acquaintances as have come from time to time to the Consulate to meet her, have seemed to be respectable people. I trust the Department will give me such charges as it may possess in a form so definite that they can be conclusively proven or disproven.

Mason did not apply for a position here, but came in response to my application to Miss Moffett, who is a Protestant American woman of the most orthodox type, and would be about the last person in Paris to harbor an anarchist if she knew it. The theory that her position here was secured through any influence of Anna Goldman, is wholly absurd.

Awaiting with interest your further statement of the accusations against her, I remain, as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

*Frank H. Mason*

Wilbur F. Carr, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Dep't. of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

456

# The Emma Goldman Papers

810617008

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington, D.C. [to] Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State], Paris / W[ilbur] J. Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State. — 1 p.; 25 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Carr sends Mason the attorney general's charges against Stella Cominsky.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For enclosure, see 810617000. For telegrams mentioned, see 810617003 and 810617006.

12623/1

Serial No. 153

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1908.

Frank H. Mason, Esquire,  
American Consul General,  
Paris, France.

Sir:

Referring to Department's telegram to you of the 29th instant and your reply of yesterday's date in regard to the charges that Stella Cominsky, clerk in your office, is an avowed anarchist, I now enclose herewith in accordance with your request for specific charges, copy of a letter from the Attorney General in regard to the matter, for your confidential information.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. J. CARR

Chief Clerk

Enclosure:

From Attorney General, March 24, 1908.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

457



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1908 March 31 [Washington, D.C. to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 19 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Sargent instructs the American commissioner of immigration in Montreal to have Goldman followed while she is in Canada.

**Notes:** Lower document only. For follow-up letter mentioned, see 830214151.

No. 51,694/2.

March 31, 1908.

Commissioner, Immigration,  
Montreal, Canada.

Referring your letter March twenty-eight, number seventy-six  
forty-four, detail discreet officer to accompany person mentioned  
during her stay in Canada. Further instructions by mail. Travel  
authorized.

SARGENT.

Approved:

STRAUS.

Attest:

Attest:

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Secretary.

Commissioner-General.

JJC

293

226

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

458

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 March 31, Washington, D.C. [to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal, / [Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].  
- 1 p. ; 23 x 19 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Sargent instructs the American commissioner of immigration in Montreal to have Goldman followed while she is in Canada.

**Notes:** Light copy; illegible. Upper document only. Follow-up to 830214121.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Canada.

Sir:

Confirming reference to the view of this date, as desired that you detail a discreet officer to accompany Emma Goldman during her travels in Canada, and attend her lecturing, with a view to gathering any information that may be obtained relative to her activities in this country.

No. 51,944/2.

March 31, 1908.

Commissioner, Immigration,  
Montreal, Canada.

Referring your letter March twenty-eight, number seventy-six forty-four, detail discreet officer to accompany person mentioned during her stay in Canada. Further instructions by mail. Travel authorized.

SARGENT.

Approved:

STRAUS.

Attest:

Attest:

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Secretary.

Commissioner-General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

459

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 2 [Washington, D.C. to] Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** The attorney general acknowledges receipt of Bacon's letter about Stella Cominsky.

**Notes:** Broken type. Reply to 870812003.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

April 2, 1908.

Mr. Robert Bacon,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Bacon:

I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and have noted, with interest, what you say in regard to Stella Cominsky.

Yours very truly,

Attorney General.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to-Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Chambers submits the results of Abraham Zamoth's search in Chicago and Rochester for Jacob Kersner.

Notes: Followed by 830214119

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Office of  
Assistant United States Attorney, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 4, 1908.

Chief of Division of Naturalization,  
Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit herewith a further report of the investigation into the citizenship of Emma Goldman.

In compliance with instructions from yourself and from the Department of Justice Abraham L. Zamoth, the Naturalization Examiner who conducted the investigation in Rochester, the report of which was sent you under date of March 18th, 1908, went to Chicago, and discovered the following facts: (In review: Emma Goldman's purported husband is Jacob Kerner, Jacob Kerner's brother is David Kersner. Emma Goldman's father is Abraham Goldman).

David Kersner is a tailor and lives 751 Wrightwood Avenue., he is a member of the firm of Finkelstein & Kersner, Coat Makers 510 Ashland Avenue, Chicago. David Kersner says: that his brother Jacob came to the United States when he was about sixteen years of age, and that he left Russia in the Fall of 1882; that he remembers the date by reason of the fact that Alexander II, Czar of Russia, was assassinated the same year; that Jacob was a Nihilist and fearing that he would be arrested by the Russian Government left Russia shortly after the assassination; and that when David Kersner came to the United States about May 1888 he found that his brother Jacob had been married to Emma Goldman; that he lived with her nine or ten months after David's arrival in the United States; that Emma Goldman and Jacob Kerner were divorced in the Spring of 1889; that two months after they were divorced they again lived together for a short time; that he does not know the present whereabouts of Jacob, but that a certain person, Ike Meyer, of Rochester, when in Chicago a short time ago told David that a certain woman of Rochester, who knew Jacob personally met him in Philadelphia, and that he was living in Philadelphia under an assumed name (name not known); that about a year ago Jacob who was treasurer of the Brith Abraham Lodge, and treasurer of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Rochester, embezzled the funds of both lodges and left Rochester for a place unknown to his family; that his family paid all the debts thus incurred, but that Jacob does not know of this payment; that he personally (David) believes that Jacob is now in New York; that he believes that "Jacob A. Kersner" (on the naturalization record at Rochester) is the same person as the Jacob Kersner who is his brother, as his brother always signed his name "Jacob A. Kersner." This statement in regard to the signature is verified by David Kersner's wife. David Kersner says in regard to the naturalization of his brother Jacob that he was born in Belgrade, Serbia (Germany) in 1868; that he landed in the United States in 1879 and that the dates in the naturalization record were so given because he was both under the age of twenty-one years

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

461



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Chambers submits the results of Abraham Zamoth's search in Chicago and Rochester for Jacob Kersner.

**Notes:** Follow up to 830214119

of ago and had not been in the United States for a period of five years; that Solomon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, the purported witnesses of his naturalization, were very intimate friends of Jacob.

Mrs. David Kersner, who is about thirty-eight years of age says that she lived in Rochester from the time she was about six years old until a few years ago, at which time she moved to Chicago, and that she believes that "Jacob A. Kersner" of the naturalization record and Jacob Kersner, her brother-in-law, are one and the same person, for there were only a few Jewish families in Rochester at that time and they all lived in the same community, and that the Kersner family herein referred to was the only one in Rochester. Both Mr. and Mrs. David Kersner say that they would be willing to testify in court that their brother "was the only "Jacob A. Kersner" who lived in Rochester at the time in question. (we admit the weakness of such testimony, but the statement shows the frame of mind of the offerer.)

Mr. Zamosh spent considerable time in Chicago trying to secure information from other sources as to the possible whereabouts of Jacob Kersner, and also as to the marriage, etc. of Emma Goldman, as Emma Goldman has several relatives in Chicago; but nothing of any importance was discovered beyond what I have already mentioned. Mr. Zamosh also went to Milwaukee for the same purpose, as Emma Goldman has relatives there, but his investigations there produced no definite results. He attended the inquest over the body of Auerbach, the man who attempted to assassinate the Chief of Police of Chicago but no evidence was brought out at that hearing which would be of any use in our investigation.

In view of the facts thus stated the possibility of finding Jacob Kersner would seem at present to be very remote, but I cannot help but think that on account of what appeared to be a close relationship between the father, Abraham Kersner, and Jacob Kersner, the father will in the near future hear from him, although such a proposition is mere conjecture. In this event we believe he will communicate with us. One of the most serious difficulties in the way of finding him is the fact that he has assumed different names. "A house to house" search of the tailor shops in Philadelphia and New York does not appear to be practical.

Without further instructions from you, I do not feel justified in directing Mr. Zamosh to further continue this investigation. Awaiting further orders, I am,

Respectfully,

(Signed)

P. S. CHAMBERS,

Assistant United States Attorney.

7230

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

462

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214127

[Certificate of Citizenship] 1908 April 6 [for Jacob A. Kersner (government transcript)] / Person A. Robbins, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Robbins certifies that he has seen a copy of Jacob Kersner's certificate of citizenship, which Goldman provided to prove her own American citizenship.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed, as Exhibit A, with 830214126. Transcription of 850806168.

State of New York) S. S.  
Montroe County. )

Be it Remembered, That on the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Jacob A. Kersner, late of Germany, at that time of Rochester, in the State of New York, aforesaid, appeared in the County Court (the said Court being a Court of Record having common law jurisdiction and a clerk and a seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requisitions of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto; and the said Jacob A. Kersner having thereunto produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as were by the said Acts required; thereupon, it was Ordered by the said Court that he be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, The seal of the said Court is  
(Seal) hereunto affixed, this sixth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

By the Court,

(Sgd) James L. Hotchkiss

Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Certificate of Citizenship, produced before the Board.

Attest

Noyes, Minn.,  
April 6, 1908.

Immigrant Inspector



Person A. Robbins  
3/8  
25/1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

463

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214126

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

## U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

.....  
In the matter of the application  
of Emma Goldman, alias Mrs. Jacob  
A. Kersner, for admission to the  
United States.  
.....

At a meeting of the Board of Special  
Inquiry held this 6th day of April,  
A. D. 1908, at 10:00 P. M., at the  
Village of Noyes, in the States of  
Minnesota, U. S. A. Present:-- In-  
spectors Walter E. Carr (Chairman),  
Person A. Robbins, and Shirley D. Smith.  
Meeting conducted in the English lan-  
guage.

Walter E. Carr,  
Secretary.

The above mentioned Emma Goldman, alias Mrs. Jacob A. Kersner,  
appearing before said Board of Special Inquiry and making application for  
admission to the United States, upon examination testified as follows:--

### Examination by

Chairman Carr.

Q. Q. You have already been informed by the Inspector whom you saw on  
the train coming from Winnipeg, that it is suspected that you are an alien,  
that is, that you are a citizen of some country other than the United States  
and that being the case it becomes necessary that you be examined at this  
time before this Board, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not you  
are admissible to that country under its laws. Before we proceed further  
it will be necessary that you swear to tell the truth during this examina-  
tion.

A. Being an atheist, I will only affirm, not swear.

Q. Do you consider an affirmation binding both legally and morally?

A. I certainly do. It is just like giving my word of honor, and I  
would stick to it.

Q. Do you affirm that such statements as you shall make to this  
Board in connection with your examination for admission to the United  
States shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

A. I do.

Q. What is your name?

A. Mrs. Jacob Kersner.

Q. What was your maiden name?

A. Well, I am Emma Goldman. I don't go by the name of my husband.  
I always have my own name, and use it.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

464

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

- Q. How old are you?  
A. 38 years.  
Q. Are you married or single?  
A. I am married.  
Q. Can you read and write?  
A. Yes, certainly.  
Q. What is your occupation?  
A. Well, at the present time I am a lecturer, but I am also a trained nurse.  
Q. Where were you born?  
A. I was born in Germany, Konigsberg, Province of Prussia.  
Q. When and where did you land in this country when you first came?  
A. I landed at New York in January, 1885.  
Q. On what steamer?  
A. I really don't remember, it was so long ago. I was a mere girl.  
Q. Have you any friends or relatives in Canada?  
A. Well, I have many friends. Some in Winnipeg.  
Q. Could you give me the name and address of a friend in Winnipeg?  
A. I had rather not, they might not want it.  
Q. Well, could you not give us the name of the parties with whom you have been stopping in Winnipeg lately? We could easily ascertain that anyway, you know. I believe it was published in one of the papers.  
A. Well, S. Prosow, 452 Manitoba Avenue.  
Q. Where are you intending going at this time?  
A. To Minneapolis and St. Paul.  
Q. To whom are you going in Minneapolis?  
A. I am not going to stay there, I am going from there west to San Francisco by way of Salt Lake City and to Ogden, that is, I expected to go.  
Q. With whom are you going to stop during your stay in Minneapolis?  
A. Well, if you want it, at 565 Sixth Avenue North, with Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinowitch.  
Q. How much money have you with you at this time?  
A. Something over a hundred dollars.  
Q. Have you a ticket right through to Minneapolis, or to Frisco?  
A. To Minneapolis only.  
Q. Who paid for that ticket?  
A. I did.  
Q. With your own money or not?  
A. My own, of course.  
Q. Who paid your passage on the steamer when you came from Germany the first time?  
A. My father.  
Q. How long did you live in the United States, altogether?  
A. Almost continually since I first came, although I have been abroad since and travelled a great deal.  
Q. When you first landed in New York, where did you go to live?  
A. Went straight to Rochester, N. Y., to my sister.  
Q. Was your sister married at that time?  
A. No, but she has been married for many years now.  
Q. What is her name now?  
A. Mrs. H. Hochstein.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

- Q. Is she still living in Rochester?  
 A. Yes, at 285 Joseph Avenue.  
 Q. Did your father come with you to America?  
 A. No, my parents came out several months later. We brought them out here, that is, over to America.  
 Q. Was that in the year 1886 that they came out?  
 A. I really don't remember whether it was the latter part of 1885, or the beginning of '86. I can't remember. I know it was not quite a year after we came. I think they came the same year I did.  
 Q. Do you know whether or not your father ever took out naturalization papers?  
 A. Yes, my father is a naturalized American Citizen.  
 Q. How long after he came to America did he take out his papers, if you know?  
 A. I believe he took them out right away. He took his first papers as soon as he could, right away. I don't exactly remember when he applied for the second, it must have been a few years later I suppose.  
 Q. Are you sure he got his second papers?  
 A. Yes, positive.  
 Q. Was that in Rochester?  
 A. That was in Rochester, Yep. They have never been anywhere else but Rochester.  
 Q. Did you go to school in Rochester?  
 A. No, I didn't.  
 Q. Where did you go to school?  
 A. In Konigsberg, Germany.  
 Q. Was that prior or subsequent to your landing?  
 A. Prior. I went abroad in '95 and studied there. I never went to an American school, but I have the requisites of reading, writing and spelling.  
 Q. When you went abroad in '95, did you go back to Konigsberg?  
 A. No, sir; I didn't. I went to Vienna, Austria, and to several other countries to study conditions.  
 Q. Did you go to school there on that trip?  
 A. No, only studied conditions.  
 Q. The school you went to in Germany, what kind of a school was that?  
 A. High school.  
 Q. How long were you abroad at that time?  
 A. Oh, not very long.  
 Q. Well, was it a year?  
 A. I don't remember exactly, not much over a year anyway.  
 Q. Was it two years?  
 A. No, not as long as that.  
 Q. Since the year 1885, have you ever lived in Germany, any part of Germany, for any length of time, say for a period of two years at any one time?  
 A. No, never. I haven't lived there at all since, to amount to much.  
 Q. Have you ever taken any extended trips out of the United States, lasting a number of years, say for five years?  
 A. No, never, all practically short trips.  
 Q. Where did you get your latter, or higher education?  
 A. In America through my own efforts, through reading.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

466

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

- Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?  
A. Yes, sir; I am.  
Q. In what manner did you acquire citizenship?  
A. Well, through both my father and my husband.  
Q. Has your citizenship ever been questioned?  
A. It is being questioned now I suppose.  
Q. Prior to this time?  
A. Yes, I suppose it has, the papers have to talk.  
Q. Have you ever in any way been expatriated, either through the action of the courts, by your own acts, or in any other manner?  
A. No, sir; I have not.  
Q. How old were you when your father took out his papers?  
A. I wasn't 18. I was less than 17 when he took out his first papers, but as to the second I can't remember exactly. I don't know.  
Q. Were you a resident of the United States, and living in the United States at the time he received his second papers?  
A. Yes, I was on a visit to New York at that time.  
Q. How old were you when you were married?  
A. I was not quite 19.  
Q. How long after you landed at New York were you married?  
A. Well, I was married in February 1887. I was just past sixteen when I came to this country.  
Q. Then you must be pretty nearly 39 years old at the present time?  
A. Well, yes.  
Q. In what church were you married?  
A. I was not married in a church, I was married civilly.  
Q. What do you mean by "married civilly", by a Justice?  
A. Yes, by the courts.  
Q. What was your husband's occupation at that time?  
A. He was a cutter.  
Q. In tailoring?  
A. Yes, ladies tailors—a cutter—yes.  
Q. How long did you live with your husband?  
A. Two years.  
Q. Did you ever secure a divorce?  
A. No.  
Q. Have you ever lived with him since that time?  
A. No.  
Q. Is he still alive?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Where is he now?  
A. I think in Syracuse, but I couldn't tell you absolutely, as I don't know.  
Q. Well then, to all intents and purposes the marital relationship ceased to exist two years after the marriage ceremony. Is that a fact?  
A. Not necessarily. I was not divorced, at least not legally so.  
Q. Well, as far as living together as man and wife is concerned, the marital relationship ceased at that time, did it not?  
A. Yes, that ceased then, at that time, yes.  
Q. Did you ever marry anyone else?  
A. No, sir.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

467

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

- Q. Now, it has been reported, either correctly or incorrectly, that you are the wife of a man by the name of Berkman of New York-----
- A. That is not correct. That is all newspaper talk. I could not very well marry a man without being divorced or I would get myself into prison.
- Q. Well, I believe the report had it that you were the common-law wife of Mr. Berkman?
- A. That is not true. It is not correct.
- Q. What is Mr. Berkman's full name?
- A. Alexander Berkman.
- Q. What is his exact relationship to you?
- A. He is merely an associate, in the cause.
- Q. You mean simply an associate in the cause of anarchism?
- A. Yes, he is the editor of the paper I am publishing.
- Q. What is the name of that paper?
- A. Mother Earth.
- Q. That paper is, I believe, published in New York City?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Does that paper espouse the cause of anarchism?
- A. Not merely anarchism, but it is a literary magazine, and discusses literature, art, drama, social conditions and everything.
- Q. Did Jacob Kersner, your alleged husband, ever take any steps toward becoming a citizen of the United States?
- A. Yes. (Produced certificate signed by Clerk of the County Court of Monroe County, N. Y., as to citizenship of Jacob A. Kersner, copy of which was taken, same being made a part of the board record, hereto attached, marked "Ex. A".)
- Q. This paper you produce---this certificate as to the naturalization of Jacob A. Kersner purports to have been taken out in November 1907. Now what was your purpose in obtaining this paper?
- A. Merely because there was a great deal of talk in the papers about the possibility of deportation, and I wanted to have the papers on hand when I needed them. My sister got this paper for me in Rochester. That was the reason. I didn't want to be taken by surprise you know.
- Q. Have you got a copy of your marriage certificate with you?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Where is the certificate now?
- A. I don't know. Is it necessary? Do you doubt that paper? It must be with my husband yet. I suppose so, but I have not got it.
- Q. Well, this paper says nothing as to your citizenship, and had you your marriage certificate with you it might help both you and the members of this board out of a little difficulty, you see. Were you granted such a certificate at the time of your marriage?
- A. Yes, sir. At least I think so, but I really don't remember exactly. I know that I was married, that is what I know. That is absolutely a fact. That is all I can tell you, it is so long ago. If you keep on I will have to awaken my ancestors to testify.
- Q. Have you anything of a documentary nature to substantiate your claim as to marriage?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever take the oath of allegiance to the United States?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you taken an oath of allegiance to any other country or

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214126

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

government since the time of the naturalization of your father and your marriage with your husband.

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you married before or after your father took out his second papers?

A. Before.

Q. Then you could hardly claim to partake of the naturalization of your father, and therefore your claim to United States Citizenship must rest upon that of your husband absolutely. Is that not so?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Are you an anarchist?

A. I am.

Q. When did you become an anarchist?

A. About '90.

Q. At what place was that?

A. In New York City.

Q. That was subsequent to the naturalization of your father, and your marriage to Mr. Kersner?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you believe in , or were you an anarchist prior to 1890?

A. No.

Q. When did you begin your public work?

A. Well, about '93.

Q. Did you begin your speech work at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been working at that work ever since?

A. Yes, sir, ever since. I didn't begin to work in English until '96. I spoke in German before.

Q. At the present time I understand you speak several different languages.

A. I always spoke other languages, but I didn't know English well enough to lecture, and I didn't want to until I did. I speak four different languages now.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you were a trained nurse at one time?

A. For twelve years, yes, I worked at it, I do some nursing even now in special cases.

Q. Where is your home now?

A. New York City, and has been for a number of years, that is I am there for about eight months of the year.

Q. You are away from there a great deal, however, are you not?

A. Yes, some; but most of my work is done in New York.

Q. Is your father still living?

A. Yes, he is living in Rochester, N. Y. He is in the furniture business, in the furniture line.

Q. Do you remember the name of the Justice before whom you were married?

A. I do not, in fact I don't remember much of the details of that affair I was young. I remember that my parents insisted that we have a religious ceremony. They are of the Jewish faith, and insisted that we have a religious ceremony after the other one and so we submitted and were also married by the Rabbi. I was therefore married in a legal way.

By Inspector Robbins:--

Q. The Rabbi, in the Jewish faith, must keep a record of the marriages



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214126

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

he performs, must he not, and record them, the same as any other minister?  
A. I think so. Besides the man who married me is still alive and he will testify to it.

Q. You mean the Rabbi?  
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether the Justice, or the civil officer before whom you were married is still alive?  
A. I don't know.

Q. Were there any witnesses to the marriage?  
A. Yes. I don't remember the witnesses. I was very young and it was so many years ago, and I don't really recollect them, but that can all be verified. In fact, when my sister sent these papers she made an investigation as to the existence of the whole thing, and the records are still there.

I got a letter from her some little time ago saying that an inspector was there, a secret service man, who interviewed all the members of the family and looked up the records, so the Government knows it if you don't.  
By Chairman Carr:--

Q. What is the name of the Rabbi who married you, performed the ceremony?  
A. I don't know. It may seem strange to you that I don't remember all these things, but I have lived away from there so long that I have forgotten many things.

Q. Why do you travel under the name of Kermer at times and as Emma Goldman at others?  
A. I never travel under my own name, just to avoid annoyance. When I am asked seriously, I give my own name, Emma Goldman.

Q. Why did you inform the officer on the train to-night that you were born in the United States?  
A. Because I thought that would avoid trouble and satisfy him.

Q. Why did you change your plane so suddenly and give up your western trip as announced from the platform in Winnipeg, and jump your engagement to speak in Winnipeg to-night?  
A. Well, I intended going to Calgary and from there to Vancouver and Victoria, then to San Francisco. They failed to make the necessary arrangements in Calgary and the jump from Winnipeg to the coast is too long and too expensive to make all at once, so I arranged to go to San Francisco by way of Salt Lake City and Minneapolis, and in order to get there on time I had to leave at once.

Q. Was that the only reason?  
A. Yes. I guess I will miss it now anyway.

Q. As an anarchist, I understand that you believe in no Government? Is that correct?  
A. Exactly. I believe in man governing himself. Each man.

Q. Do you also believe in the overthrow of existing governments by force or violence or otherwise?  
A. I believe in the method laid down by the Constitution of the United States, that when the Government becomes despotic and irksome the people have the right to overthrow. You will have to hold the Government of the United States responsible for that. The Government of the United States was founded by the people uprising to crush a despotic power.

Q. You refer to the Declaration of Independence rather than to the Constitution do you not?  
A. It is in the Declaration of Independence instead of the Constitution but the Constitution provides for it too.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

Q. Do you believe that the Government of the United States has reached such a stage as you describe now?

A. Well, the people haven't reached the stage of overthrowing it, and therefore I suppose they are satisfied.

Q. That hardly answers my question. You only evaded it. I asked you whether, in your opinion, or belief, the Government of the United States had reached that stage where it should be overthrown by force or otherwise?

A. I believe that if America goes on very much farther it will reach that point. It is on the way.

Q. Now Miss Goldman, the question is, do you or do you not believe that the Government of the United States has reached such a stage at the present time as would warrant its overthrow by force or violence or otherwise. It is only delaying matters when you insist upon evasive answers.

A. I would much rather not express an opinion or a belief on that matter at all. It hasn't much farther to go. I think it is fast on the way, that is certain.

Q. Now, I have your address in Minneapolis, would you give me the addresses of the persons with whom you will stop at the various places on your trip west?

A. In Salt Lake City I will stay with Mr. I. Ohine, 28 E. 1st South St., in San Francisco, 248 Bootwell St., Mrs. Todd. I don't know her other name. In Los Angeles I am not certain and can't give you the address there but I can give you the address where I will get my mail and that is Box 564 Station 6. In Ogden I don't know yet a definite address, as arrangements are not complete for me there yet, and the same is true of other places on the north coast.

Q. After you carried out your intention of lecturing at the places already named by you, did I understand that it was your intention to go north along the coast lecturing, returning East through the northern part of the States?

A. Well, that is as I now expect it will be, but as practically no arrangements are completed after my engagements at Los Angeles, I may have to change my plans somewhat.

By Chairman Carr:— Are there any more questions? (No reply). Then Miss Goldman is entitled to an immediate decision. It is the desire that this case be handled with a great deal of care and judgment and therefore, before passing final judgment as to the merits of this case, I would like to hear an expression of opinion from the members of this Board as to their view of the case as it now stands.

By Inspector Smith:—

A claim has been made by Miss Goldman that she is a United States Citizen, having acquired citizenship through an alleged marriage to Jacob A. Kersner. While she presents a certificate as to the citizenship of Mr. Kersner, there is nothing in the evidence, other than her statement ~~that~~ to that effect, to show that she was married to this man, and I should think it might be well to defer decision in this case until such time as we could be in receipt of evidence as to said marriage, say the marriage certificate.

By Inspector Robbins:—

From the general attitude of Miss Goldman before the Board, and her evident willingness to answer questions, and her manner of answering those questions, I am inclined to the belief that she is telling the truth. Her answers appear to me to have been straightforward and honest. As I understand it we should handle this case in the same manner as other cases and I feel sure that upon the evidence submitted in this case, were it not for the notoriety of the person before the Board, there would be no hesitancy shown

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

471

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

on the part of any member of the Board in reaching a decision to admit.  
By Chairman Carr:—

In view of the claim made by Miss. Goldman that she is a United States Citizen, the first question for this Board to decide is not whether she is admissible or inadmissible under the Immigration Laws proper, for before we can consider that question, we must of necessity determine whether or not she is an alien, as the United States Immigration Laws refer to aliens only. Even though she has admitted that she is an anarchist and believes in no Government, and therefore would, if an alien, be a member of one of the excluded classes, the question of citizenship must first be decided. If we decide that she has sufficiently proven her status as a United States Citizen then we can only admit, and on the contrary should ~~we~~ we decide that she is not a Citizen of the United States, then we must take up the question of her standing under the Immigration Laws. She makes claim to citizenship on two separate counts, that is, through the naturalization of her father, and through marriage to a United States Citizen. As to her claim that her father was a naturalized American Citizen, she has also admitted that at the time of the naturalization of her father she was the wife of Mr. Kersner, but in any event we are dependent upon her statement for the facts in the case, ~~and~~ she has given us sufficient information upon which to base an investigation should the Department so desire. As to the citizenship of her alleged husband, she produces a court certificate which appears to be correct in every detail, to the effect that Mr. Jacob A. Kersner was admitted as a Citizen of the United States on the 18th day of October, 1884, which certificate, as I said before, appears to be correct in every detail, and I think there should be no doubt in the mind of any member of this Board as to the citizenship of Mr. Kersner. We have no evidence as to the marriage other than the statement of Miss. Goldman to that effect, but even though we were in possession of absolute evidence establishing beyond a shadow of a doubt the truth of her statement as to her marriage, there would still remain a question as to whether she is still his wife. She states that she lived with him but two years and that she has never had a divorce, she also states that she has never resided abroad for a long enough period to effect her expatriation even under the strictest interpretation of the naturalization laws. In case we deferred this case for further evidence, we could not hope to secure such evidence as would ~~not~~ absolutely prove each and every question incident to this case, and would still be dependent upon the statements of Miss Goldman to a large extent. Should ~~there~~ we defer decision for such evidence as would satisfactorily establish her claims to United States Citizenship, such decision would in effect be one of debarment, or would at least cause such delay as would, in the event of her claim being substantiated, work considerable hardship. On the other hand a decision of admission could not in any way injure the position of the United States Government, nor would it deprive it of any legal remedy. Rule 31, clause (a), gives as one class of aliens who may be deported, "Aliens who, at the time of entry, belonged to any of the classes of persons enumerated and defined in section 2 of the Immigration Act-----". Should her claim to United States Citizenship be proven fraudulent, she should therefore be deported at any time within three years from to-day. Should it be proven upon investigation that Miss. Goldman has made fraudulent use of the papers which she has presented before the Board, and made claim to citizenship which she is not entitled to, she would, under the provision of Section 16 of the Naturalization Act of June 29th, 1906, be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to punishment therefor.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

472



# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214126

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 29 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Immigrant Inspector Carr prepares a verbatim transcript of Goldman's immigration hearing upon her reentry into the United States from Canada on April 6, 1908.

Notes: Dark copy. Enclosed with 830214124 and 830214125. For Exhibit A mentioned, see 830214127. For copy, see 830214014. Submitted as Exhibit 1 at Goldman's deportation hearing, see 830214027.

However you should vote as you think the evidence warrants. Are there any motions ?

By Inspector Smith:—

I move to admit.

By Inspector Robbins:—

I second the motion.

By Chairman Carr:—

The motion is made unanimous. Miss. Goldman, you are informed that this Board of Special Inquiry has decided to permit you to proceed to your destination at your own convenience. Inspector Smith will attend to the matter of getting your tickets extended, if necessary.

(Before

Board of Special Inquiry.

*Walter E. Carr*  
Chairman.

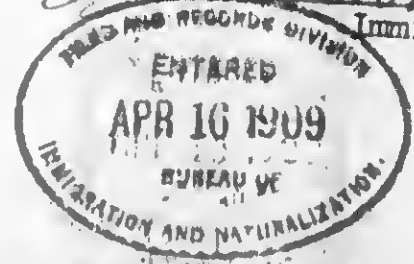
*Inspector A. Robbins*  
Inspector.

*Shirley A. Smith*  
Inspector.

*Walter E. Carr*  
Secretary.

317  
This is to certify that the above is a verbatim report of the proceedings of the Board of Special Inquiry, held at Noyes, Minn., on the 6th day of April, 1908, in the case of Emma Goldman (alias Mrs. Jacob A. Kersner), same having been taken by me in shorthand notes and by me subscribed.  
Dated April 8th, 1908,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

*Walter E. Carr*  
Immigrant Inspector.



256

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

473



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p.; 25 x 21 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.  
Notes: Copy of 830214126.

### U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE--WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

.....  
In the matter of the application  
of Emma Goldman, alias Mrs. Jacob  
A. Kersner, for admission to the  
United States.  
.....

At a meeting of the Board of Special  
Inquiry held this 6th day of April,  
A. D. 1908, at 10:00 P. M., at the  
village of Noyes, in the State of  
Minnesota, U. S. A. Present:-In-  
spectors Walter E. Carr (Chairman),  
Person A. Robbins, and Shirley D. Smith.  
Meeting conducted in the English lan-  
guage.

Walter E. Carr,  
Secretary.

-----  
The above mentioned Emma Goldman, alias Mrs. Jacob A. Kersner,  
appearing before said Board of Special Inquiry and making application for  
admission to the United States, upon examination testified as follows:--

Examination  
by  
Chairman Carr.

Q. You have already been informed by the Inspector whom you saw on  
the train coming from Winnipeg, that it is suspected that you are an alien,  
that is, that you are a citizen of some country other than the United States  
and that being the case it becomes necessary that you be examined at this  
time before this Board, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not you  
are admissible to this country under its laws. Before we proceed further  
it will be necessary that you swear to tell the truth during this examina-  
tion.

A. Being an atheist, I will only affirm, not swear.

Q. Do you consider an affirmation binding both legally and morally?

A. I certainly do. It is just like giving my word of honor, and I  
would stick to it.

Q. Do you affirm that such statements as you shall make to this  
Board in connection with your examination for admission to the United  
States shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

A. I do.

Q. What is your name?

A. Mrs. Jacob Kersner.

Q. What was your maiden name?

A. Well, I am Emma Goldman. I don't go by the name of my husband,  
I always have my own name, and use it.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

474

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

- A. 38 years. ~~had all day~~
- Q. Are you married or single?
- A. I am married.
- Q. Can you read and write?
- A. Yes, certainly.
- Q. What is your occupation?
- A. Well, at the present time I am a lecturer, but I am also a trained nurse.
- Q. Where were you born?
- A. I was born in Germany, Konigsberg, Province of Prussia.
- Q. When and where did you land in this country when you first came?
- A. I landed at New York in January, 1885.
- Q. On what steamer?
- A. I really don't remember, it was so long ago. I was a mere girl.
- Q. Have you any friends or relatives in Canada?
- A. Well, I have many friends. Some in Winnipeg.
- Q. Could you give me the name and address of a friend in Winnipeg?
- A. I had rather not, they might not want it.
- Q. Well, could you not give us the name of the parties with whom you have been stopping in Winnipeg lately? We could easily ascertain that anyway, you know. I believe it was published in one of the papers.
- A. Well, S. Prossow, 452 Manitoba Avenue.
- Q. Where are you intending going at this time?
- A. To Minneapolis and St. Paul.
- Q. To whom are you going in Minneapolis?
- A. I am not going to stay there, I am going from there west to San Francisco by way of Salt Lake City and to Ogden, that is, I expected to go.
- Q. With whom are you going to stop during your stay in Minneapolis?
- A. Well, if you want it, at 565 Sixth Avenue North, with Mrs. and Mrs. Robinowitch.
- Q. How much money have you with you at this time?
- A. Something over a hundred dollars.
- Q. Have you a ticket right through to Minneapolis, or to Frisco?
- A. To Minneapolis only.
- Q. Who paid for that ticket?
- A. I did.
- Q. With your own money or not?
- A. My own, of course.
- Q. Who paid your passage on the steamer when you came from Germany the first time?
- A. My father.
- Q. How long did you live in the United States, altogether?
- A. Almost continually since I first came, although I have been abroad since and travelled a great deal.
- Q. When you first landed in New York, where did you go to live?
- A. Went straight to Rochester, N. Y., to my sister.
- Q. Was your sister married at that time?
- A. No, but she has been married for many years now.
- Q. What is her name now?
- A. Mrs. H. Hochstein.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

- Q. Is she still living in Rochester?
- A. Yes, at 285 Joseph Avenue.
- Q. Did your father come with you to America?
- A. No, my parents came out several months later. We brought them out here, that is, over to America.
- Q. Was that in the year 1886 that they came out?
- A. I really don't remember whether it was the latter part of 1885, or the beginning of '86. I can't remember. I know it was not quite a year after we came. I think they came the same year I did.
- Q. Do you know whether or not your father ever took out naturalization papers?
- A. Yes, my father is a naturalized American Citizen.
- Q. How long after he came to America did he take out his papers, if you know?
- A. I believe he took them out right away. He took his first papers as soon as he could, right away. I don't exactly remember when he applied for the second, it must have been a few years later I suppose.
- Q. Are you sure he got his second papers?
- A. Yes, positive.
- Q. Was that in Rochester?
- A. That was in Rochester, Yep. They have never been anywhere else but Rochester.
- Q. Did you go to school in Rochester?
- A. No, I didn't.
- Q. Where did you go to school?
- A. In Konigsberg, Germany.
- Q. Was that prior or subsequent to your landing?
- A. Prior. I went abroad in '95 and studied there. I never went to an American school, but I have the requisites of reading, writing and spelling.
- Q. When you went abroad in '95 did you go back to Konigsberg?
- A. No, sir; I didn't. I went to Vienna, Austria, and to several other countries to study conditions.
- Q. Did you go to school there on that trip?
- A. No, only studied conditions.
- Q. The school you went to in Germany, what kind of a school was that?
- A. High school.
- Q. How long were you abroad at that time?
- A. Oh, not very long.
- Q. Well, was it a year?
- A. I don't remember exactly, not much over a year anyway.
- Q. Was it two years?
- A. No, not as long as that.
- Q. Since the year 1885, have you ever lived in Germany, any part of Germany, for any length of time, say for a period of two years at any one time?
- A. No, never. I haven't lived there at all since, to amount to much.
- Q. Have you ever taken any extended trips out of the United States, lasting a number of years, say for five years?
- A. No, never, all practically short trips.
- Q. Where did you get your latter, or higher education?
- A. In America through my own efforts, through reading.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

- Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?  
 A. Yes, sir; I am.  
 Q. In what manner did you acquire citizenship?  
 A. Well, through both my father and my husband.  
 Q. Has your citizenship ever been questioned?  
 A. It is being questioned now I suppose.  
 Q. Prior to this time?  
 A. Yes, I suppose it has, the papers have to talk.  
 Q. Have you ever in any way been expatriated, either through the action of the courts, by your own acts, or in any other manner?  
 Q. No, sir; I have not.  
 Q. How old were you when your father took out his papers?  
 A. I wasn't 18. I was less than 17 when he took out his first papers, but as to the second I can't remember exactly. I don't know.  
 Q. Were you a resident of the United States, and living in the United States at the time he received his second papers?  
 A. Yes, I was on a visit to New York at that time.  
 Q. How old were you when you were married?  
 A. I was not quite 19.  
 Q. How long after you landed at New York were you married?  
 A. Well, I was married in February 1887. I was just past sixteen when I came to this country.  
 Q. Then you must be pretty nearly 39 years old at the present time?  
 A. Well, yes.  
 Q. In what church were you married?  
 A. I was not married in a church, I was married civilly.  
 Q. What do you mean by "married civilly", by a Justice?  
 A. Yes, by the courts.  
 Q. What was your husband's occupation at that time?  
 A. He was a cutter.  
 Q. In tailoring?  
 A. Yes, ladies tailor-----a cutter---yes.  
 Q. How long did you live with your husband?  
 A. Two years.  
 Q. Did you ever secure a divorce?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Have you ever lived with him since that time?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Is he still alive?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Where is he now?  
 A. I think in Syracuse, but I couldn't tell you absolutely, as I don't know.  
 Q. Well, then to all intents and purposes the marital relationship ceased to exist two years after the marriage ceremony. Is that a fact?  
 A. Not necessarily. I was not divorced, at least not legally so.  
 Q. Well, as far as living together as man and wife is concerned, the marital relationship ceased at that time, did it not?  
 A. Yes, that ceased then, at that time, yes.  
 Q. Did you ever marry anyone else?  
 A. No, sir.





## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

- government since the time of the naturalization of your father and your marriage with your husband.
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Were you married before or after your father took out his second papers?
- A. Before.
- Q. Then you could hardly claim to partake of the naturalization of your father, and therefore your claim to United States Citizenship must rest upon that of your husband absolutely. Is that not so?
- A. I suppose so.
- Q. Are you an anarchist?
- A. I am.
- Q. When did you become an anarchist?
- A. About '90.
- Q. At what place was that?
- A. In New York City.
- Q. That was subsequent to the naturalization of your father, and your marriage to Mr. Kersner?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you believe in, or were you an anarchist prior to 1890?
- A. No.
- Q. When did you begin your public work?
- A. Well, about '93.
- Q. Did you begin your speech work at that time?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you been working at that work ever since?
- A. Yes, sir, ever since. I didn't begin to work in English until '96. I spoke in German before.
- Q. At the present time I understand you speak several different languages?
- A. I always spoke other languages, but I didn't know English well enough to lecture, and I didn't want to until I did. I speak four different languages now.
- Q. Did I understand you to say that you were a trained nurse at one time?
- A. For twelve years, yes, I worked at it, I do some nursing even now in special cases.
- Q. Where is your home now?
- A. New York City, and has been for a number of years, that is I am there for about eight month of the year.
- Q. You are away from there a great deal, however, are you not?
- A. Yes, some; but most of my work is done in New York.
- Q. Is your father still living?
- A. Yes, he is living in Rochester, N. Y. He is in the furniture business, in the furniture line.
- Q. Do you remember the name of the Justice before whom you were married?
- A. I do not, in fact I don't remember much of the details of that affair, I was young. I remember that my parents insisted that we have a religious ceremony. They are of the Jewish faith, and insisted that we have a religious ceremony after the other one and so we submitted and were also married by the Rabbi. I was therefore married in a legal way.
- By Inspector Robb:--
- Q. The Rabbi, in the Jewish faith, must keep a record of the marriages

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

he performs, must he not, and record them, the same as any other minister?

A. I think so. Besides the man who married me is still alive and he will testify to it.

Q. You mean the Rabbi?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether the Justice, or the civil officer before whom you were married is still alive?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were there any witnesses to the marriage?

A. Yes, I don't remember the witnesses, as I was very young and it was so many years ago, and I don't really recollect them, but that can all be verified. In fact, when my sister sent these papers she made an investigation as to the existence of the whole thing, and the records are still there. I got a letter from her some little time ago saying that an inspector was there, a secret service man, who interviewed all the members of the family and looked up the records, so the Government knows it if you don't.

By Chairman Carr:--

Q. What is the name of the Rabbi who married you, performed the ceremony?

A. I don't know. It may seem strange to you that I don't remember all these things, but I have lived away from there so long that I have forgotten many things.

Q. Why do you travel under the name of Kersner at times and as Emma Goldman at others?

A. I never travel under my own name, just to avoid annoyance. When I am asked seriously, I give my own name, Emma Goldman.

Q. Why did you inform the officer on the train to-night that you were born in the United States?

A. Because I thought that would avoid trouble and satisfy him.

Q. Why did you change your plans so suddenly and give up your western trip as announced from the platform in Winnipeg, and jump your engagement to speak in Winnipeg to-night?

A. Well, I intended going to Calgary and from there to Vancouver and Victoria, then to San Francisco. They failed to make the necessary arrangements in Calgary and the jump from Winnipeg to the coast is too long and too expensive to make all at once, so I arranged to go to San Francisco by way of Salt Lake City and Minneapolis, and in order to get there on time I had to leave at once.

Q. Was that the only reason?

A. Yes, I guess I will miss it now anyway.

Q. As an anarchist, I understand that you believe in no Government? Is that correct?

A. Exactly. I believe in man governing himself. Each man.

Q. Do you also believe in the overthrow of existing governments by force or violence or otherwise?

A. I believe in the method laid down by the Constitution of the United States, that when the Government becomes despotic and irksome the people have the right to overthrow. You will have to hold the Government of the United States responsible for that. The Government of the United States was formed by the people uprising to crush a despotic power.

Q. You refer to the Declaration of Independence rather than to the Constitution, do you not?

A. It is in the Declaration of Independence instead of the Constitution but the Constitution provides for it too.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

Q. Do you believe that the Government of the United States has reached such a stage as you describe now?

A. Well, the people haven't reached the stage of overthrowing it, and therefore I suppose they are satisfied.

Q. That hardly answers my question. You only evaded it. I asked you whether, in your opinion, or belief, the Government of the United States had reached that stage where it should be overthrown by force or otherwise?

A. I believe that if America goes on very much farther it will reach that point. It is on the way.

Q. Now Miss Goldman, the question is, do you or do you not believe that the Government of the United States has reached such a stage at the present time as would warrant its overthrow by force or violence or otherwise. It is only delaying matters when you insist upon evasive answers.

A. I would much rather not express an opinion or a belief on that matter at all. It hasn't much farther to go. I think it is fast on the way, that is certain.

Q. Now, I have your address in Minneapolis, would you give me the addresses of the persons with whom you will stop at the various places on your trip west?

A. In Salt Lake City I will stay with Mr. I. Chine, 28 E. 1st South St., in San Francisco, 243 Bootwell St., Mrs. Todd. I don't know her other name. In Los Angeles I am not certain and can't give you the address there but I can give you the address where I will get my mail and that is Box 564 Station C.

C. In Ogden I don't know yet a definite address, as arrangements are not complete for me there yet, and the same is true of other places on the north coast.

Q. After you carried out your intention of lecturing at the places already named by you, did I understand that it was your intention to go north along the coast lecturing, returning East through the northern part of the States?

A. Well, that is as I now expect it will be, but as practically no arrangements are completed after my engagements at Los Angeles, I may have to change my plans somewhat.

By Chairman Carr:--Are there any more questions? (No reply)

Then Miss Goldman is entitled to an immediate decision. It is the desire that this case be handled with a great deal of care and judgment and therefore, before passing final judgment as to the merits of this case, I would like to hear an expression of opinion from the members of this Board as to their view of the case as it now stands.

By Inspector Smith:--

A claim has been made by Miss Goldman that she is a United States Citizen, having acquired citizenship through an alleged marriage to Jacob A. Kersner. While she presents a certificate as to the citizenship of Mr. Kersner, there is nothing in the evidence, other than her statement to that effect, to show that she was married to this man, and I should think it might be well to defer decision in this case until such time as we could be in receipt of evidence as to said marriage, say the marriage certificate.

By Inspector Robbins:--

From the general attitude of Miss Goldman before the Board, and her evident willingness to answer questions, and her manner of answering those questions, I am inclined to the belief that she is telling the truth. Her answers appear to me to have been straightforward and honest. As I understand it we should handle this case in the same manner as other cases and I feel



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

*sure that upon the evidence submitted in this case, were it not for the*  
notoriety of the person before the Board, there would be no ~~no~~ *stancy* ~~claim~~  
on the part of any member of the Board in reaching a decision to admit.

By Chairman Carr:--

In view of the claim made by Miss Goldman that she is a United States Citizen, the first question for this Board to decide is not whether she is admissible or inadmissible under the Immigration Laws proper, for before we can consider that question, we must of necessity determine whether or not she is an alien, as the United States Immigration Laws refer to aliens only. Even though she has admitted that she is an anarchist and believes in no Government, and therefore would, if an alien, be a member of one of the excluded classes, the question of citizenship must first be decided. If we decide that she has sufficiently proven her status as a United States citizen then we can only admit, and on the contrary should we decide that she is not a citizen of the United States, then we must take up the question of her standing under the Immigration Laws. She makes claim to citizenship on two separate counts, that is, through the naturalization of her father, and through marriage to a United States Citizen. As to her claim that her father was a naturalized American Citizen, she has also admitted that at the time of the naturalization of her father she was the wife of Mr. Kersner, but in any event we are dependent upon her statement for the facts in the case, and she has given us sufficient information upon which to base an investigation should the Department so desire. As to the citizenship of her alleged husband, she produces a court certificate which appears to be correct in every detail, to the effect that Mr. Jacob A. Kersner was admitted as a Citizen of the United States on the 18th day of October, 1884, which certificate, as I said before, appears to be correct in every detail, and I think there should be no doubt in the mind of any member of this Board as to the citizenship of Mr. Kersner. We have no evidence as to the marriage other than the statement of Miss Goldman to that effect, but even though we were in possession of absolute evidence establishing beyond a shadow of a doubt the truth of her statement as to her marriage, there would still remain a question as to whether she is still his wife. She states that she lived with him but two years and that she has never had a divorce, she also states that she has never resided abroad for a long enough period to effect her expatriation even under the strictest interpretation of the naturalization laws. In case we deferred this case for further evidence, we could not hope to secure such evidence as would absolutely prove each and every question incident to this case, and would still be dependent upon the statements of Miss Goldman to a large extent. Should we defer decision for such evidence as would satisfactorily establish her claims to United States Citizenship, such decision would in effect be one of debarment, or would at least cause such delay as would, in the event of her claim being substantiated, work considerable hardship. On the other hand a decision of admission could not in any way injure the position of the United States Government, nor would it deprive it of any legal remedy. Rule 31, clause (a), gives as one class of aliens who may be deported, "Aliens who, at the time of entry, belonged to any of the classes of persons enumerated and defined in section 2 of the Immigration Act-----." Should her claim to United States Citizenship be proven fraudulent, she could therefore be deported at any time within three years from today. Should it be proven upon investigation that Miss Goldman has made fraudulent use of the papers which she has presented before

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Examination of Emma Goldman before Board of Special Inquiry] 1908 April 8, Noyes, Minn. [government transcript] / Walter E. Carr, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 10 p. ; 25 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Notes: Copy of 830214126.

the Board, and made claim to citizenship which she is not entitled to, she would, under the provision of Section 16 of the Naturalization Act of June 29th, 1906, be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to punishment therefor. However you should vote as you think the evidence warrants. Are there any motions?

By Inspector Smith:-

I move to admit.

By Inspector Robbins:-

I second the motion.

By Chairman Carr:-

The motion is made unanimous. Miss Goldman, you are informed that this Board of Special Inquiry has decided to permit you to proceed to your destination at your own convenience. Inspector Smith will attend to the matter of getting your tickets extended, if necessary.

(Before -----

Board  
of  
Special Inquiry.

((Sgd) Walter E. Carr, Chairman,  
( " Pearson A. Robbins, Inspector,  
( " Shirley D. Smith, Inspector.

(Sgd) Walter E. Carr,  
Secretary.

This is to certify that the above is a verbatim report of the proceedings of the Board of Special Inquiry, held at Noyes, Minn., on the 6th day of April, 1908, in the case of Emma Goldman (alias Mrs. Jacob A. Kerener), same having been taken by me in shorthand notes and by me subscribed.

Dated April 8th, 1908.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

(Sgd) Walter E. Carr,  
Immigrant Inspector.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

483

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Miss Goldman Free: Anarchist Queen Crosses International Boundary—25 cm. In [St. Paul Pioneer Press] (April 8, 1908) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: The Bureau of Immigration files a newspaper report on Goldman's reentry into the United States and the Bureau's surveillance of Goldman.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, April 8, 1908.

## MISS GOLDMAN FREE

Anarchist Queen Crosses International Boundary.

OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE

Immigration Authorities Decide in Woman's Favor.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Emma Goldman, so-called "anarchist queen," crossed the border to-night without interference from the American immigration authorities. Far from attempting to detain her, the officers seemed to be quite solicitous for her comfort. Miss Goldman walked from Emerson across the border to Noyes and boarded the Soo Line flyer there.

The American officials are reticent as to what occurred last night. Miss Goldman certainly was detained at Noyes and left the Soo train on the order of Immigration Officer Smith. She produced her husband's American citizenship papers, but the one official would not pass upon them. Chief Immigration Inspector Carr of Winnipeg was on the ground and later a third inspector named Robbins arrived on the scene. The three officials held a meeting about midnight and passed upon the papers. Evidently they decided that they could not detain Miss Goldman.

Huffed at Delay.

There was no scene when Miss Goldman was ordered to leave the train, although she was huffed at the delay. Those who are in touch with the officials say that it was very evident that they desired to keep Miss Goldman on the Canadian side of the line if possible.

Seen at Noyes station to-night Miss Goldman said: "There is nothing to all this commotion. It required a board of three to pass on my papers and they found that I am an American citizen because I married an American. My husband, J. H. Keersner, was a foreigner at one time, but became Americanized."

Questioned as to why she left Winnipeg in such a hurry, Miss Goldman declared that she received word that meetings in Salt Lake City would begin a day or two earlier than she had expected, and hence she decided to go South. It is hinted here, however, that Miss Goldman left Winnipeg because she realized she had made herself liable to prosecution under the Lord's day act by charging an admission fee for a lecture delivered last Sunday.

Is Closely Watched.

Washington, April 7.—No information has been received at the department of commerce and labor concerning the reported detention of Emma Goldman at the international boundary. It is known that the Goldman woman has been under surveillance for several months. Her every movement has been watched by government officers. Months ago it was determined by the immigration authorities to arrest her on her return from Europe but she evaded the officials and reached the United States surreptitiously. Recently she left the Twin Cities and crossed the Canadian border. It is quite likely she was detained by the immigration officials on their general instructions of several months ago.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

484

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 8, Winnipeg [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State]. — 2 p. ; 27 x 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: The American consul in Winnipeg notifies the assistant secretary of state that the Bureau of Immigration detained Goldman for questioning when she entered the United States from Canada.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Two shots of one page. For report mentioned, see 830214125 and 830214126.

No. 101

## AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Winnipeg, Man., April 8, 1908.

SUBJECT: Emma Goldman

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that "Emma Goldman" the anarchist delivered a series of lectures in this city last week. In an attempt to evade the Immigration authorities she left the city unexpectedly on the afternoon of the 6th inst. and was intercepted at the International Boundary by Immigration Inspector Shirley Smith. She was taken before Inspector F. E. Carr, the Immigration Officer in charge, who had accompanied her to the Board of General Inquiry, which consists of Inspectors Carr, Smith and Robbins and a clerk. Emma Goldman was conducted according to law.

A full and complete record of the examination with several photographs made by Emma Goldman will be forwarded to the Secretary of State and I beg to remain, Sir, very respectfully,

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

485



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 8, Winnipeg [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State]. — 2 p. ; 27 × 15 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: The American consul in Winnipeg notifies the assistant secretary of state that the Bureau of Immigration detained Goldman for questioning when she entered the United States from Canada.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Two shots of one page. For report mentioned, see 830214125 and 830214126.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that "Emma Goldman" the anarchist delivered a series of lectures in this city last week. In an attempt to evade the Immigration authorities she left the city unexpectedly on the afternoon of the 6th inst. and was intercepted at the International Boundary by Immigration

Inspector Shirley Smith. She was taken before Inspector J. E. Carr the Immigration Officer in charge who had accompanied "Emma Goldman" from Winnipeg. A Board of Special Inquiry was summoned

consisting of Inspectors Carr, Smith and Robbins and an examination of "Emma Goldman" conducted according to law.

A full and complete record of the examination together with several statements made by "Emma Goldman" will be forwarded the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the regular channels.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

John E. Jones  
American Consul.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

486

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa / J.H. Ashdown, Mayor. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 76.

Summary: The mayor of Winnipeg suggests strengthening Canadian immigration laws to facilitate Goldman's deportation should she return.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850128049. For related document, see 831215001.

J. H. Ashdown  
Mayor



April 9, 1908.



Hon. Frank Oliver,  
Minister of Interior,  
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:-

I had intended writing the Minister of Justice regarding the position that we found ourselves in with Emma Goldman booked here for a week's lectures. She had been prevented lecturing as you are aware in Chicago and also in St. Paul. The whole object of her being seems to be to create trouble and I know of no reason why a character such as she is, so thoroughly undesirable to the people of the land of her adoption, should be allowed to come over here and lecture and incite trouble and build up a centre among the foreigners in our midst. You will kindly remember that we have a very large foreign population in this City, it consists approximately of 15,000 Galicians, 11,000 Germans, 10,000 Jews, 2,000 Hungarians and 5,000 Russians or other Slavs and Bohemians. Many of these people have had trouble in their own Country with their Governments and come to the new land to get away from it but have all the undesirable elements in their characters that created the trouble for them before. They are just the right crowd for Emma Goldman or persons of her character to sow seeds which are bound to cause most undesirable growths in the future and since you have taken hold of the matter of an amendment to the

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

487

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa / J.H. Ashdown, Mayor. — 4 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 76.

Summary: The mayor of Winnipeg suggests strengthening Canadian immigration laws to facilitate Goldman's deportation should she return.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850128049. For related document, see 831215001.

J. H. Ashdown  
Mayor



Hon. F. O. —

Immigration Laws covering the case of undesirable persons, I am to-day telegraphing you as follows:-

"If not already so your Act regarding undesirables should certainly extend to cover those coming by rail whether citizens of United States (as Emma Goldman) or otherwise; am writing."

I do not know whether this letter will reach you in time to have any effect on your legislation and that is the reason of my sending the telegram, but if you consider the number of Foreigners to be assimilated in this Country and especially in this City you will understand the desirability of giving us local strong power to deal with the undesirable element. I do not know whether you will see your way clear to go so far but I would like to know whether possible that some Local Authority whether the Police Magistrate or a Judge of the Court of the King's Bench or otherwise should be empowered to order the detention and deportation of any undesirable without the delay of referring it to the Minister at Ottawa. If you do not see your way clear to go that far, at least give the Magistrate or Judge the greatest possible power to enable him to act and that promptly in such a case as that of Emma Goldman.

As Mayor of the City I was appealed to and would like to have acted to prevent her lecturing here but I did not feel that I had the authority; while I felt my authority was doubtful I did not see my way clear to act but certainly such expressions as Miss Goldman used and the whole tenor of her life and conduct are such as to make her a most undesirable

Immigration Branch B2 24, Volume 10, Page 221111

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
OTTAWA, CANADA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

488

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa / J.H. Ashdown, Mayor. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 76.

Summary: The mayor of Winnipeg suggests strengthening Canadian immigration laws to facilitate Goldman's deportation should she return.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850128049. For related document, see 831215001.

J. H. Ashdown  
Mayor

Hon. W.O. -3-



able person to be allowed even within a Country much less speaking on a Public Platform. She was of course very much more guarded here than she has been in the past in her own Country but the subjects of her lectures are always the same; "Revolution the soul of Modern Drama".

"The Kithwala Anarchist group of Germany", are the subjects of her discourse. She asks "is it best to have the people ruled by the Army and Police; states "there is no need of them, that is why there is no liberty and someone is going to get hurt sure. There is no need of Government or Police. As long as there is any Government of any kind, there will be no liberty. That is what anarchism is against and will do away with. You can live without Government and there is no need of Laws. Property is the cause of crime and the Police is worse a Criminal than the man he aims to kill. That Anarchists are long from with their dynamite and bombs which they use to do away with Police and Governments against which no man can fight," she excuses Bomb throwing and referred boastfully that she was suspected or accused of conspiring to murder President McKinley; advised "the taking of Revolution into your own hands, you will succeed; the rich man steals the earth and we pay tribute for the privilege of living upon it."

Kindly consider the principles advanced by her as above and see if you cannot make the law strong enough to undoubtedly cover such cases as this in the future.

Immigration Branch, 22nd, Victoria, B.C. Canada

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

489



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa / J.H. Ashdown, Mayor. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 76.*

**Summary:** The mayor of Winnipeg suggests strengthening Canadian immigration laws to facilitate Goldman's deportation should she return.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 850128049. For related document, see 831215001.

J. H. Ashdown  
Mayor

Hon. F. O. —4—



Trusting you will do so, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Ashdown  
MAYOR.

Immigration Branch, 25 St. James St., File 80-111

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES  
CANADA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

490

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

Notes: For enclosure, see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

OFFICE OF ..... Inspector in Charge,

PORT OF ..... Winnipeg, Manitoba.

April 9th, 1908.

Hon. John H. Clark,

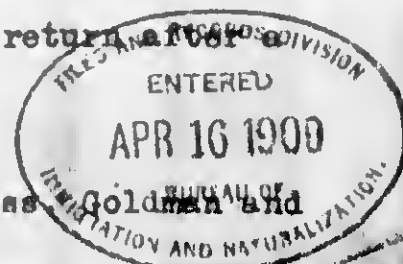
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,  
Montreal, Canada.

Sir:--

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 7644, date of April 2nd, 1908, together with all papers in connection with the case of Emma Goldman.

I have the honor to report that almost constant watch was kept by this office on the movements of this woman from the time of her arrival in Winnipeg, to the time of her departure therefrom. She arrived in Winnipeg from Minneapolis at 7:30 A. M. March 31st, traveling via "Soo Line" and C. P. R. She was welcomed at the C. P. R. Station in this city by a number of friends and immediately proceeded to the residence of Mr. S. Prosew, No. 452 Manitoba Avenue, which proved to be her stopping place while in Winnipeg. Close watch was kept on this house and it was learned that Miss. Goldman spent the major portion of each day in receiving callers, of which she had many, and in reading and writing letters. She seldom left the house during the daytime, and then only to return after a very short walk.

Although it was repeatedly given out by Miss Goldman and her associates, both from the public platform and through the columns of the newspapers, that it was her intention to remain in Winnipeg



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

491

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 840214126. Enclosed with 840214124.

J. H. C. -----2.

until the evening of Wednesday, April 8th, and although she was scheduled to deliver lectures up to that time, and announced that it was then her intention to proceed west to Calgary, Alberta, and from there to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., information was received that her real intention was to proceed south to Minneapolis on Monday the 6th, returning by the route used in coming, and therefore she was kept under constant surveillance all day Monday, the 6th. During the morning of that day she remained at the residence of Mr. Prosow as usual, but about 3:30 P. M., she left the house on Manitoba Avenue and with her baggage proceeded to a house, No. 670 Burrows Avenue, which I am informed is occupied by a Mrs. Cramer. She remained at this place the remainder of the afternoon. As it was not known to a certainty which route she intended travelling, the writer returned to the U. S. Immigration Office and gave instructions to the officers on duty at the two railway stations in this city to inform him by telephone immediately upon her appearance at either station, the writer awaiting such telephone message at the Immigration Office. She appeared at the C. P. R. Station about 5:25 P. M. and boarded the "Soo Line" train south. She was recognized by Inspector Robbins and instructions with regard to telephoning were immediately carried out with the result that the writer accompanied her to the International Border. She was pointed out to Inspector Smith and was held at the Village of Hoyes, Minnesota, for examination as to her right to enter the United States. Her request for

300

234

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

492

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. -- 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

**Notes:** For enclosure see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

J. H. C. -----3.

the train was effected by Inspector Smith without noise or disturbance of any kind, and Miss. Goldman was conducted to the Office of the United States Customs Officials at that place to await the arrival of Inspector Robbins from Winnipeg, who had been instructed to follow on a later train in order that a Board of three experienced officers might be available. Ansetting of a Board of Special Inquiry was called at 10:30 P. M., Inspector Robbins, Inspector Smith and myself serving as Board members. A verbatim report was made of the proceedings of such Board, the notes being taken by myself, a copy of which is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Every effort was made to keep the matter out of the public press, but unfortunately the express messenger on the train from which she was removed gained information as to the holding of Miss. Goldman for examination and reported same in Minneapolis, whereupon the papers at that place wired to Winnipeg for accounts of the affair. A newspaper reporter was sent to Emerson where Emma Goldman was obliged to remain until the arrival of the "Soo Line Train" south on the night of the 3th instant, which train she took to St. Paul, and this reporter gained an interview with Emma Goldman, she however refusing to give other than the minor details of her examination. No information whatsoever has been given out by this office or by anyone connected with the Immigration Service.

301

240

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

493



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

**Notes:** For enclosure see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

J. H. C. -----4.

During her stay in Winnipeg Emma Goldman gave five lectures all of which were delivered to good sized audiences, and, there being no demonstration of any kind at any of the meetings, the Canadian authorities did not in any way interfere.

On March 31st Miss Goldman dealt with the subject, "Anarchism, and what it really stands for." The speaker confined herself to an explanation of the principles and teachings of anarchism and compared the conditions existing to-day with the prospective conditions ~~as~~ advocated by anarchists. She stated that social conditions could not be altered with kid gloves and pink teas, a revolution must come, and it would depend entirely upon the attitude of the world whether that revolution should be bloody or otherwise.

On the evening of April 1st, Miss Goldman was tendered a reception by a number of personal friends and did not appear in public.

On the evening of April 2nd, the subject chosen was, "Trade Unionism's Relation to Anarchy." Miss. Goldman stated that in so far as trade unionism was a movement against the capitalistic regime, its cause was identical with that of anarchy. That no good union man could belong to either the army or the navy for the reason that both the army and navy were maintained not for the purpose of fighting outside enemies, but for the sole purpose of enslaving and keeping the laboring classes down, and the killing off of strikers. The soldier does the killing and the officer gets the credit and the soldier will soon begin to wonder why and then he will join the working man and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

494

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

**Notes:** For enclosure see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

there will be a revolution, at which time the conservative element must either join the revolutionists or be swept away.

"Why Direct Action is the Logical Method of Anarchy", was the subject for April 3rd. It was stated that direct action was the only effective means in any cause, and that all liberty lovers and lovers of principle should use direct means only in their endeavor to obtain their ends, that they should take decided action and strike a direct blow for their principles, and in that way, and in that way only could they hope to improve conditions. The present social system was bitterly denounced as well as all religious institutions.

On the evening of April 4th, a public reception was given in one of the smaller rooms of Trades Hall and refreshments served, but other than a short speech of thanks for her welcome in the City of Winnipeg, Miss. Goldman made no remarks.

303 Sunday afternoon, April 5th, Miss. Goldman delivered a lecture on, "The Emancipation of Woman". She stated that the woman of to-day was born, raised and educated for but one thing, "marriage". She could not hope to occupy a position of equal liberty, mentally, morally or socially with what is ordinarily called the stronger sex for the reason that she had been so long trampled upon, downtrodden and held in a condition of abject slavery that she was not prepared to take her proper place in the world. The present system of marriage was denounced in part as follows:—"Why is it wrong for you to do that which you desire at this moment, when but a few hours, or minutes later it is right, simply because you have gone through with a religious

242

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

495

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

Notes: For enclosure, see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

form. Does that make it any more right? Why should a man and woman be compelled to go through a ridiculous ceremony mumbled by a priest or preacher, before they can live together? If they love, and love purely, that is sufficient. All things are right if they seem right to your understanding. The offspring of these pure unions will be the generation to guide future life. Why should one not be privileged to do and act as he pleases when he meets the person he loves." She stated that under the present system the woman is valued only according to the number of children she can bring into the world. "Our most lordly and despotic President, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt believes that unless a woman is the mother of at least twelve children, she has made a failure in this life, and is a detriment rather than a help to the cause of humanity." In answer to the question as to where literature dealing with the question of anarchism could be obtained, she stated that in view of the Lord's Day Alliance Act she was unable to sell any on Sunday, but that it could be procured at Trades Hall the following day, that, "While I firmly believe <sup>in</sup> defying and do defy the Government upon every occasion, even though my hide is broken, I do not desire to have your hides broken as well."

304  
In the evening, (April 8th), Miss. Goldman took up the subject, "The Revolutionary Spirit in Modern Drama". Her remarks were substantially as follows:—

"The ruling classes in our present social system are always alert to find ways and means to destroy individual liberty, mental and physical, but they have not as yet awakened to the fact that it is utterly impossible to finally succeed in their

243

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

Notes: For enclosure, see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

J. H.G.-----7.

efforts. The harder the oppression, the more powerfully the spirit of freedom will manifest itself. The Governments and capitalistic elements labor under the misapprehension that the revolting spirit is confined to the poorer classes, the toilers who, under the present system, suffer the most as a result of exploitation. They have not as yet learned that art, literature, drama and science of to-day are impregnated with the revolutionary spirit. They have not as yet been able to see that the revolutionary spirit is coming to the surface everywhere, that it is not limited to one particular class, and that, on the contrary it shows itself in all walks of life. Men interested in the social conditions do not take the trouble of familiarizing themselves with literature, or dramatic works. They believe it to be sufficient to acquaint themselves superficially with the literature of that particular party of which they may be adherents. They do not realize that in order to acquire a true knowledge it is necessary to familiarize themselves with matters which are not in harmony with their own ideas. They also overlook the important fact that through study of existing conditions is impossible without a knowledge of modern literature and drama. Pre-eminent in dramaturgy are Leo Tolstoi, Henry Ibsen and Gerhardt Hauptmann.

Tolstoi's teachings have spread over all parts of the world, and his conception of human society has aroused the spirit of freedom in millions of hearts. He has no doubt proven himself the strongest enemy to Christianity. His "Powers of Darkness" represents a class of ignorant human beings who in the name of religion commit the most atrocious crimes. "Powers of Darkness" cannot fail to arouse the revolutionary spirit. It is representative of the idea of passive resistance. Every religion is a power of darkness, and the only object thereof is to strengthen the dominating power, the government and the capitalistic classes, and to subjugate the toilers. In no country is the drama so closely connected with the people as in the very darkest of all countries, Russia. The power of darkness there shows itself in its worst aspect, but free thought is rising, revolution is spreading, and Russia will be free.

Gorki has regarded it as a sacred duty to show that the scum, the outcasts of society, are not such because of their own free will, nor because they are natural criminals. In his "Night Asylum", he convinces the most sceptic that there is some good in the lowest of the low, and that the outcasts of society are such through society alone.

Czirikow, in his drama "The Jews", shows us the Jews in their awakening. Because the Jews have never fought, it has been assumed that they never would rebel against existing conditions. Liberty cannot be attained without struggle, and the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

497



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

Notes: For enclosure see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

J. H. G. -----8.

Jews have become conscious of this truth. Their revolutionary spirit is growing powerful. Why should the Jews not have a right to take up arms against the Czar and his officialdom of drunkards? Why should they not unite for the overthrow of all despotism, and why should they not unite for the struggle which will end in freeing all men? There is fine material among them and many are willing to die for their ideals rather than degrade themselves by shrinking from the consequences of their convictions." (The greater part of her audience at this speech were Jews).

"More revolutionary work has been done by Henry Ibsen than any other dramatist. As a rule dramatists dwell only on one evil, while Ibsen is universal. His "Brandt" is a revolutionary agitation against greed and superstition. He shows that under the cloak of religion man may commit any crime, and when the measure of his misdeeds is overflowing, he may buy his way into heaven from a goldgreedy priesthood. He shows us that all religion is at the best farcical. His "Doll's House" is a manifesto to all woman, urging them to free themselves, and through their own efforts attain equality with man, morally, intellectually economically and politically. It forces upon them the conviction that by the laws of nature they should not be inferior to man and that their present inferiority is the result of a long endured and outrageous enslavement. Ibsen is therefore rightly regarded of the originator of the revolutionary movement for the emancipation of woman. Revolution does not always carry in its course bombs, shrapnels and dynamite. The simple fact that a man is opposed to existing conditions makes a revolutionist of him. How this opposition may manifest itself is of no importance as long as it serves in ever so small a measure to bring about the final downfall of a system, institution, a class or government which is considered undesirable or pernicious.

Gerhardt Hauptmann, in his drama "The Weavers", gives us the greatest revolutionary thought with reference to the economical struggle. He shows hunger and poverty, wealth and gluttony, in their worst contrast. Hunger and oppression can be endured but to a certain limit. When this is reached, the sufferer can no longer be held in restraint with the assurance that it is natural to be hungry. He will become mighty in his wrath and in the fight for his very existence will shrink from nothing. In "The Sunken Bells", Hauptman teaches us that in our struggle for light and freedom we must not fear to take risks that may eventually prove fatal. The pillars of modern society are rotten to the core, and the whole structure must collapse sooner or later, and therefore we should not hesitate to take risks, whatever our part in the struggle may be.

Bernard Shaw might well be considered an economical

245

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

498

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 9, Winnipeg [to] John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / Walter E. Carr, Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. - 9 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Carr reports on his surveillance of Goldman during her seven days in Winnipeg and her return to the United States. He briefly summarizes four speeches and gives a more detailed summary of her final lecture on the modern drama.

Notes: For enclosure see 830214126. Enclosed with 830214124.

J. H. C. -----9.

revolutionist worthy to be mentioned in connection with such names as Tolstoi, Ibsen and Hauptmann.

We in America, in the States, have not yet found time for ~~the~~ dramatic creation worth speaking of. We have been too busy making dollars through the tears and blood drops of unfortunate slaves in the mines, factories and sweat shops, but the revolutionary spirit exists nevertheless. It asserts itself in all countries of the world. Siberia, Schlosselberg, the electric chair and the penitentiary cannot dam the revolutionary spirit. It will grow stronger, and for every one falling in the struggle, two will fill the breach in the ranks, until finally the whole masses will arise, and arise to liberty."

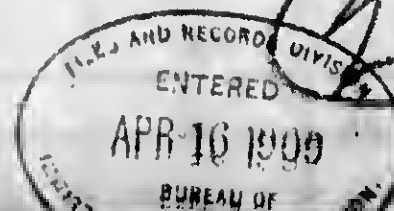
As a whole, the speeches of Emma Goldman while in Winnipeg were very mild in character, she apparently making no effort to excite enthusiasm in her audiences, and in fact on several occasions requesting that the audience keep as quiet as possible. She seemed anxious to avoid demonstrations and generally speaking her meetings were very quiet affairs.

No particular comment is made in this report with regard to the Board proceedings in this case, as ~~the~~ it is thought that the copy of the minutes of such Board meeting hereto attached will be sufficient.

307 All papers are herewith returned for the files of the Montreal office. There was no expense incident to this detail.

Respectfully,

*Walter E. Carr*  
Inspector in Charge.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

499

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830120003

[Letter] 1908 April 10, Richmond, Ind. [to] Cha[rle]s J. Bonaparte, Attorney General  
[Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] D[udley] Foulke. —  
3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Indiana State Library. Institutional  
Location: William Dudley Foulke Papers, Manuscripts Section, Indiana Division.

Summary: Regarding proposed legislation criminalizing anarchism, Foulke argues that the government  
may punish incitement to violence, but not the advocacy of anarchist beliefs.

Notes: Broken type.

Richmond, Ind., April 10, 1908.

Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte,  
Attorney General,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bonaparte:-

Pardon a word on the anarchist question.

Your opinion, if correctly epitomized, that an article advocating the use of arms and dynamite in annihilating police and soldiers, constitutes a seditious libel and is a crime at common law, is unanswerable. If there is no Federal statute against such an act Congress ought to make such publication criminal and the Postmaster General should exclude every issue of any periodical containing any article counselling murder, arson, riot, or treason.

But I regret to see that in transmitting your letter and recommending such further legislation, the President has failed to distinguish the articles inciting to crime from other articles advocating anarchistic doctrines. In my own opinion anarchy is supreme nonsense. The possibility of a society existing without organized government is absurd. But any man who believes in this has an absolute right to do this and to persuade others to his belief by any argument which does not incite them to violence. There are numbers of peaceful anarchists. They have as good a right to be anarchists as you and I have to be Republicans, and as good a right to persuade all others they can to follow their extraordinary views. It

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

500

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 10, Richmond, Ind. [to] Cha[rle]s J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] D[udley] Foulke. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Indiana State Library. Institutional Location: William Dudley Foulke Papers, Manuscripts Section, Indiana Division.*

**Summary:** Regarding proposed legislation criminalizing anarchism, Foulke argues that the government may punish incitement to violence, but not the advocacy of anarchist beliefs.

**Notes:** Broken type.

is only when crime is instigated that they become the enemies of the race. Count Tolstoi who denies the right of all government as well as any individual to exercise force is essentially an anarchist. So were some of the extreme non-resistant members of the Society of Friends, to which I have belonged. There are few of these left, the doctrine is too illogical, but those who hold it ought not to be included in the President's wholesale denunciation where he says:-

"The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist; and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

The anarchist as such is not the enemy of mankind at all. That enemy is the man who proposes to use the torch, the knife, the bomb, or the deadly potion in behalf of any theory, wise or foolish, salutary or impossible. Then he does this let there be laws to seize restrain and punish him, but until he does this, the anarchist has the same right that you and I have to form and express his opinions. It is only when we are willing to accord him absolute justice that we can morally sustain the justice of our own position against him.

The President will have the almost unanimous support of the unthinking in favor of his expressions taken in their literal sense, which I do not think was intended, but that is all the more unfortunate, since legislation against any class of opinions, short of incitement to crime, may be made the entering wedge for the gradual extension of the suppression of free speech on other subjects.

Of course these words are for the President's ear, and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

501



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 10, Richmond, Ind. [to] Cha[rles] J. Bonaparte, Attorney General  
[Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / W[illiam] D[udley] Foulke. —  
3 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Indiana State Library. Institutional  
Location: William Dudley Foulke Papers, Manuscripts Section, Indiana Division.*

**Summary:** Regarding proposed legislation criminalizing anarchism, Foulke argues that the government  
may punish incitement to violence, but not the advocacy of anarchist beliefs.

**Notes:** Broken type.

you think them of sufficient importance. I feel rather deeply  
upon this subject and realize, I think, the dangers on both sides  
of it.

Your friend,

*W. D. Foulke*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

502

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 11, Washington [D.C. to Richard K. Campbell] Chief, Division of Naturalization, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Sargent returns a report on Goldman's citizenship status.

**Notes:** Dark copy. For enclosure, see 830214122.

Washington

April 11, 1908.

Chief, Division of Naturalization,

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

As requested in your letter of the 7th instant, No. 10331/92, the Bureau returns herewith the original report from the Assistant United States Attorney at Pittsburg, Pa., and other papers relating to the case of Emma Goldman. Copies of these documents have been retained for the files of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

Incl. 48365

WW

296

235

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

503

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 14, Montreal [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].  
- 2 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Commissioner Clark submits Inspector Carr's report on Goldman's visit to Canada and argues that the Immigration Service properly readmitted her.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214125 and 830214126. Reply to 830214121.

M.T.S.

No. 7644.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
MONTREAL, CANADA

233 St. Antoine St., April 14, 1908.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D. C.

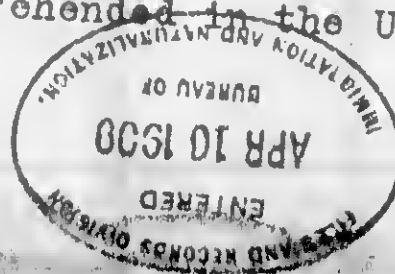
Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter No. 51,694/2, under date of March 31st, directing that a discreet officer be detailed to accompany Emma Goldman during her travels in Canada, I have the honor to report that Inspector in Charge Carr, of Winnipeg, who is a competent stenographer, was assigned to this detail.

Emma Goldman was examined by our officers when re-entering the United States from Winnipeg at Noyes, Minnesota, on the 6th instant, and I beg to transmit herewith a complete report of Emma Goldman's visit to Winnipeg, the nature of the addresses delivered by her, and a transcript of the Board proceedings covering her examination at Noyes.

From the statements made by the woman, I am constrained to feel that our officers acted properly in admitting her to the United States, for should the Bureau be in possession of information tending to prove that her sworn statement at Noyes as to citizenship did not embody the truth, the woman can be apprehended in the United States at any time.

297



236

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

504

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 14, Montreal [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General  
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C./ John  
H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].  
- 2 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Commissioner Clark submits Inspector Carr's report on Goldman's visit to Canada and argues that the Immigration Service properly readmitted her.

**Notes:** For enclosures, see 830214125 and 830214126. Reply to 830214121.

I feel that Inspector in Charge Carr has carefully carried out the detail to which he was assigned, and that the Bureau will appreciate his report, herewith transmitted.

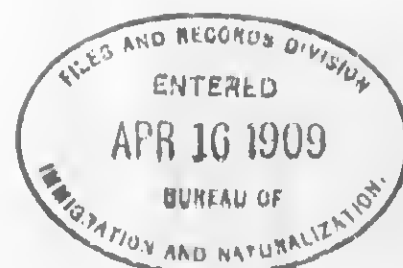
Respectfully,

(Enc. #3464)

*John H. Clark*  
Commissioner.

ACKNOWLEDGED  
18 APR 1909

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE



298

23

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

505



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum, 1908 April 14?, Washington, D.C. to Wilbur J.] Carr, Chief Clerk, Department of State, [Washington, D.C.] / [Robert? Bacon? Assistant Secretary of State? Department of State?]. — 1 p.; 16 × 27 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

**Summary:** Someone in the State Department tells the chief clerk to drop the investigation of Stella Cominsky.

**Notes:** Right hand document only. For related documents, see 810617000 and 810617014.

7.

CONSULAR  
APR 4 1908  
BUREAU  
INDEX BUREAU  
12623  
DEPT. OF STATE  
O. G. S.  
Employment of Stella Cominsky as stenographer by the Am. Consulate General at Paris, France.  
Encl. 3. Paris, France, March 31, 1908.  
Am. Consulate Gen'l (Macao) 4—  
(Unofficial and Conf'd.)  
Gives a detailed account of his knowledge of Miss Stella Cominsky and states that, in his opinion, there is no foundation for the allegation that she is using her position in the consulate general for the purpose of assisting anarchists. Says that he is, however, having a quiet investigation made. Denies that Emma Goldman had anything to do with the appointment of Miss Cominsky to her present position. Requests further details.  
(Rec'd Apr. 17, 1908.)

RECEIVED  
APR 17 1908  
O. G. S.  
RECEIVED  
APR 17 1908  
O. G. S.

Secretary of State  
APR 9 1908  
Mr. Carr:  
I do not think it is necessary to do anything more about this.  
CHIEF CLERK,  
APR 14 1908  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FILE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

506

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 20, Montreal [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John H. Clark, Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor].  
— 1 p. ; 24 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Clark asks what to do if Goldman should again try to enter the United States from Canada.

Notes: For reply, see 830214130.

M.T.S.

No. 7644.

233 St. Antoine St., April 20, 1908.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter, No. 51,694/2-B, under date of April 18th, in which the Bureau acknowledges receipt of my letter of the 14th instant, No. 7644, transmitting report from Inspector in Charge Carr, Winnipeg, in regard to the case of Emma Goldman.

While complimenting Inspector in Charge Carr for the careful manner in which he disposed of this case, it is noted that the Bureau omits to express concurrence in the action of the Board at Noyes, Minnesota, in admitting Emma Goldman as a citizen.

On the occasion of my last visit to the Bureau, from conversation with Mr. Campbell and others, I was led to understand that the claim to citizenship in the case of the woman mentioned had been thoroughly investigated by the Department's officials, and that it had been shown that she was not a citizen.

Should Emma Goldman enter Canada at any time in the future, I beg to ask whether it is the desire of the Bureau that she be held for examination, or that she be allowed to re-enter the U. S. as a citizen thereof.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

507

## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214130

[Letter] 1908 April 23, Washington [D.C. to John H. Clark] Commissioner [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Montreal / F[rank] P. [Sargent] Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor].  
— 1 p. ; 29 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Sargent approves the decision to admit Goldman into the United States, since her citizenship is still undecided.

Notes: Reply to 830214129.

Department of Commerce and Labor  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OF THE COMMISSIONER  
MONTREAL, CANADA

April 20

SUBJECT:

Goldman, ask  
desires tax  
to Canada,  
S.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
Washington

April 23, 1908.

Commissioner of Immigration,  
Montreal, Canada.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 20th instant, No. 7644, in relation to the case of Emma Goldman, admitted to the United States by the inspection officers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, I beg to state that the Department has not yet fully decided in regard to the question of the American citizenship of this woman, but it has no fault to find with the action taken by the board in allowing her to enter the United States, as it is believed that the board was fully justified therein from the evidence then before it.

Respectfully,

(SARGENT) F. P. S.

Commissioner-General.

M-77W

Continued  
Package "C"

261

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

508

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 24, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.

Summary: Mason submits his complete report on his investigation of Stella Cominsky, Goldman's niece, who worked at the American Embassy in Paris. Mason refutes all charges.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. For documents mentioned, see 810617008 and 810617000.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED Authority: letter of 1955 from W. H. Adderson, State Dept. Re: *Stella Cominsky* Date 7-27-67

INDEXED  
RECORDED  
APR 2 1908  
DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
PARIS, France. April 24th, 1908.

SUBJECT: Charges against Miss Stella Cominsky.

To the Honorable  
The Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Instructions N° 133, dated March 31st (File N° 13423/1), marked "Confidential," and enclosing a copy of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States, quoting a paragraph from the report of Assistant District Attorney Chambers, embodying certain charges against Miss Stella Cominsky, a young American woman, who is employed as a clerk in this Consulate. The charges preferred are in substance that Miss Cominsky is a daughter of Emma Goldman by her first husband, that she was brought personally by Mrs. Goldman to Paris, and through her influence secured a position in this Consulate, presumably under an assumed name, and that she is using the position so obtained to secure inside information for the benefit of anarchists.

I have to report that I have made thorough investigation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

509



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 24, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.*

**Summary:** Mason submits his complete report on his investigation of Stella Cominsky, Goldman's niece, who worked at the American Embassy in Paris. Mason refutes all charges.

**Notes:** Dark copy; barely legible. For documents mentioned, see 810617008 and 810617000.

igation of the case, and the facts are as follows:

Miss Cominsky is not a daughter, but a niece of Emma Goldman, who is a sister of her mother. She (Miss Cominsky) has a strong personal affection for her aunt, but is not herself an anarchist and has no affiliations here or in America with avowed anarchists, except her family relationship with Emma Goldman.

Miss Cominsky was born in Rochester, New York, 25 years ago, her father being a naturalized American citizen. She was for a time the private secretary of the late Judge MacCall, of the City Court of New York, and was subsequently stenographer in the office of Hon. Gilbert E. Roe, of 98 Broadway, New York, who was formerly law partner of U.S. Senator R. E. La Follette, of Wisconsin. Mr. Roe knew Miss Cominsky and her family, and can give desired information concerning her character and antecedents.

About one year ago Miss Cominsky came to Paris as the stenographer and secretary of Mr. Arthur E. Bullard, son of the Reverend Mr. Bullard, of St. Joseph, Illinois, who had in hand some literary work to be done in this city. She came with him and not with Emma Goldman, and it is needless to say that Emma Goldman had no part or influence whatever in securing her appointment as a clerk in this Consulate.

That was obtained—as has already been explained in my confidential letter to the Department—upon the recommendation of Miss Jane Moffett, Directress of the American Woman's Club in Paris, to whom I had applied for an American woman clerk experienced in stenography and general

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

510

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 April 24, Paris [to Robert Bacon] Assistant Secretary of State [Department of State], Washington, D.C. / Frank H. Mason, Consul General [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 59.*

**Summary:** Mason submits his complete report on his investigation of Stella Cominsky, Goldman's niece, who worked at the American Embassy in Paris. Mason refutes all charges.

**Notes:** Dark copy, barely legible. For documents mentioned, see 810617008 and 810617000.

office work. Miss Cominsky did not apply for the position, but came in response to my application and upon the recommendation of Miss Moffett, who is an American Protestant of the most orthodox type, and about the last person in Paris to knowingly harbor or give any countenance or aid to an anarchist.

Miss Cominsky denies positively having attended meetings or associated secretly with anarchists in Paris, and my investigations, so far as they could extend, confirm this statement.

She has resigned her position in this Consulate and will return to America at the end of May with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood, now resident at St.-Cloud (near Paris), in whose home she was cared for during a severe illness in January last. Mr. Hapgood is a brother of Mr. Norman Hapgood, of "Collier's Weekly," and the intimate acquaintance of himself and his wife with Miss Cominsky should, in my opinion, be accorded full weight in refuting the presumption that she is an anarchist or a young woman of other than honorable character and antecedents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Frank H. Mason*

Consul-General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

511

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report In re:] Socialists in Winnipeg, 1908 May 2, Winnipeg / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.*

**Summary:** The American consul in Winnipeg describes a mass demonstration of the unemployed in Winnipeg. The mayor has been seeking means to suppress such demonstrations since Goldman lectured there.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible. For mayor's letter mentioned, see 831215000.

Dispatches to the Department of State, Records of the  
U.S. Consulate at Winnipeg, Canada.

162

108

(Confidential)

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May, 2

1908

### Socialists in Winnipeg.

I have the honor to transmit herewith in duplicate a report upon the Socialists in Winnipeg.

Yesterday, (May 1st.) the Socialists of Winnipeg some 2,000 strong paraded the city streets and drew up in front of the City Hall. The leader carried a red flag upon which was the inscription "We want work". The police were promptly summoned and their appearance had a salutary effect, the procession almost immediately taking up a new line of march.

In the evening a prolonged meeting was held at Trades Union Hall, where several thousand were addressed. Several well known Anarchists I was informed addressed the meeting. The audience was composed mostly of foreigners, and many of the speakers spoke in foreign tongues. I attended several of these meetings. There the addresses were delivered in English little of a revolutionary nature was uttered. There was one speaker however who delivered an address in Russian.

that

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

512



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report In re:] Socialists in Winnipeg, 1908 May 2, Winnipeg / John E. Jones, American Consul [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.*

**Summary:** The American consul in Winnipeg describes a mass demonstration of the unemployed in Winnipeg. The mayor has been seeking means to suppress such demonstrations since Goldman lectured there.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible. For mayor's letter mentioned, see 831215000.

163

-2-

that was quite violent. A young Russian named Tessler who stood beside me translated some of the speech. It was a tirade against Government. I endeavored to learn the name of this speaker, but without success.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. J. D. Houston, the Socialist candidate for the Dominion House. In an interview with me he declared there were 10,000 men in Winnipeg without employment. This number was being augmented every day by fresh arrivals.

With a general strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, due to the action of the latter in deciding to no longer recognize the Union, imminent the situation in Winnipeg is dangerous. The labor situation here has been bad for the past eight months, and if a large number of men suddenly withdraw from the railroad, it will become acute, and the northern states of the middle west of the United States will doubtless become involved.

To-day I had quite a talk with the Mayor of Winnipeg concerning the situation. He believes drastic means should be employed to hold the foreign socialistic element in check. The demonstration before the City Hall yesterday he said took place while he was away from the city. Had he been here some measures would have been adopted to prevent it. When Emma Goldman lectured here, the Mayor says he communicated with the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa for authority to prevent just such meetings in the future and deport the self confessed anarchists resident in Winnipeg. His communication he says was referred to the Minister of Justice, and he has heard nothing from it since. He suggested that I communicate this to the State Department at Washington, and suggest that it bring the matter before the authorities at Ottawa. He was opposed he said to have Winnipeg recognized as a refuge for such a dangerous class, and believed the two governments should work in harmony to the end that anarchism be stamped out in

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

513



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report In re:] Socialists in Winnipeg, 1908 May 2, Winnipeg / John E. Jones,  
American Consul [Department of State]. — 3 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 84.*

**Summary:** The American consul in Winnipeg describes a mass demonstration of the unemployed in Winnipeg. The mayor has been seeking means to suppress such demonstrations since Goldman lectured there.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible. For mayor's letter mentioned, see 831215000.

-3-

164

North America. The Mayor expressed the greatest concern in the movement of the unemployed and said he would immediately insist that the police force of the city be augmented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*John E. Jones*  
American Consul.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

514

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 May 4 [Ottawa, Canada to W.D. Scott] Superintendent of Immigration [Department of the Interior], Ottawa, Canada / [Assistant to Minister of Justice? Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 23 x 16 cm.

Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 13.

**Summary:** The Canadian Justice Department advises the superintendent of immigration that current law does not authorize Goldman's deportation.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; portions illegible. For enclosure, see 831215000. For reply, see 831215001.

RG 13, A3, Vol. 697  
Reel C-14,400

Encl.

May 4, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ult. enclosing a letter from the Mayor of Winnipeg in reference to the case of Emma Goldman, an anarchist lecturer.

None of the sections of the Immigration Act dealing with deportation appears to cover the case.

Nothing gathered from the other papers on file here that Miss Goldman is no longer in Canada, and so far as she is concerned the question has therefore no special urgency. The general question of legislation to meet such cases is full of difficulty, but will receive the best consideration.

Meanwhile, as requested, I return the Mayor's letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for D.M.J.

The Superintendent of Immigration.  
Ottawa.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

515

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Deposition] 1908 May 14 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / David Kersner.—  
4 p.; 31 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: David Kersner testifies that his brother, Jacob, was seventeen when he arrived in the United States in 1882. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his deposition at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed as Exhibit 4 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

Eastern Division.

David Kersner of the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and the State of Illinois, being first duly sworn by United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote, made the following statements in answer to the following questions put to him by United States Immigrant Inspector John Gruenberg, to-wit:

Q Where do you live?

A I reside at 751 West Wrightwood Ave. in the city of Chicago. I have lived in Chicago fourteen or fifteen years. Prior to that time, in Rochester.

Q Then you lived in Rochester from the time you landed in this country up to the time that you came to Chicago?

A Yes sir, that was my home, except that I lived a year and a half in Syracuse, N. Y.

Q Do you remember the year that you came to the United States?

A I cannot figure it out exactly. I am not positive. I was sixteen years of age when I landed in this country. Now that will make it twenty years ago. That is the best way to figure it out.

Q That would make it in 1886.

A Yes in 1886 or 1887.

Q You are a brother of Jacob Kersner?

A Yes sir.

Q Jacob Kersner is the one who was married at one time or is still married to Emma Goldman?

A Yes sir.

Q When you landed in the United States, was your brother married then?

A Yes sir.

Q And his wife was the woman now called Emma Goldman?

A Yes sir, Emma Goldman.

Q Then, when you landed in this country in 1887 or 1888 your brother, Jacob Kersner and Emma Goldman were living as man and wife in the city of Rochester in the State of New York?

A Yes sir.

Q You were well acquainted with the Goldman family, though you didn't know them in Europe?

A Yes sir.

Q You boarded with the Goldmans at that time, didn't you?

A I boarded with my brother Jacob Kersner and Emma Goldman was at that time his wife.

Q How long did you board with your brother and his wife who is now Emma Goldman?

A Just a few months immediately after my arrival at Rochester.

Q Do you know how long they had been married at the time you came to this country?

A They must have been married about a year.

Q And you began living with them immediately after coming to the United States?

A Yes sir.

Q Do you know the Reverend Salmon P. Chase?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

516

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Deposition] 1908 May 14 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / David Kersner.—  
4 p.; 31 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: David Kersner testifies that his brother, Jacob, was seventeen when he arrived in the United States in 1882. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his deposition at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed as Exhibit 4 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

A About five or six months.  
Q Do you remember whether or not at that time that you  
left the house?  
A Yes sir. I remember that at that time they broke up their household and I went  
time. They broke up their household and I went to board with  
bearded with her mother; and I also went with them to board with  
her mother.  
Q How long did you board together with Jacob Kersner,  
Emma Goldman and their mother?  
A Five or six months, just about.  
Q At the time that you came to Rochester from Europe,  
which was in 1888, your brother, Jacob Kersner, was already a  
citizen of the United States, wasn't he?  
A Yes sir.  
Q What was your brother's occupation at that time?  
A He was tailoring.  
Q Did he have a shop for himself?  
A No sir. He worked for Reuben Goldstein.  
Q What was Reuben Goldstein's business?  
A Owning a tailoring shop. He contracted for work with  
other houses.  
Q Do you remember when your brother left Russia for  
America?  
A Just as I said, in 1882.  
Q You think it was in 1882?  
A Yes sir, I am most positive. He was in Charkoff or  
Odessa in Russia, when Alexander II was shot.  
Q You remember that your brother, Jacob Kersner, was  
in Russia at that time?  
A Yes sir.  
Q You remember that he was a student in a gymnasium in  
Nimeroff, and that subsequent to being a student there, he  
was at either Charkoff or Odessa in Russia?  
A Yes sir.  
Q Where were your parents and yourself at the time that  
your brother was a student at Charkoff or Odessa?  
A Turboff which is a farm in the Government of Kaminetz.  
Podolsk in Russia.  
Q And you know that your brother, Jacob Kersner, did not  
leave Russia for the United States prior to the year 1882?  
A Yes sir.  
Q You are positive of that?  
A Yes sir, positive of that.  
Q And do you know how old he was in 1882?  
A He must have been between sixteen and seventeen. He  
could not have been any older.  
Q You are sure that in the year, 1884, that your brother  
was not twenty-one years of age?  
A Yes sir, I am pretty sure of it.  
Q You are sure of that?  
A Yes sir.  
Q You don't know where your brother is now, do you?  
A No sir.  
Q When did you see your brother last?  
A Four years ago.  
Q Where?  
A Rochester, New York.  
Q What was your brother doing at that time?  
A Working.  
A Yes sir.  
Q As a tailor?  
A Yes sir.  
Q At that time, was he living with Emma Goldman?  
A No sir.  
Q Have you heard anything as to the whereabouts of your  
brother within the last few months?  
A No sir.

(Signed) Mark A. Felt  
U.S. Commissioner  
N.D. Ill.

(Signed) David Kersner

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

517



# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214145

[Deposition] 1908 May 14 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / David Kersner.—  
4 p.; 31 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** David Kersner testifies that his brother, Jacob, was seventeen when he arrived in the United States in 1882. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his deposition at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed as Exhibit 4 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

Q Within the last year?

A No sir.

Q Do you remember any circumstance which would refresh your memory as to the probable time when your brother, Jacob Kersner migrated from Russia to the United States?

A I remember the circumstance of the assassination of the Czar of Russia in 1882, and by reason of that assassination the Jews were driven out of the rural communities into the larger towns; and also the students were prosecuted, being suspected of being nihilists, and for that reason my brother, Jacob, left Russia for America.

Q Do you know Ike Meyer, of Rochester?

A Yes, I know him. He was in Chicago about two months ago. At that time, he told me that he had been told by a woman who lives in Rochester that she had seen Jacob in Philadelphia. Ike Meyer is working for Alder Brothers, Rochester, New York.

(SIGNED)

DAVID KERSNER

Deponent.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me  
this 14th day of May, A.D., one  
thousand nine hundred and eight,  
in testimony whereof, I have herunto  
set my hand and affixed my official  
seal, at the City of Chicago, in  
the Eastern Division of the Northern  
District of Illinois.

(SIGNED) MARK A. FOOTE

U.S. Commissioner, N.D. Ill's.

*For  
L. A. L.*

226

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

518

## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214145

[Deposition] 1908 May 14 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / David Kersner.—  
4 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** David Kersner testifies that his brother, Jacob, was seventeen when he arrived in the United States in 1882. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his deposition at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed as Exhibit 4 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

Western Division.

June 18, 1908.

Original of this affidavit retained by Division of Naturalization for use in proceedings to be instituted for the vacation of the order of the County Court for Monroe County, New York, of October 18, 1884, admitting Jacob A. Kersner, alias Jacob Kerener, to citizenship, and for the cancellation of his certificate of naturalization.

MRB

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

519

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 18 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Abraham and Bessie Kersner.—  
3 p. ; 26 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's parents swear that when their son became a citizen he was underage and had not lived in the United States for five years. The Bureau of Immigration submitted their affidavit at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Light copy. Enclosed as Exhibit 5 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

City of Rochester ) ss.

State of New York )

Abraham Kersner and Bessie Kersner, his wife being severally  
and duly sworn, each deposes and says

That they reside together at 64 Wold St. in the Co. of  
Monroe, city of Rochester

That they are citizens of the U.S., that said Abraham Kersner  
became naturalized and obtained certificate of naturalization  
on the 25th day of November 1895, and that they migrated from  
Russia in Europe to the U.S. of America in the year 1890, landed  
at the harbor of New York on or about the first of November 1890;  
that they are respectively the father and mother of Jacob Kersner.  
and that said Jacob Kersner was born in Mimireff the state or  
district of Kaminetz, Podolski in Russia, Europe in the spring of  
either 1865 or 1866; deponents are positiv that he was not  
born prior to the year 1865.

Deponents further say. that they remember the cir-  
cumstances when said Jacob Kersner, their son migrated from  
Russia to the United States either in the year 1881 or 1882, and  
that it was not prior to 1881.

That on the 18th day of October 1884 the date on which a  
certain certificate of naturalization has been issued to Jacob A.  
Kersner in the County of Monroe. City of Rochester. said Jacob  
Kersner the son of deponents could not have been more than nineteen  
years of age at that time.

Deponents further say that on the said 18th day of October  
1884 when the said certificate of naturalization was issued, the  
said Jacob Kersner had not been continuously in the United States  
for a period of five years.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

520

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 18 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Abraham and Bessie Kersner.—  
3 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's parents swear that when their son became a citizen he was underage and had not lived in the United States for five years. The Bureau of Immigration submitted their affidavit at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Light copy. Enclosed as Exhibit 5 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

That their son, Jacob Kersner has resided with deponents  
at 64 Weld St. from on or about 1899 up to about the first of the  
year 1907, and his last known place of residence was at 64 Weld  
St. in the city of Rochester, and that his present whereabouts  
are unknown to deponents.

(SIGNED) ABRAM. KERSNER

(SIGNED) BESSIE KERSNER

Sworn to before me this 18th day of May 1908.

(SIGNED) John Gruenberg  
Immigrant Inspector.

329

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

521



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214146

[Affidavit] 1908 May 18 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Abraham and Bessie Kersner.—  
3 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOLA.*

**Summary:** Jacob Kersner's parents swear that when their son became a citizen he was underage and had not lived in the United States for five years. The Bureau of Immigration submitted their affidavit at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Light copy. Enclosed as Exhibit 5 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Bureau of Immigration.

June 18, 1908.

Original of this affidavit retained by Division of Naturalization for use in proceedings to be instituted for the vacation of the order of the County Court for Monroe County, New York, of October 18, 1884, admitting Jacob A. Kersner, alias Jacob Kersner, to citizenship, and for the cancellation of his certificate of naturalization.

MRB

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

522

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 20 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Simon Goldstein. —  
2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Goldstein swears that he attended the citizenship ceremony of Jacob Kersner, who was the husband of Emma Goldman.

Notes: Enclosed as Exhibit 6 with 830214222 and 830214153.

STATE OF NEW YORK)

COUNTY OF MONROE ) SS

CITY OF ROCHESTER)

SIMON GOLDSTEIN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:  
That he resides at No. 49 Baden Street, in the City of Rochester,  
State of New York. That he is a citizen of the United States,  
and has resided in the City of Rochester, in the State of New  
York since 1881.

That he is well acquainted with and has known Jacob  
A. Kersner, who has resided in the City of Rochester up to  
about the first of the year 1907.

That he has been intimately acquainted and has  
known said Jacob A. Kersner from the time that the said Kersner  
arrived here from Russia, which was in the year 1882. That on  
the 18th day of October, 1884, deponent and one, Samuel Kohn,  
who resides on Joseph Avenue, in the City of Rochester between  
Baden and Vienna Streets, appeared at the Court House, in the  
County of Monroe, in the City of Rochester, before the County  
Judge, and there signed a certain affidavit setting forth cer-  
tain facts for the purpose of obtaining an order from said court,  
admitting said Jacob A. Kersner to become a citizen of the  
United States.

330  
That on the 20th day of May, 1908, this deponent ex-  
amined the said affidavit signed by him and by the said Samuel Kohn  
on the said 18th day of October, 1884, and this deponent states  
that he remembers and is quite positive that the said signa-  
tures on said affidavit are genuine and true, and that the remen-  
bers signing the same together with said Samuel Kohn on said

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

523

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 20 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Simon Goldstein. --  
2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Goldstein swears that he attended the citizenship ceremony of Jacob Kersner, who was the husband of Emma Goldman.

**Notes:** Enclosed as Exhibit 6 with 830214222 and 830214153.

1887, said Jacob A. Kersner, and one, Emma Goldman, were married in the City of Rochester and State of New York, and for some time thereafter lived together as husband and wife, in the City of Rochester, in the State of New York.

Deponent further says, that he is quite positive that the person, Jacob A. Kersner, who became naturalized on the 18th day of October 1884, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, State of New York, is identically the same person who has thereafter married said Emma Goldman; that soon after the marriage of said Jacob A. Kersner and said Emma Goldman, said Kersner was working as a tailor of mens' clothing in a shop owned by deponent, and said Emma Goldman used to come there frequently to visit her husband and used to collect the wages of said Kersner; and, that this deponent has been well acquainted with and has known said Emma Goldman prior to and for some time subsequent to her marriage to said Jacob A. Kersner.

Deponent is also well acquainted with the parents of said Jacob A. Kersner, who would frequently omit the middle initial "A" from his name, and was generally known as Jacob Kersner, and that his father's name is Abraham and his mother's name is Bessie Kersner, and who live at No. 64 Weld Street, in the City of Rochester and State of New York. That the parents of said Emma Goldman are Abraham and Taube Goldman, who reside at Joseph Avenue, in the City of Rochester.

Deponent further says, that the last known residence of said Jacob A. Kersner was at No. 64 Weld Street, in the City of Rochester and County of Monroe in the State of New York.

Sworn to before me, this (Signed) Simon Goldstein  
20th day of May, 1908.

(Signed) Edwin C. Smith  
U. S. Commissioner.

Verbatim copy  
MRB

281

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

524



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 21 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Samuel Cohen. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Cohen swears that he attended the citizenship ceremony of Jacob Kersner, who was the husband of Emma Goldman. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his affidavit at Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Enclosed as Exhibit 7 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Immigration Service.

STATE OF NEW YORK)

COUNTY OF MONROE ) SS.

CITY OF ROCHESTER)

SAMUEL COHEN, being duly sworn, deposes and says; that he resides at No. 212 Joseph Avenue, in the City of Rochester, State of New York; that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he has resided in the City of Rochester, State of New York, since the year 1881.

That he is well acquainted with and has known Jacob A. Kersner ever since on or about the year 1882, when deponent first met said Jacob A. Kersner, in the City of Rochester in the State of New York.

That on the 18th day of October, 1884, this deponent and one, Simon Goldstein, who now resides at No. 49 Baden Street in the City of Rochester, in the State of New York, appeared at the County Court House, in the County of Monroe, in the City of Rochester, before the County Judge, and then and there signed a certain affidavit setting forth certain facts for the purpose of obtaining an order of said court admitting said Jacob A. Kersner to become a citizen of the United States.

That on this date, to wit, the 21st day of May, 1908, this deponent in company with said Simon Goldstein and others carefully examined the said affidavit, signed by this deponent, and by said Simon Goldstein, and deponent now states that he remembers and is quite positive that the said signatures on said affidavit are genuine and true, and deponent remembers signing his name thereto, spelling his name with "K" instead of "C".

Deponent further states that subsequent to the said 18th day of October, 1884, to wit, some time during the spring of the year 1887, said Jacob A. Kersner and one, Emma Goldman

(Signed) Sam Cohen

282

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

525



## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214149

[Affidavit] 1908 May 21 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Samuel Cohen. — 3 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Cohen swears that he attended the citizenship ceremony of Jacob Kersner, who was the husband of Emma Goldman. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his affidavit at Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Enclosed as Exhibit 7 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Immigration Service.

were married in the City of Rochester, in the State of New York, and that for some time thereafter they lived together as husband and wife in the said city and State. That deponent is positive of this fact, remembers the circumstance, that the marriage of said Jacob A. Kersner and said Emma Goldman took place in the same year that deponent was married.

Deponent further says that he is quite positive that the individual, Jacob A. Kersner, who became naturalized on the 18th day of October, 1884, in the County Court House, in the City of Rochester, in the State of New York, and who became so naturalized pursuant to the affidavit signed by deponent and by said Simon Goldstein, as hereinbefore set forth, is identically the same person who thereafter married in the year 1887 said Emma Goldman.

That this deponent has been well acquainted with said Emma Goldman, and has known her prior to and subsequent to her marriage with said Jacob A. Kersner. Deponent is also well acquainted with Abraham Goldman and Taube Goldman of 255 Joseph Avenue, and knows that they are the parents of said Emma Goldman, and deponent is also well acquainted with and knows Abraham Kersner and Bessie Kersner of 64 Weld Street, and knows that they are the parents of the said Jacob A. Kersner.

Sworn to before me, this

(Signed) Sam Cohen

21st day of May, 1908.

Notary Public  
U. S. Commissioner.

Verbatim copy.  
MRB

333

283

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

526

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Affidavit] 1908 May 21 [in re: Jacob Kersner] / Samuel Cohen. — 3 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Cohen swears that he attended the citizenship ceremony of Jacob Kersner, who was the husband of Emma Goldman. The Bureau of Immigration submitted his affidavit at Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** Enclosed as Exhibit 7 with 830214222 and 830214153. Additional note by Immigration Service.

Original of this affidavit surrendered for use in cancellation proceedings instituted in this case.

4/11/09 10

332

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

527

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 May 21, Rochester, N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, [Washington, D.C.] / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 25 × 20 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Inspector Gruenberg reports that he has the evidence with which to deprive Jacob Kersner of his citizenship.

**Notes:** For report mentioned see 830214153.

Rochester, N.Y. May 21, 1908.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner General

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have obtained competent and conclusive proof by affidavits, showing facts which will justify <sup>the</sup> ~~and~~ vacating and annulling the order of the County Court of Monroe County, granting citizenship to Jacob A. Kersner, the husband of Emma Goldman.

Either to-day or to-morrow I expect to proceed to Syracuse, N.Y. to examine a court record.

I hope to conclude the investigation of the present detail and to send in my report during next week.

Yours respectfully

*John Gruenberg*  
Immigrant Inspector

# The Emma Goldman Papers

General Orders No. 84, 1908 May 22 [reducing sentence of William Buwalda] / Joseph W. Duncan, Chief of Staff [War Department]. — 2 p. ; 20 × 13 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Brigadier General Funston reviews William Buwalda's court-martial record and reduces his sentence from five to three years of hard labor.

[G. O. 84, May 22.]

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF  
 No. 84. } CALIFORNIA,  
 San Francisco, Cal., May 22, 1908.

Before a general court-martial which convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, pursuant to paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 81, current series, these headquarters, was arraigned and tried:

First-class Private *William Buwalda*, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers.

CHARGE: Violation of the 62nd Article of War.

SPECIFICATION: (In that First-class Private *William Buwalda*, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, being present in his uniform at an address delivered by one *Emma Goldman* at Walton's Pavilion, San Francisco, California, on April 26, 1908, which said address was an attack and criticism on government, and especially an attack and criticism on the Government of the United States and the Army and Navy thereof, did frequently and repeatedly applaud the said address, and did on its conclusion declare to the said *Emma Goldman* his sympathy with her and his approval of her remarks.)

This at San Francisco, California, on or about April 26, 1908.

## PLEA.

To the Specification: "NOT GUILTY."

To the Charge: "NOT GUILTY."

## FINDING.

Of the Specification: "GUILTY."

Of the Charge: "GUILTY."

Sentence: "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for five years."

In the foregoing case the sentence is approved. In view of the fifteen years of excellent service the accused has rendered his Government during which time he appears to have been loyal, it is thought that the disgraceful acts of which he has been convicted were the result, not of opinions deliberately formed, but of a mind temporarily thrown off its balance by the words of an anarchist orator. The period of confinement imposed in the sentence is therefore reduced to three years, and as thus modified the sentence will be duly executed. The Pacific Branch of the United



# The Emma Goldman Papers

General Orders No. 84, 1908 May 22 [reducing sentence of William Buwalda] / Joseph W. Duncan, Chief of Staff [War Department]. — 2 p. ; 20 × 13 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Brigadier General Funston reviews William Buwalda's court-martial record and reduces his sentence from five to three years of hard labor.

ag 1391213

2

[G. O. 84, May 22.]

States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard. [2819, J. A. O.]

By COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FUNSTON:

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN,  
Colonel, General Staff,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. A. SIMPSON,  
Adjutant General.

530

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908 May 27, Ellis Island] N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspector Gruenberg describes his efforts to get proof that Jacob Kersner obtained his citizenship fraudulently. He urges the Immigration Service to proceed with the denaturalization.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214222, 850806167, 830214145, 830214146, 830214149, and 830214150.

IN ANSWER  
NO. ....

COMMISSIONER  
N. Y.

Honorable F. P. Sargent,  
Commissioner-General of Immigration and Naturalization,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit enclosed herewith, my report on the investigation conducted by me pursuant to detail contained in Bureau Letter dated April 30, 1908, #51694/2, and oral instructions received at Washington, D. C., on May 5th and 6th, 1908.

After a careful perusal of the Bureau Files #51694/2, a, b and c,---which I herewith return-- I realized that the essential features lacking in the information contained in the files, are facts which constitute legal evidence--not mere belief--that the naturalization of Jacob A. Kersner was obtained fraudulently, and that he is the identical person who married Emma Goldman.

Considering that the County of Monroe, in the City of Rochester N.Y., where the order granting citizenship was entered, is in the district of the Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. P. S. Chambers, of Pittsburg, Pa., and that in the event the evidence should warrant it, and the Bureau should decide to institute proceedings to vacate said order of naturalization, that Mr. Chambers would probably have charge of the case; I thought it advisable to confer with him at the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

531

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908 May 27, Ellis Island] N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspector Gruenberg describes his efforts to get proof that Jacob Kersner obtained his citizenship fraudulently. He urges the Immigration Service to proceed with the denaturalization.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214222, 850806167, 830214145, 830214146, 830214149, and 830214150.

Department of Commerce and  
Immigration Service  
Bureau of Immigration  
New York, N. Y.

MAY 28, 1908

SUBJECT:

of John Gruenberg  
Letter #5169

I also wished to ascertain from Mr. Abraham L. Zamos, (the Naturalization Examiner, who gathered the information contained in Mr. Chambers' reports to the Chief of the Division of Naturalization; (See file "B" reports of Mr. Chambers, dated March 18th and April 4th, 1908)) what are the dispositions of the persons he has interviewed; and whether there are any witnesses who have personal knowledge of facts, whose testimony could be obtained.

I was particularly anxious to ascertain whether there are any persons who know of their own knowledge, and could be induced to testify, that the individual who's naturalization is in issue, is identically the person who married Emma Goldman, and more particularly, whether he is the son of Abraham and Bessie Kersner, and the brother of David Kersner, who's evidence alone is competent and available to establish the age and the time of residence in the United States, of Jacob A. Kersner, at the time of his naturalization.

If the two witnesses who appeared for Jacob A. Kersner, deny the fact that they were his witnesses, (as stated in Mr. Chambers' report of March 18th, page 6,) it would be exceedingly difficult or perhaps impossible to prove Kersner's identity.

Without competent proof of this fact, all that might be shown is that one Jacob Kersner, born in Russia, was not of age on the 18th day of October, 1884, but that would not affect the legal status of the Jacob A. Kersner, who--as the record shows--was a native of Belgrade, Servia, and a subject of Germany.

With that object in view, I proceeded on Friday May 8th, to Pittsburg, and on the ninth, conferred with Mr. Chambers and question-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

532

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908 May 27, Ellis Island] N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspector Gruenberg describes his efforts to get proof that Jacob Kersner obtained his citizenship fraudulently. He urges the Immigration Service to proceed with the denaturalization.

Notes: For enclosures see 830214222, 850806167, 830214145, 830214146, 830214149, and 830214150.

ed Mr. Zamosh.

Mr. Chambers' views on the question of what facts must be shown to vacate the order of naturalization, fully coincided with my own. However the information I received from Mr. Zamosh was neither satisfactory nor encouraging.

On the same day I left for Chicago, and there examined David Kersner and his wife. The information I received from David Kersner is of value to show the time when his brother migrated from Russia.

I then left for Rochester, New York, where I arrived on Saturday, May 16th, and immediately proceeded to locate the parents of Jacob Kersner, and the witnesses to his naturalization.

I have obtained their affidavits, whereby it is shown beyond a doubt that Jacob A. Kersner, under whom Emma Goldman claims citizenship, is the identical person who migrated to the United States from Russia, in the year 1882, at the age of about 16 years, and that he was not of age, nor had he been 5 years continuously in the United States on the 18th day of October, 1884, and therefore his naturalization was obtained fraudulently.

Should a proceeding be instituted to annul and vacate the order granting citizenship to Jacob A. Kersner, the testimony of his parents and brother and that of Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen will be amply sufficient to establish the essential facts in a manner most clear and conclusive.

The affidavits of David Kersner, Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, were sworn to before the United States Commissioners in Chicago and Rochester. The joint affidavit of Abraham and Bess Kersner was sworn to before me, for the reason that Abraham Kersner

MAY 23 1908

337

288

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

533



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908 May 27, Ellis Island] N.Y. [to] F[rank] P. Sargent, Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 4 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspector Gruenberg describes his efforts to get proof that Jacob Kersner obtained his citizenship fraudulently. He urges the Immigration Service to proceed with the denaturalization.

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214222, 830206167, 830214145, 830214146, 830214149, and 830214150.

of Commerce and  
Immigration Service  
of the Commission  
New York, N. Y.

SUBJECT:

336 was sick, and could not leave the house.

I also obtained information that Jacob Kersner was sentenced and served a term in the Penitentiary at Syracuse, New York. I copied the record of the sentence from the minutes of the Court at Syracuse showing the fact. (See enclosed exhibit #8).

Although it has no legal bearing on the issues involved, I thought it might be of interest to the Bureau.

Furthermore, Jacob Kersner is now a fugitive from Justice, having embezzled moneys of a lodge of Odd Fellows, at Rochester, New York. The defalcation has been restored by his parents, but it seems that he has had no information of this fact, and his present residence is unknown.

I most respectfully suggest that, should proceedings be instituted eventually resulting in the annulment of the order of Naturalization, that it would have a very salutary moral effect, in so far as it would deprive Emma Goldman of that feeling of security which she now manifests, believing herself to be a citizen of the United States.

As directed by you to-day, I will report at Washington, D. C., for further conference on Tuesday, June 2d.

Respectfully,

John Gruenberg  
Immigrant Inspector.

JG/IJG

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

534

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214222

[List of Exhibits, 1908 May 27, in re: Jacob Kersner denaturalization] / [John Gruenberg, Immigrant Inspector, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Inspector Gruenberg lists the exhibits he enclosed with his letter report to prove Jacob Kersner's fraudulent citizenship.

Notes: Enclosed with report, 830214153. For Exhibits 1-3, see 850806167. For Exhibit 4, see 830214145. For Exhibit 5, see 830214146. For Exhibit 6, see 830214148. For Exhibit 7, see 830214149. For Exhibit 8, see 830214150.

NO. ....

ENCLOSURES---IN DUPLICATE

*Report*

COMMISSIONER  
N. Y.

Exhibit #1:

Honorable

Affidavit of Jacob A. Kersner  
applying for citizenship.

Exhibit #2:

Sir:-

Joint affidavit of Simon Goldstein  
and Sam Cohen.

Exhibit #3:

I

Order of County Court granting  
Citizenship.

Exhibit #4:

Bureau

Affidavit of David Kersner.

Exhibit #5:

c,---wh

Joint affidavit of Abraham and  
Bessie Kersner.

Exhibit #6:

lization

Affidavit of Simon Goldstein

Exhibit #7:

he is t

Affidavit of Sam Cohen

Exhibit #8:

N.Y., v

Copy of Court Minutes of Syracuse, N.Y.

Bureau Files #51694, a.b.c.  
Bureau Files #51652/1.

of Pitt

it, and

said or

Report on

issued in

Instructions

a, b and

1 fea-

facts

natura-

that

Rochester

in the

Chambers,

d warrant

b vacate

bly have

charge of the case; I thought it advisable to confer with him at the  
outset, to ascertain whether my views of what evidence is essential  
are correct.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

535

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 10, Washington [D.C. to] W[illia]m H. Taft, Secretary of War [War Department], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Loeb, Secretary to the President. — 1 p. ; 24 × 16 cm.

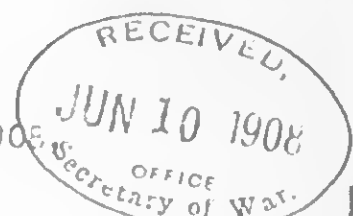
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Loeb, on behalf of President Roosevelt, asks for a report on the William Buwalda case.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For reply, see 880817007 and 880817008.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JUN 10, 1908



My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President directs me to ask that you send him a report on the case of William Buwalda referred to in the enclosed letter and clipping from Mr. Horace T. Smith.

Sincerely yours,

*Wm. Loeb*  
Secretary to the President.

Hon. Wm. H. Taft,  
Secretary of War.

Enclosure.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

536

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 June 10, Washington, D.C. / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: The War Department notes that Secretary Loeb asked for a report on William Buwalda.

Notes: Left hand document only. For letter mentioned, see 880817005.

*File with 48140 A&O*

11 JUN 1908  
1389930  
WAR DEPARTMENT

*add. A.O.*

Washington, D.C.,  
June 10, 1908.

William Buwalda  
Military Convict.

Hon. Wm. Loeb, Jr.  
Sec. to the President

Report on case of above-  
named, requested.

*W.D. letter June 22 to Hon. W. Loeb.*

*1 Inc at*

1st Indorsement.  
1389930

1 incl

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1908.

Respectfully returned to

The Honorable  
The Secretary of War,  
Through the Judge-Advocate General  
of the Army.

It is shown by the records that William Buwalda, first-class privato, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, re-enlisted (5th enlistment) May 25, 1905.

He was convicted by a general court martial of violation of the 62d Article of War, and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for five years. The reviewing authority reduced the confinement to three years, and as thus mitigated the sentence was promulgated in General Orders No. 84, Department of California, May 22, 1908.

On the 3d instant there was referred to the Commanding General, Department of California, for remark and recommendation, a letter from Mr. H. G. Secrost of Modesto, California, who requested that an investigation of the case be made. As soon as the letter is received back with the report called for, it will be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General.

*HCO*

The Adjutant General.

(A.G.O. 72-4) Recd-JUN 12-1908 SJAGC

*Recd back  
with 139  
action the*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

537



# The Emma Goldman Papers

870813000

[Letter] 1908 June 11, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / [Fred C.] Ainsworth, Adjutant General, War Department. — 1 p.; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: The adjutant general reports on the status of the William Buwalda case to the secretary of war.

Notes: Right hand document only. For General Order mentioned, see 880817003.

*File with 48140 A&O*

1389930

1389930

WAR DEPARTMENT

*Addl. A.O.*

Washington, D.C.,  
June 10, 1908.

William Buwalda  
Military Convict.

Hon. Wm. Loeb, Jr.  
Sec. to the President

Report on case of above-  
named, requested.

*W.D. letter June 22 to Hon. W. Loeb.*

*1 Inc at*

1st Indorsement.  
1389930

1 incl

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1908.

Respectfully returned to

The Honorable  
The Secretary of War,  
Through the Judge-Advocate General  
of the Army.

It is shown by the records that William Buwalda, first-class private, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, reenlisted (5th enlistment) May 25, 1905.

He was convicted by a general court martial of violation of the 62d Article of War, and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for five years. The reviewing authority reduced the confinement to three years, and as thus mitigated the sentence was promulgated in General Orders No. 84, Department of California, May 22, 1908.

On the 3d instant there was referred to the Commanding General, Department of California, for remark and recommendation, a letter from Mr. H. G. Secrest of Modesto, California, who requested that an investigation of the case be made. As soon as the letter is received back with the report called for, it will be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General.

*W.D.*

The Adjutant General.

(A. G. O. 72-4) Recd-JUN 12-1908 SJAGC

*Rec'd back  
with 13  
action th*

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1908 June 15 [Washington, D.C. to Fred Ainsworth] Adjutant General [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Fred W. Carpenter, Private Secretary, Office of the Secretary, War Department. — 1 p. ; 14 × 20 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** The secretary of war's secretary tells the adjutant general how to respond to Representative Bennet's request for information about the case of William Buwalda.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

### Office of the Secretary.

Memorandum for ~~xxx~~ The Adjutant General:

Telegram from Representative W. S. Bennet to The Adjutant General asking for facts concerning report that seldier in San Francisco was recently sentenced three years for shaking hands with Emma Goldman.

---

The Seeretary desires that, as you suggested, you send to Mr. Bennet the statoment of the charge against the enlisted man with the information that such sentence is executed after approval of General Funston without reference to the Secretary of War or the President and that the case does not come to Washington for review at all. The Secretary said that the situation is one in which the remedy by pardon of the President only is open.

June 15, 1908.

*Fred W. Carpenter*  
Private Secretary.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 18, Washington [D.C.] to Oscar S. Straus [Secretary of Commerce and Labor] [Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / Richard K. Campbell, Chief, Div. of Naturalization, Bur. of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor. — 1 p.; 26 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Campbell informs Straus that he has asked the United States attorney to start denaturalization proceedings against Goldman's husband, Jacob Kersner

Notes: For enclosures, see 830214153 and 830214222 For Exhibit 4, see 830214145 For Exhibit 5, see 830214146

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

NATURALIZATION  
FILE NUMBER

10331

Please refer to this number  
in replying

92

JUN 1 1908

1908

June 18, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization file No. 51694-2, and to state that in accordance with your direction the appropriate United States attorney has this day been requested to institute proceedings for the vacation of the order of the County Court of Monroe County, New York, of October 18, 1884, admitting Jacob A. Kersner, alias Jacob Kersner, the husband of Emma Goldman, to citizenship, and the cancellation of his certificate of naturalization.

It may be stated that Exhibits 4 and 5, which accompanied Immigration Inspector John Gruenberg's report of May 27, 1908, to the Commissioner General of Immigration, have been retained for use in the proceedings to be instituted in this case. Copies of these said exhibits have been made and inserted in file No. 51694-2 in lieu thereof.

Respectfully,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK  
FORWARDED  
JUN 19 1908  
TO IMMIGRATION  
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Richard K. Campbell  
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

RECEIVED  
JUN 19 1908  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Honorable  
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Inclosure No. 15148.

339

295

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

540

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

1389930 A.G.O.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,  
WASHINGTON.

D.

June 19, 1908.



To, the Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit a report upon the record of trial in the case of First-class Private William Buwalda, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, who was tried at the Presidio of San Francisco on May 14, 1908, under the following charge and specification:

"CHARGE: Violation of the 62nd Article of War."

"Specification: In that First-class Private William Buwalda, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, being present in his uniform at an address delivered by one Emma Goldman at Walton's Pavilion, San Francisco, California, on April 26, 1908, which said address was an attack and criticism on government and especially an attack and criticism on the Government of the United States and the Army and Navy thereof, did frequently and repeatedly applaud the said address and did on its conclusion declare to the said Emma Goldman his sympathy with her and his approval of her remarks.

"This at San Francisco, California, on or about April 26, 1908."

To the foregoing the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

The facts charged in the specification were fully established by the testimony of reliable witnesses. The incident attracted the attention of Captain Henry Gleeson, Police Department of San Francisco (record, p. 3), who was present at the meeting, and who testified as follows as to the character of the address (record, p. 5):

"The address under the title of 'Patriotism' was an attack on the army and navy system of this country, in which the speaker took particular occasion to brand the system of armies and navies, particularly of this country, under the title of 'legalized murder.' She took occasion to mention that she had visited the Presidio and had noticed the difference



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

-2-

between the quarters for the enlisted men and the quarters for the officers, and drew from that a picture which she claimed was an object lesson that soldiers and citizens alike should take care to notice and should resent, and that citizens in particular should not enlist in any part of the army or navy, to become the tools for officers, to be told to shoot down and kill men of other nations at the command of an officer. The whole lecture was, to my mind, an attack on the entire system of army and navy of this country, intended to reflect discredit on the United States.

"Q. Did her remarks contain any reference to the Government of the United States apart from the Army and Navy thereof?

"A. Yes, sir; the system of governments she attacked, claiming that there should not be any government of any kind, though I looked upon those remarks as not particularly confined to the Government of the United States, except that when she mentioned the system of obtaining men under the Government to join the army of this country and to be used by this country in shooting down friends, perhaps, when called upon."

When asked by the Court:

"Q. Did all the remarks she made in this address tend to attack the Government of the United States, and more particularly the Army and Navy?"

the witness replied:

"A. Not all of them, sir; no, sir, not all of them; not all confined to this country alone. A portion of her remarks was relating to other countries, to happenings that had taken place in other countries when her doctrine had become strong enough to be put into execution, giving the impression to everyone who listened to her that revolution was the ultimate end of her doctrine."

"Q. Did she make any remarks which a loyal citizen of the United States or loyal soldier could applaud properly, in your opinion?

"A. Not in my opinion, sir. I don't recollect any part of her speech that could have been properly applauded.

"Q. Did you feel any inclination yourself to applaud any time during the address?

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

-3-

"A. No, sir, my inclinations were in a different way."

This witness also testified (record, p. 9) that the conduct of the accused was such that the attention of the audience was attracted to it; that the accused was in the uniform of his grade in the Army while in attendance at the meeting.

Police Captain Gleeson's testimony was corroborated by that of Officer McPhee (record, p. 9), who testified that the accused attended several meetings which were addressed by Miss Goldman. He also overheard the remark made by the accused to the speaker, which was - "My sympathies are entirely with you, Miss Goldman" (record, p. 11). His testimony was also corroborated by that of Officer Cornelius (record, p. 12), and by Officer Boyle (record, p. 14). The latter took notes of the address delivered at the meeting of April 26, which are appended to the record as Exhibit "A."

Private Buwalda testified as a witness (record, p. 19), his story being that he was learning stenography and attended the meeting for the purpose of becoming proficient in the taking of shorthand notes. He admitted wearing his uniform, but stated that he attached no importance to that fact at the time of the meeting, but realized the impropriety of his act in the light of subsequent events. He denied applauding the remarks of the speaker, and said that the disarrangement of chairs, incident to the breaking up of the meeting, was such as to make it his easiest way of exit to cross the platform to the stage door, as other persons in the audience did. He testified that (record, p. 20), as he

## The Emma Goldman Papers

880817007

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

-4-

passed the speaker, she smiled and extended her hand, which he took and said - "How do you do, Miss Goldman?" He denied making the remark to which the police officer testified.

The police officers were recalled, and adhered to their original testimony. They said that the accused had a single piece of paper about half covered with notes, and were positive that he frequently applauded the speaker.

The accused called a number of enlisted men of Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, several of them noncommissioned officers, who testified to his excellent character as a soldier. Their testimony is uniform and positive in that regard.

The accused at the time of his trial was serving in his fifth enlistment. His first and second discharges were from the Fourth Cavalry, the first with character "Very Good," the second with character "Excellent," and with the notation that he served during the Spanish-American War in 1898. His third discharge from the First Cavalry has an "Excellent" character and the remark that he served in the Philippine Islands, being engaged in mountain attacks in the Island of Mindanao. His fourth discharge, from the same regiment, was with character "Excellent." His enlistment in Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, in which he was serving at the time of his discharge by sentence of the general court-martial in his case, began on May 25, 1905.

The accused was convicted of the charge and specification, and was

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

-5-

sentenced -

"To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for five years."

The following was the action of the convening authority in giving execution to the sentence imposed by the court:

"Headquarters Department of California,  
San Francisco, California, May 22, 1908.

"In the foregoing case of First-class Private William Buwalda, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, the sentence is approved. In view of the fifteen years of excellent service the accused has rendered his Government, during which time he appears to have been loyal, it is thought that the disgraceful acts of which he has been convicted were the result, not of opinions deliberately formed, but of a mind temporarily thrown off its balance by the words of an anarchist orator. The period of confinement imposed in the sentence is therefore reduced to three years, and as thus modified the sentence will be duly executed. The Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard.

"FREDERICK FUNSTON,  
Brigadier General,  
Commanding."

It seems hardly conceivable that an enlisted man of the long service and excellent standing of Private Buwalda should so far forget his duty as to attend, in the uniform of his grade in the Army, a public meeting called for the purpose of setting at defiance the Government of the United States, to which he had sworn to bear true faith and allegiance, and which he had solemnly undertaken to serve against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever. It is apparent from the testimony adduced at the trial, including his own story, that while an excellent soldier he had some peculiarities of manner



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 19, Washington [D.C. to William H. Taft] Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 6 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis submits a letter report on William Buwalda's court-martial for attending and applauding one of Goldman's lectures. He recommends no pardon.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817008. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

-6-

and disposition, and was lacking in judgment or discernment as to what constituted a proper rule of conduct when separated from the command and military control under which his duties were habitually performed. Many old soldiers are peculiarly helpless when confronted with temptations to which they are not habitually exposed, in the routine performance of their duties, in the companies or commands in which they are rendering service in the operation of their contracts of enlistment.

As the matter now stands, the accused has been tried by a competent tribunal, the sentence imposed upon conviction has been approved by the legal convening officer, and there is no authority in any military superior, save by an exercise of the pardoning power, to review or revise the conclusions reached by the court and approved by the proper convening authority.

The Commanding General of the Department, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the 72nd Article of War, has reached the conclusion that the case is one justifying a resort to disciplinary measures. The action taken in this case is important chiefly by reason of its deterrent effect upon other enlisted men. With a view to obtain the benefit of the example afforded by the punishment in this case, it is recommended that the conviction stand, and that there be no present exercise of clemency or of the pardoning power.

Very respectfully,

*G. B. Davis*

Judge-Advocate General.

546

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880817008

[Letter] 1908 June 22 [Washington, D.C. to] W[illia]m Loeb Jr., Secretary to the President, [Washington, D.C.] / John C. Seofield, Chief Clerk [War Department]. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Seofield sends Loeb a report on the William Buwalda court-martial.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For enclosure, see 880817007. Reply to 880817005. For President Roosevelt's reply, see 880817009.

Received  
1389930  
A: G. O.  
48140

121.

June 22, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Loeb:

I return herewith your letter of the 10th instant requesting a report on the case of William Buwalda and beg to invite your attention to the indorsement thereon of The Adjutant General and to the accompanying letter from the Judge Advocate General submitting a report upon the record of the trial in this case.

The letter and clipping from Mr. Buwalda's State disclosed by you are also returned.

Very truly yours,

*John C. Seofield*

Chief Clerk  
For the Secretary of War,  
In his absence.

Wm. Loeb Jr. Esq.

Secretary to the President.

(Encs.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

547

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 24, Oyster Bay, N.Y. [to George B. Davis] Judge-Advocate General [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Theodore Roosevelt [President]. — 1 p. ; 23 × 19 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** President Roosevelt asks the judge-advocate general if he thinks a six-month sentence for William Buwalda would suffice.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy. Reply to 880817007 and 880817008. For Davis's reply, see 880817013.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
June 24, 1908.

To the Judge Advocate general of the Army:

I am in receipt of the Department's letter of the 22d instant concerning William Buwalda, and return the enclosures herewith. I do not wish to disturb this sentence at present; ~~but~~ it is perfectly clear to me that the case is one deserving of punishment; that the man should be dishonorably discharged and suffer some term of imprisonment; but it seems to me that the amount is altogether too severe. What is your opinion as to whether six months' imprisonment would not be sufficient? The officers and men of the army should hold an offense like this in peculiar horror; but for that very reason I do not wish, by having too heavy a penalty imposed, to change their feeling into one of sympathy for the offender.

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Enclosure.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

548

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 26, New York [to] Frank [P.] Sargent, Commissioner-General, Bureau [of] Immigration [Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m P. Hazen [Operative? Secret Service? Treasury Department?]. — 1 p.; 25 × 19 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Hazen sends Sargent copies of some of Goldman's mail, received from the Post Office inspector.

New York N.Y.  
June 26-1908,

Hon. Frank Sargent,  
Commissioner-General,  
Immigration Bureau,  
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith tracings of Emma Goldman's mail, which was sent to me by Inspector in charge W.S. Mayer, Post Office, New York City.

Yours Truly,

*Wm P. Hazen*

2-enclosures.

695  
✓

*W.S. Mayer*

340

(2)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

549



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco to] Adjutant General [War Department, San Francisco] / F[rancis] A. Pope, C[orps of] E[ngineers, War Department]. - 3 p.; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Captain Pope recommends clemency for William Buwalda, because he is a good man who was carried away by Goldman's eloquence.

Notes: Enclosed with 880817012.

Confidential.

Fort Mason, Calif., June 30, 1908,  
The Adjutant General, Department of California,  
Sir,

As I have today for Alaska and consequently from this department, I have the honor to invite attention to the case of First-class Private William Buwalda, Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, sentenced to dishonorable discharge and three years confinement on Alcatraz Island, per G.O.#844, Department of California, 1908. This letter you could not have been written at this time, but for my early departure, and for that reason might, perhaps, better be brought before General Thurston just before he leaves. It being recognized that it would not be proper to do anything about the matter until it had

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

550

## The Emma Goldman Papers

880817011

[Letter] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco to] Adjutant General [War Department, San Francisco] / F[rancis] A. Pope, C[orps of] E[ngineers, War Department]. - 3 p.; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Captain Pope recommends clemency for William Buwalda, because he is a good man who was carried away by Goldman's eloquence.

Notes: Enclosed with 880817012.

been, in a way, forgotten by the general public. I have consulted with Colonel Duncan, Chief of Staff of the Department, and he advised me to write this letter now with the idea that it should be brought before the General later.

This man has served fifteen years honestly and faithfully. All his discharges have been "Excellent" except one which was "Very good." He has, so far as I can determine from his record, and I believe it to be true, never been tried by any court previous to his recent trial. Throughout his service in this company he has been considered an entirely trustworthy man.

That he went to Emma Goldman's lecture to practice shorthand there seems to be no doubt. That he went and that he shook hands with her, he admitted before he was charged with the offense. That he applauded her speech was, I believe, proven at the trial.

I have not the slightest suspicion that he is or ever was an anarchist, but believe that he was carried off his balance

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

551

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880817011

[Letter] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco to] Adjutant General [War Department, San Francisco] / F[rancis] A. Pope, C[orps of] E[ngineers, War Department]. - 3 p.; 27 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Captain Pope recommends clemency for William Buwalda, because he is a good man who was carried away by Goldman's eloquence.

Notes: Enclosed with 880817012.

temporarily by the eloquence or perhaps enthusiasm of the speaker. This opinion is based on my acquaintance with the man both before and after his trial.

I understand also that his aged father and mother are dependent on him for support, though this has come to me only indirectly.

Perhaps one of the stronger factors in his favor is that he had made no complaint whatever of his punishment, but considered that he had had entire justice, and was surprised and very grateful to the Department Commander for reducing the confinement to three years.

That the action so far taken, was necessary and right there can be no question. But it is hoped that at the proper time something can be done for this man.

He had not asked in any way for mercy, but I believe that in this case it would be well placed.

Very respectfully,

F. A. Pope

Captain, C. E.

Company, Co. A, Engineer, The First Battalion of Engineers, and the Post of that Battalion, Calif.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

552

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 30, San Francisco [to Fred C. Ainsworth] Adjutant General [War Department], Washington, D.C. / Frederick Funston, Commanding General, Headquarters Department of California [War Department]. — 2 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** General Funston recommends an executive pardon for William Buwalda, based on Captain Pope's recommendation, not public pressure.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 880817011.

### Headquarters Department of California,

44559.

Refer to these figures in making reply.

San Francisco, California, June 30, 1908.

The Adjutant General of the Army,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Captain F.A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, commanding officer at Fort Mason, California, relative to the case of Military Convict Wm. Buwalda, whose sentence was published in General Orders, No. 84, these headquarters, May 22, 1908.

Captain Pope's letter was written at my suggestion after I had been informed by him as to the correct attitude of this man regarding his trial and conviction, he having assured that officer before being transferred to the Pacific Branch of the U. S. Military prison that his punishment was deserved, that he was deeply penitent and was grateful for the clemency that had been extended by the reviewing authority in remitting two years of the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court martial before which he had been tried. Buwalda further stated to Captain Pope that he does not now and never has held anarchistic or disloyal views, but that he was swept off his feet by the eloquence of Miss Goldman and the applause of her audience.

In view of these facts, as well as in consideration of the man's long and faithful service, and believing that the ends of discipline have already been subserved in his case, I desire to recommend an Executive pardon, coupled with specific authority from the War Department

553



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 June 30, San Francisco [to Fred C. Ainsworth] Adjutant General [War Department], Washington, D.C. / Frederick Funston, Commanding General, Headquarters Department of California [War Department]. — 2 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** General Funston recommends an executive pardon for William Buwalda, based on Captain Pope's recommendation, not public pressure.  
**Notes:** For enclosure, sec 880817011.

-2-

to re-enlist if he should desire to do so.

In making this recommendation, I am not moved to the slightest degree by the certain amount of ill informed clamor that has arisen regarding the case, but have considered it entirely apart from such influences.

In case my recommendation for a pardon be approved, I suggest that, owing to the deep public interest in the case, and for fear an act of clemency be misunderstood, it be specifically stated by the War Department that this act is not to be considered as a precedent but is Executive clemency pure and simple; or that this letter be made public, thus showing the reasons for the action taken.

In my opinion, Buwalda is too good a man to have his life ruined, and having had this experience, it is safe to say that it will be many a year before he or any other soldier participates in an anarchist meeting or applauds abuse of the government to which he had sworn allegiance.

Very respectfully,

*Frederick Funston*  
 Brigadier General,

(1 enclosure.)

Commanding.

HS

554

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 June 30 [San Francisco] / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 10 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** The War Department notes that Captain Pope asks for clemency for William Buwalda.

**Notes:** For letter mentioned, see 880817011.

23426  
HEADQUARTERS  
*Enclosure #1.*  
44559 JUL -1 '08  
DEPT OF CALIFORNIA  
*Filed with 43977 P.C.*

Fort Mason, California,  
June 30, 1908.

POPE, FRANCIS A., Captain,  
Corps of Engineers.

Requests clemency for Military  
Convict Wm. Buwalda.

*Incls. 1 a.g.*

555

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum:] Case of Private William Buwalda, 1908 July 3, Washington, D.C. / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 2 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis does not object to a reduced sentence of six months for William Buwalda, but recommends no announcement until the date is near.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817015. Reply to 880817009. Follow-up to 880817007.

D.

### CASE OF PRIVATE WILLIAM BUWALDA.

-----  
Memorandum by the Judge-Advocate General.  
-----

The case of Buwalda, in so far as its disciplinary aspects are concerned, is a relatively simple one. The punishment imposed is severe, as it terminates an honorable career and makes it impossible for Buwalda to again enter the military service as an enlisted man. Its effect upon other soldiers is deterrent in character, and it reached its maximum when the dishonorable discharge was executed and the prison doors closed upon the offender. The amount of the sentence which is actually served, provided it be substantial in character, is of secondary importance. He should not be released until affairs in the Harbor of San Francisco have settled down to a normal basis.

For that reason I can see no serious objection to Buwalda's release on December 31st, and the draft of an order calculated to carry such mitigation into effect is respectfully submitted herewith.

It is also recommended that the clemency which is proposed to be shown be not published until the date for its execution approaches, and that applicants for clemency in the meantime be advised that the case is undergoing consideration, and that such mitigation will be shown at the proper time as is believed to be

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum:] Case of Private William Buwalda, 1908 July 3, Washington, D.C. / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 2 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Davis does not object to a reduced sentence of six months for William Buwalda, but recommends no announcement until the date is near.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880817015. Reply to 880817009. Follow-up to 880817007.

-2-

warranted by the facts in the case, taken in connection with the important disciplinary considerations which are involved.

Very respectfully,

*Geo. B. Davis*

Judge-Advocate General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Judge Advocate General,  
July 3, 1908.

1 incl.

557



# The Emma Goldman Papers

880817022

£ [Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 July 7 [Washington, D.C.] / [Adjutant General's Office, War Department]. — 1 p. ; 21 x 27 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.  
Summary: The War Department notes that the department commander recommends an executive pardon for William Buwalda.  
Notes: Left hand document only. For letter mentioned, see 880817012.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

JUL 7 1399187 1908

DEPARTMENT

File with 48140 ego

Hdgrs, Dept Calif,  
June 30, 1908.

William Buwalda  
Military Comdr.  
1st Lt. Pot, Co. A, 1st Bn, Engers

Dept Comdr.

Recom'ds executive pardon  
in case of above-named,  
with W.D. authority to enlist.

Letter to Comdr Gen. D. A. Cal.  
" " H. J. Smith  
July 27. 08.

1. Inds. A. G.

1<sup>st</sup> Indt.

To the J. A. G.  
in conjunction with  
previous papers. (incl.)  
A. G. O., July 8, 1908.

Recd-JUL 8--1908 A.G.O.

23426

D.

2nd Indorsement.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 15, 1908.

Respectfully submitted to the  
Assistant Secretary of War.

In view of the action taken  
by the President in this case, which  
was communicated to the Department  
on July 7, 1908, it is not believed  
that it is either wise or expedient  
to re-open the matter at this time,  
and, notwithstanding the cogent  
representations which are contained  
in the letters of Captain Pope and  
General Funston, for the reasons,  
and in view of the action above re-  
ferred to, further consideration of  
Buwalda's case with a view to clemency  
is not recommended at this time.

H. P. Davis  
Judge-Advocate General.

Inclosure.

R. S. O.

Rec'd Back A.G.O., JUL 20 1908

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 July 7, Oyster Bay, N.Y. [to] Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] Loeb Jr., Secretary to the President. - 1 p. ; 24 x 15 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.*

**Summary:** Loeb notifies the War Department that President Roosevelt has signed an order for clemency for William Buwalda, effective in six months.

**Notes:** Broken type. For enclosures, see 880817013 and 880817007.

Confidential

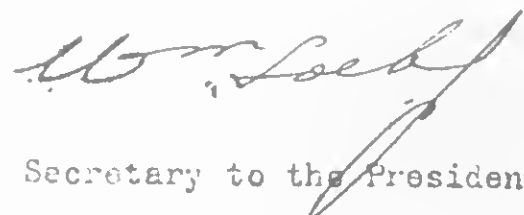
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 7, 1908.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I return herewith the Judge Advocate General's memorandum and other papers in the case of William Buwalda. The President has signed the order granting clemency to Buwalda, and approves of the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General that the clemency which is proposed to be shown be not published until the date for its execution approaches, and that applicants for clemency in the meantime be advised that the case is undergoing careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

  
Secretary to the President.

Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver,  
Acting Secretary of War.

Enclosures

# The Emma Goldman Papers

870813001

[Memorandum] 1908 July 15, Washington, D.C. [to] R[obert] S[haw] O[liver] Assistant Secretary of War [War Department, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, War Department. — 1 p. ; 21 × 27 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Davis suggests that the War Department not reconsider clemency for William Buwalda, since President Roosevelt has signed a pardon effective January 1, 1909.

Notes: Right hand document only. For letters mentioned, see 880817012, 880817013, and 880817015.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

JUL 7 1399187 1908

DEPARTMENT

File with 48140 ego

Hdgrs, Dept Calif,  
June 30, 1908.

William Buwalda  
Military Convict.  
Capt. 1st. Pch. Co. A., 1st Bn. Eng. S.

Dept Comdr.

Recom'ds executive pardon  
in case of above-named  
with W.D. authority to enlist.

Letter to Comdr. Gen. D.A. Cal.  
" " H. J. Smith  
July 27-8.

1. Inds. A.G.

1<sup>st</sup> Indt.

To the J. A. G.  
in connection with  
previous papers. (incl.)  
A.G.O., July 8, 1908.

Recd JUL 8 -- 1908 SJAG.O.

23426

D.

2nd Indorsement.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 15, 1908.

Respectfully submitted to the  
Assistant Secretary of War.

In view of the action taken  
by the President in this case, which  
was communicated to the Department  
on July 7, 1908, it is not believed  
that it is either wise or expedient  
to re-open the matter at this time,  
and, notwithstanding the cogent  
representations which are contained  
in the letters of Captain Pope and  
General Funston, for the reasons,  
and in view of the action above re-  
ferred to, further consideration of  
Buwalda's case with a view to clemency  
is not recommended at this time.

H. B. Davis  
Judge-Advocate General.

Inclosures.

R.S.O.

Rec'd Back A.G.O., JUL 20 1908

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1908 July 21 [Washington, D.C.?] / [Adjutant General's Office? War Department?]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 9 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

**Summary:** The War Department notes for its files that President Roosevelt has pardoned William Buwalda, effective January 1, 1909.

**Notes:** For letter mentioned, see 880817015.

*Filed with 48140 A.B.O.*  
Additional *A* JUL 21 1908  
*ag 1389930.*

*48140*

Oyster Bay, New York,  
July 7th, 1908.

William Buwalda  
Military Convict  
late Co. A, 1st Battln. Engrs.

Hon. William Loeb, Jr.,  
Secretary to the President.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

Returns papers in the case of above named, together with order of the President granting clemency to Buwalda; and states the President approves recommendation of J. A. G. relative to publication of proposed clemency, and replying to applications for clemency.

*Letter + incl. 3 to Comdr.  
Albany.  
Dec. 1/08.  
Bjw.*

*3 Inc. ag*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

561



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Aug. 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p.; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Chambers asks whether he should call Jacob Kersner an American citizen in the court papers petitioning for Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** For reply, see 810930098.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice.

Office of

Assistant United States Attorney,

Federal Building,

Pittsburg, Pa.

August 4, 1908

The Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Government is about to file through this office a suit for cancelation of the certificate of naturalization of Jacob Kersner, the husband of Emma Goldman. This suit is of such importance that I have hesitated for some time to file it on account of a question of practice that is bothering me.

In the introductory part of the bill, which is practically a Bill in Equity, I am at a loss to know what nationality to give the defendant. The Division of Naturalization holds that where an alien has been pronounced a citizen of the United States by a court of competent jurisdiction, he is de facto a citizen of the United States, although improperly naturalized, and he cannot again come up for naturalization until the former order admitting him to citizenship has been canceled. This upon the ground that we can not naturalize American citizens in this country. This opinion would seem to coincide with the general rule that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction stands until set aside by a court having the proper authority.

133149-1

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter]. 1908 Aug. 4, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Chambers asks whether he should call Jacob Kersner an American citizen in the court papers petitioning for Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** For reply, see 810930098.

COPY  
from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

As against this opinion are the rulings of some judges in this district to the effect that illegally naturalized aliens appearing as witnesses on the petitions of applicants for citizenship are not competent on the ground that they never had been naturalized and are aliens. To the same effect is a petition for cancelation of a certificate filed by the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York in which he states in the introductory paragraph to his petition, ". . . brings this his Bill against Gaitono Zono, a resident of the City of Niagara Falls, in the District aforesaid, and an alien and subject of the King of Italy". To the same effect also is a form of petition for the cancelation of naturalization certificates found in Loveland on Federal Forms; also to the same effect is the ruling of the United States District Court at Cleveland, that a man by the name of Hyar improperly naturalized several years ago had the right to petition the court for naturalization under the act of 1906, without first having had his prior certificate canceled.

I respectfully ask your advice as to the question here involved. I do not like to try this issue in a case so important as the Kersner case, which involves the citizenship of Emma Goldman, his wife, and is a case upon which the Department of Commerce and Labor has spent a great deal of time and money.

Respectfully,



Assistant United States Attorney.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Aug. 7, Lenox, Mass. [to] P[almer] S. Chambers, United States Attorney  
[Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General,  
Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general suggests that Chambers write that Jacob Kersner professes to be an American citizen, but he is not.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Reply to 870813002.

COPY

from  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice, C-1  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

133149-1

Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.,

August 7, 1908.

P. S. Chambers, Esq.,  
United States Attorney,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sir:

I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant in regard to your difficulty in assigning a nationality to Jacob Kersner in connection with the suit for the cancellation of his certificate of naturalization. While it is true that the finding of a court of competent jurisdiction cannot be attacked <sup>in</sup> ~~by~~ collateral proceedings, it seems to the Department that your proposed action is <sup>evidently</sup> ~~properly~~ a direct attack upon the same, and that your bill could properly contain the averment that Kersner <sup>professes to be a</sup> ~~is~~ citizen of the United States, but that he is really a citizen of some other country, naming the country. The averment of a pretense of citizenship seems to the Department to raise the issue at one of the correctness of the former finding of the court in awarding him citizenship, and opens an opportunity for the presentation of appropriate evidence upon which Kersner's pretensions could be rejected and a decision finding him, in fact, to be a citizen of another country reached. The foregoing is submitted for your

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Aug. 7, Lenox, Mass. [to] P[almer] S. Chambers, United States Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** The attorney general suggests that Chambers write that Jacob Kersner professes to be an American citizen, but he is not.

**Notes:** Broken type; light copy. Reply to 870813002.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

P. S. C. 2.

consideration, and, of course, for such modification in its practical application as the facts and your further consideration of the law may make appropriate.

Yours very respectfully,

Attorney General.



EXPLANATORY NOTE  
DENATURALIZATION OF JACOB KERSNER,  
SEPTEMBER 24, 1908

---

In order to rob Goldman of her protection as an American citizen and pave the way for her eventual deportation, the United States government began formal proceedings to rescind the citizenship of her former husband, Jacob Kersner, on September 24, 1908. The case, entitled *United States v. Jacob A. Kersner*, was brought in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, in Buffalo, before Judge John Hazel. The government accused Kersner of obtaining his citizenship by fraud and perjury. They claimed that Kersner was under the age of eighteen and that he had not lived in the United States the requisite five years when he applied for citizenship.

In October the government filed affidavits to prove that they could not locate Jacob Kersner. They requested the court's permission to notify him of the lawsuit by publishing notices in the local Rochester newspapers. Judge Hazel granted the motion.

The Department of Justice delayed the case for three months while they debated whether or not to notify Goldman of the pending suit. Ultimately, they decided not to notify her, hoping that if she did not know she had lost her citizenship, she would leave the United States and be unable to return.

Assistant United States Attorney Palmer S. Chambers, on assignment from Pittsburgh, handled the case for the government during the early stages. At the hearing, the government was represented by John Lord O'Brian, United States attorney for the Western District of New York. This was not the only time O'Brian worked against Goldman. In January 1918, O'Brian, then special assistant to Attorney General Gregory, campaigned to smear Goldman as a German spy for assisting the cause of Indian nationalism (see letters beginning on January 22, 1918).

The denaturalization hearing finally took place on April 8, 1909. The hearing records include Judge Hazel's findings, which detail his factual and legal conclusions; a transcript of the testimony; the decree of denaturalization; and the clerk's minutes, which contain a brief summary of the case.

The court records come from the Weinberger Collection at the Yale University Library. Harry Weinberger, the attorney who represented Goldman in her deportation, ordered these denaturalization records in 1919 hoping to find ways to challenge the validity of the decree. The Yale Library staff wrote the bracketed dates in the upper righthand corner of the court papers.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass,  
United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that  
he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and  
871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

No. 85 Civil 2  
United States District Court  
Western District of New York

No. Term

United States of America

vs

Jacob A. Kersner

COPY

BILL OF COMPLAINT

Filed Sep. 28, 1908  
Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk

Lyman M. Bass  
U.S. Attorney

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

568

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass,  
United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that  
he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and  
871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

[Sept. 24, 1908]

The United States of America	)
	Plaintiff
vs	)
Jacob A. Kersner	)
	Defendant
	)
	)

To the Honorable,

JOHN R. HAZEL,

Judge of the United States

District Court for the Western

District of New York.

The United States of America by Lyman M. Bass United States  
Attorney for the Western District of New York, brings  
this its Bill against Jacob A. Kersner, a resident of  
the city of Rochester, in the district aforesaid, and claiming  
to be a citizen of the United States, but in reality an alien  
and subject of the Czar of Russia.

And thereupon, your orator complains and alleges upon  
information and belief that on the 18th day of October, 1884,  
the said defendant who was and now is an alien and subject of  
the Czar of Russia, appeared in the Supreme Court of Monroe  
County, it then being a Court of Record of the State of New  
York, purporting to have common law jurisdiction and a seal  
and clerk, and at a term and session thereof then being holden  
in the city of Rochester in the district aforesaid, and applied

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

569



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and 871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

to be admitted to citizenship of the United States.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that thereupon said court on the day and year last aforesaid, entered a decree purporting to admit said defendant to become a citizen of the United States under the provisions of Section 2167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in and by which decree it is recited, among other things, that said defendant had proven to the satisfaction of the court, that he had arrived at the age of 21 years, and that he had resided in the United States for at least five years; that thereupon a certain copy of said decree as aforesaid was delivered to said defendant, who ever since has claimed by virtue of said pretended decree, and not otherwise, to be a duly naturalized citizen of the United States, and now claims that by virtue of said proceedings he is such a citizen and as such is entitled to all the rights, privileges and franchises of a citizen of the United States, and claims to be entitled to the protection of the United States as a citizen thereof.

And your orator further alleged upon information and belief that it is not true that the said defendant had reached the age of 21 years when he applied for citizenship as above stated and when said decree admitting him to citizenship was made; it is not, nor was it then true, that he had resided in the United States for five years next preceding said application for citizenship.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that said decree was obtained by defendant from the court aforesaid by fraud and perjury, wilfully and knowingly committed at and before the court aforesaid, which fraud and perjury was and is that the defendant introduced witnesses for the purpose of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

570

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and 871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

obtaining the said decree; said witnesses being Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, who having been duly sworn wilfully testified falsely in substance and to the effect following, to wit: That said defendant was at least twenty-one years of age, and that he had resided in the United States at least five years preceding the date of his application for citizenship, whereas, as the said defendant and said witnesses well know such were not the facts.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that the facts aforesaid as to the qualifications of defendant were not proven or made to appear to the satisfaction of the court in any lawful manner, nor by any lawful or competent testimony whatsoever, and that said decree was based upon the fraudulent and false testimony aforesaid.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that said defendant did then and there on the hearing of his said application make and cause to be made to and before said last named court, with the intent to procure and to aid in procuring his naturalization as aforesaid, and the issue of the certificate of citizenship to him, a false statement which was and is that the said defendant was at the time he made such affidavit at least twenty-one years of age and that he had resided in the United States five years next preceeding the making of said affidavit. Whereas, in truth and in fact as the said defendant then and there well knew, and also as his witnesses, Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen well knew the said Jacob Kersner was not more than sixteen years of age, and had been in the United States not more than three years at the time that the said court conferred citizenship upon the said Jacob Kersner.

Your orator further alleges upon information and belief that for the purpose of obtaining said decree said defendant did then and thereon the hearing of said application commit a fraud upon the plaintiff and upon said court.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

571

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and 871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

~~Your orator further alleges upon information and belief~~

that the United States had no notice of the said application of said defendant, nor of the hearing thereof, and was not represented thereat, and had no opportunity to contest the false and fraudulent claim of the defendant, but that the proceeding was entirely ex parte and not contested by reason whereof the general facts in the matter were not presented to, nor were they before the said last named court on said hearing, and said court was imposed upon and induced by said false testimony offered by defendant and by mistake as to the real facts and the aforesaid false and fraudulent pretenses and claims made by the defendant and the defendants witnesses and by suppression of the facts as aforesaid, to then and there enter a decree aforesaid admitting said defendant to be a citizen of the United States under said application.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that at the time when he obtained said decree, the defendant was not as he well knew of the age of twenty-one years, and has not as he also well knew been within the United States for a period of five years as required by Section 2167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and defendant <sup>did</sup> also knew that he/not come within any of the exceptions or other provisions of the Statutes of the United States entitling him to said decree.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that the said pretended decree of naturalization was procured as defendant well knew at the time he procured and accepted the same without any compliance with the laws of the United States, and in fraud thereof, and your orators aver and charge that the existence of the fraudulent decree on its face entitled the defendant to exercise the rights of a citizen

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

572

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint, 1908 Sept. 24 / Lyman M. Bass, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 6 p. ; 31 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States attorney asks the court to take away Jacob Kersner's citizenship, alleging that he was not eligible for citizenship when he applied.

**Notes:** Same text as 850806179, but different format and author. For related documents, see 850806187 and 871104003. For supporting affidavit, see 850806170.

of the United States and to claim their protection whereto .  
he is not entitled, and if the same remains uncanceled and in  
force it can be used in fraud of the United States and of per-  
sons relying thereon as a valid decree.

Your orator therefore prays that the said defendant may  
be compelled to answer all and singular the premises in this  
Bill, and your orator prays that the decree of naturalization  
aforesaid be declared null and void; that the said defendant  
be required to surrender the certified copy thereof delivered  
to him; that he be forever restrained and enjoined from setting  
up or claiming any rights, privileges, benefits or advantages  
whatsoever under said decree, and that your orator shall have  
generally, such other and further relief as the circumstances  
and nature of the case may require..

Therefore, that your honor will grant unto your orator  
the writ of subpoena issuing out of and under the seal of this  
court to be directed to said Jacob A. Kersner commanding him  
by a certain day to appear before this honorable court and then  
and there answer the premises and abide the order and decree  
of this court.

LYMAN M. BASS.  
U.S. Attorney, Western District  
of New York

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

573



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint [1908 Sept. 24 (draft?)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 33 x 23 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Notes: Same text as 850806169, but different format and author. Never filed with court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLAINTIFF

-vs-

JACOB A. KERSNER

DEFENDANT.

TO THE HON. JOHN R. HAZEL

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The united states of America, by Charles J. Bonaparte, its Attorney General, and P. S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, brings this, its Bill against Jacob A. Kersner, a resident of the City of Rochester in the district aforesaid and claiming to be a citizen of the United States, but in reality an alien and subject of the Czar of Russia.

And thereupon, your orator complains and alleges upon information and belief that on the 18th day of October, 1884 the said defendant, who was and now is an alien and subject of the Czar of Russia appeared in the Supreme Court of Monroe County, it then being a Court of Record of the State of New York purporting to have common law Jurisdiction and a seal and clerk and at a term and session thereof then being holden in the Court of Record in the District aforesaid and applied to be admitted to Citizenship of the United States.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that thereupon said court on the day and year last aforesaid entered a decree purporting to admit said defendant to become a citizen of the United States under the provision of section 2167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint [1908 Sept. 24 (draft?)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 33 x 23 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

*Notes: Same text as 850806169, but different format and author. Never filed with court.*

in and by which decree it is recited, among other things, that said defendant had proven to the satisfaction of the court that he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years and that he had resided in the United States for at least five years; that thereupon a certain copy of said decree as aforesaid was delivered to said defendant, who ever since has claimed by virtue of said pretended decree, and not otherwise, to be a duly naturalized citizen of the United States and now claims that by virtue of said proceedings he is such a citizen and as such is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and franchises of a citizen of the United States and claims to be entitled to the protection of The United States as a citizen thereof.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that it is not true that the said defendant had reached the age of twenty-one years when he applied for citizen-ship as above stated, and when said decree admitting him to citizen-ship was made, it is not, nor was it then true, that he resided in the United States for five years next preceding said application for citizenship.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that said decree was obtained by defendant from the Court aforesaid by fraud and perjury, wilfully and knowingly committed at and before the court aforesaid which fraud and perjury is and was that the defendant introduced witnesses for the purpose of obtaining the said decree; said witnesses being Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, who having been duly sworn, wilfully testified falsely in substance and to the effect following, to wit; That said defendant was at least twenty-one years of age and that he resided in the United States at least five years preceding the date of his application of citizen-ship, whereas as the said defendant and the said witnesses well know such were not the facts.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that the facts aforesaid as to the qualifications of the said defendant were not proven or made to appear to the satisfaction of the court in any lawful manner not by any

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint [1908 Sept. 24 (draft?)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 33 x 23 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

*Notes: Same text as 850806169, but different format and author. Never filed with court.*

lawful or competent testimony whatsoever, and that said decree was based upon the fraudulent and false testimony aforesaid .

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that said defendant did then and there on the hearing of his said application make and cause to be made to and before said last court with intent to procure and to aid in procuring his naturalization as aforesaid, and the issue of the certificate of citizenship to him, a false statement which was and is that the said defendant was at the time he made such affidavit at least twenty-one years of age and that he had resided in the United States five years next preceding the making of said affidavit. Whereas in truth and in fact as the said defendant then and there well knew and also as his witnesses Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen well knew the said Jacob Kersner was not more than sixteen years of age and had been in the U. S. Not more than three years at the time that the said court conferred citizenship upon the said Jacob Kersner

Your orator further alleges upon information and belief that for the purpose of obtaining said decree said defendant did then and there on the hearing of said application commit a fraud upon the plaintiff and aforesaid court.

Your orator further alleges upon information and belief that the U. S. had not notice of said application of said defendant nor of the hearing thereof and was not represented thereat, and had no opportunity to contest the false and fraudulent claims of the defendant, but that the proceeding was entirely ex-parte and not contested by reason whereof the general facts in the matter were not presented to nor were they before the said last named court on said hearing and said court was imposed upon and induced by said false testimony offered by defendant and by mistake as to the real facts and the aforesaid false and fraudulent pretenses and claims made by the defendant and the defendant's witnesses and by suppression of the facts as aforesaid, to then and there enter a decree aforesaid admitting said defendant to be a citizen of the U. S. under said application.

And your orator further alleges upon information and be-

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Bill of Complaint [1908 Sept. 24 (draft?)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Assistant United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 4 p. ; 33 x 23 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

*Notes: Same text as 850806169, but different format and author. Never filed with court.*

lief that at the time when he obtained said decree the defendant was not, as he well knew, of the age of twenty-one years and had not as he also well knew, been within the U.S.S. for a period of five years as required by section 2167 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. and defendant also knew that he did not come within any of the exceptions or other provisions of the Statutes of the U. S. entitling him to said decree.

And your orator further alleges upon information and belief that the said pretended decree of naturalization was procured, as defendant well knew at the time he procured and accepted the same, without any compliance with the laws of the U. S. and in fraud thereof and your orators aver and charge that the existence of the fraudulent decree on its face entitled the defendant to exercise the rights of a citizen of the U. S. and to claim their protection whereunto he is not entitled, and if the same remain uncanceled and in force it can be used in fraud of the U. S. and persons relying thereon as a valid decree.

Your orator therefore prays that the said defendant may be compelled to answer all and singular the premises in this bill, and your orator prays that the decree of naturalization aforesaid be declared null and void; that the said defendant be required to surrender the certified copy thereof delivered to him. that he be forever restrained and enjoined from setting up or claiming any rights, privileges, benefits or advantages whatsoever under said decree and that your orator shall have generally such other and further relief as the circumstances and nature of the case may require.

Therefore that your honor will grant unto your orator the writ of subpoena issuing out of and under the seal of this court to be directed to said Jacob A. Kersner commanding him by a certain day to appear before the Hon. Court and then and there answer the premises and abide the order and decree of this court.

Charles J. Bonaparte  
Attorney General

P.S. Chambers  
Special Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Western District of N. Y.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

850806170

[United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Affidavit] 1908 Sept. 24 / R.A. Weatherby [Naturalization Examiner, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor]. — 1 p.; 27 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: R.A. Weatherby swears to the truth of the information contained in the government's accusations against Jacob Kersner.

Notes: Affidavit accompanies Bill of Complaint, 850806169.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA )  
WESTERN DISTRICT ) SS  
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY )

R.A. Weatherby being duly sworn deposes and says that he is a Naturalization Examiner in and for the Western District of New York; that he has read the foregoing bill of complaint and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to these matters he believes it to be true. Deponent further says that he believes that Jacob Kersner was born in 1865, that he came to the United States in 1881 or 1882 and that the said Jacob Kersner was naturalized in the Supreme Court of Monroe County at Rochester, N.Y. on the 18th day of October, 1884.

R.A. WEATHERBY

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day  
of September, 1908.

Wm. T. Lindsey, Clerk

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob [A.] Kersner: Docket Page, 1908 Sept. 28 to 1909 April 9  
[transcript] / [United States District Court, Western District of New York].—  
1 p.; 36 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The United States District Court lists the papers filed in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.

Notes: For the documents mentioned, see 850806168 through 850806187 and 871104002 through  
871104004. Bracketed date assigned by Yale University Library.

[Apr. 8, 1909]

COPY DOCKET PAGE

DOCKET 85  
In Equity

United States of America -vs- Jacob O.Kersner

Cancellation of cert. U.S.Citizenship.

Filings - Proceedings

Month Day Year

Sept. 28, 1908	Filed bill of complaint & cert.
" "	Issued writ of subpoena ret. 1st Tues. in Dec. 1908
" "	" copy for service.
Oct. 12	Filed subp. & ret. (deft. not found)
" 17	" afft. of Bass
" "	" order for service by pubn. & ent. 3 fols.
Jan. 19, 1909	" praecipe. Issg. 1 subp. for U.S.
" 21	" 1 " " "
" 25	" 2 subps.
Apr. 5	" prae. Issg. 2 subps. ret. Apl. 8th
" 8	Cause tried before Hon. J.R.Hazel J. at Buffalo, N.Y.
" "	Swearing 2 wits for U.S. Ent. order for payt. of wits & copy
" "	Ent. decree canceling cert. of naturalization. Filed findings of Court
" "	C.C. " " " for Monroe Co. Clk. & for dept. nblzn
" "	Filed testimony.
" "	" 2 subps.
" 9	

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Oct. 7, Elmira, N.Y. [to] S[idney] W. Petrie [Clerk, United States District Court], Buffalo, N.Y. [transcript] / W[illia]m R. Compton, U[nited] S[tates] Marshal, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States marshal was unable to serve Jacob Kersner's subpoena to appear for his denaturalization.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 850806171. For related documents, see 850806169 and 850806173.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Elmira, N.Y.

Oct. 7, 1908

S.W. Petrie, Esq.,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I return herewith subpoena #85 U.S. -vs-  
Jacob A. Kersner unserved.

Yours very truly

Wm. R. Compton  
U.S. Marshal

enc. 1

580

# The Emma Goldman Papers

850806171

[United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena and Return] 1908 Oct. 12 [for Jacob Kersner (transcript)] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Special Ass[istan]t U[nited] S[tates] Att[orne]y [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The United States marshal returns Jacob Kersner's subpoena to the District Court, undelivered.  
**Notes:** For copy, see 871104002. For related documents, see 850806172 through 850806176. Bracketed date assigned by Yale University Library editors.

COPY - Subpoena and Marshal's return thereon.

[Sept. 28, 1908]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To

JACOB A. KERSNER of Rochester, N.Y.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York, at a Court of Equity on the first Tuesday of January, 1909, to answer to a Bill of Complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America and to do further and receive whatever said Court shall have considered in that behalf, and this you are not to omit under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

(SEAL)

WITNESS, the Honorable JOHN R. HAZEL, Judge  
of said Court at the City of Buffalo in the  
said Western District of New York, the  
28th day of September, nineteen hundred  
and eight.

SIDNEY W. PETRIE, Clerk

P.S. Chambers, Special Asst. U.S. Atty. and Solicitor for Complainant

**MEMORANDUM:** The defendant is to enter his appearance, in the suit above mentioned, in the Clerk's office at Buffalo on or before the day at which the above Subpoena is returnable, otherwise the bill may be taken pro confesso.

**ENDORSED:** No. 85, Civil-United States District Court, Western District of New York, In Equity. The United States of America -vs- Jacob A. Kersner, Subpoena and Marshal's return thereon. Filed Oct. 12, 1908, Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk.

Received the within subpoena Oct. 3rd/08 and after diligent search failed to locate Defendant in my District.

W.R. Compton

U.S. Marshal

By F.O. Viehmann, Deputy



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner. [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 16 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Lyman M. Bass [United States Attorney, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives

Summary: Bass swears that he tried to serve a summons on Jacob Kersner, but could not find him. He requests permission to notify Kersner by newspaper

Notes: With 850806175, attached to 850806173 and enclosed under cover page, 850806176. For related documents, see 850806169 and 850806187.

U.S. District Court

Western District of New York

The United States of America

Complainant

vs

Jacob A. Kersner

Defendant

IN EQUITY

Suit for cancella-  
tion of naturaliz-  
ation certificate  
for fraud.

State of New York

Western District of New York

County of Erie

SS:

LYMAN M. BASS, being duly sworn, deposes and says; that he is the Attorney of the United States in and for the Western District of New York; that this suit for the purpose of setting aside and cancelling the certificate of citizenship of Jacob A. Kersner on the ground of fraud, and that such certificate of citizenship was illegally procured, was commenced in this Court on the 28th day of September, 1908, by the filing of a bill of complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and the issuing on said date of a subpoena to the United States Marshal for service on said defendant.

That as deponent is informed and verily believes the defendant is of full age, and is not now a resident of the Western District of New York.

That as deponent is informed and verily believes the last known place of residence in the Western District of New York of said defendant was 64 Weld Street, in the City of Rochester, and that the said defendant can-

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850806174

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 16 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Lyman M. Bass [United States Attorney, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Bass swears that he tried to serve a summons on Jacob Kersner, but could not find him. He requests permission to notify Kersner by newspaper.

**Notes:** With 850806175, attached to 850806173 and enclosed under cover page, 850806176. For related documents, see 850806169 and 850806187.

not with due diligence be found in said City of Rochester, in said Western District of New York, and that the plaintiff has been unable, with due diligence, to make personal service of the subpoena and notice herein on said defendant.

That deponent has no knowledge or information of the residence or whereabouts of the said defendant at the present time.

WHEREFORE, deponent asks for an order of this Court that sixty (60) days personal notice to the said Jacob A. Kersner in which to make answer to the bill of complaint of the United States herein be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication, or upon absentees, by the laws of the State of New York, as provided by Section 15 of the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, known as the "Naturalization Act"; to wit: By publication of said notice to make answer to the bill of complaint of the United States herein in two newspapers to be designated in said order as most likely to give notice to said defendant, not less than once a week for six successive weeks.

Sworn to before me this  
16th day of October, 1908.

LYMAN M. BASS

Leroy N. Kilman

Notary Public in and for  
Erie Co. N.Y.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 17 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Fred O. Viehmann [Deputy United States Marshal, Department of Justice]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Viehmann swears that he was unable to find Jacob Kersner to deliver a subpoena in his denaturalization case.

Notes: With 850806174, attached to 850806173 and enclosed under cover page 850806176.

United States District Court  
Western District of New York

The United States of America	)	
Complainant	)	
vs	)	
Jacob A. Kersner	)	IN EQUITY
Defendant	)	
	)	

State of New York	}	ss:
Western District of New York		
County of Chemung		

FRED O. VIEHMANN, being duly sworn, deposes and says; that he is Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of New York; that he received from the Clerk of this Court a subpoena in the above entitled suit for service upon Jacob A. Kersner; that deponent was advised by the United States Attorney that the last known place of residence of the defendant was at 64 Weld Street, Rochester, N.Y.; that deponent went to said address in Rochester but was unable to find said defendant there or at any other place in said City of Rochester, and was informed that said defendant had left the City of Rochester some time ago, but that deponent could gain no information as to the present whereabouts of the said Jacob A. Kersner.

Deponent further says that he used every reasonable endeavor and made every possibly inquiry and used due diligence, but that he is unable to find said de-

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Affidavit] 1908 Oct. 17 [in support of motion for notice by publication] / Fred O. Viehmann [Deputy United States Marshal, Department of Justice].— 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Viehmann swears that he was unable to find Jacob Kersner to deliver a subpoena in his denaturalization case.

**Notes:** With 850806174, attached to 850806173 and enclosed under cover page 850806176.

fendant to make personal service of the subpoena upon him.

F.O.VIEHMANN

Sworn to before me this  
17th day of October, 1908.

Edwin C. Smith  
Notary Public.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Order of Service by Publication] 1908 Oct. 17 / John R. Hazel, Judge, United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 2 p. ; 31 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Judge Hazel authorizes the government to notify Jacob Kersner of his pending denaturalization via newspaper advertisements.

Notes: Enclosed with 850806174, 850806175, and 850806176. For bill of complaint mentioned, see 850806169.

Oct. 17, 1908

United States District Court  
Western District of New York.

The United States of America  
Complainant

vs

Jacob A. Kersner  
Defendant.

No. 85

IN EQUITY

Suit for cancella-  
tion of naturaliza-  
tion certificate  
for fraud.

Upon the verified bill of complaint in this suit, on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, showing a sufficient cause of action against Jacob A. Kersner, and upon the annexed affidavits of Lyman M. Bass, Attorney of the United States in and for the Western District of New York, verified on the 16th day of October, 1908, and of Fred O. Viehmann, Deputy U.S. Marshal for said District, verified on the 17th day of October, 1908, by which plaintiff has made proof to my satisfaction that said defendant is of full age, is not a resident of the Western District of New York at present, in which said District the defendant has had his residence, and that personal service cannot with due diligence be made upon said defendant with the Western District of New York:

Now, on motion of Lyman M. Bass, Attorney of the United States as aforesaid:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that sixty days personal notice, to the said Jacob A. Kersner to make answer to the petition and bill of complaint of the United States herein be given by publication of the said notice in two newspapers, to wit, The Democrat & Chronicle published in the City of Rochester, in said District, and

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Order of Service by Publication] 1908 Oct. 17 /  
John R. Hazel, Judge, United States District Court, Western District of New York. —  
2 p. ; 31 x 21 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Judge Hazel authorizes the government to notify Jacob Kersner of his pending denaturalization  
via newspaper advertisements.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 850806174, 850806175, and 850806176. For bill of complaint mentioned, see  
850806169.

the Union & Advertiser, published in said  
City of Rochester, once a week for six successive  
weeks, and that on or before the day of the first pub-  
lication, the complainant deposit in the post-office  
of the United States at Buffalo, N.Y., one set of copies  
of the subpoena, bill of complaint and order, all con-  
tained in a securely closed postpaid wrapper, directed  
to the said defendant at his last known place of residence.

Dated, Buffalo, N.Y. Oct. 17th, 1908.

JOHN R. HAZEL  
United States District Judge

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Order of Service by Publication & Affidavits, 1908  
Oct. 17 [cover page] / United States District Court, Western District of New York. —  
1 p. ; 23 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The District Court prepares a cover page for papers filed in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization  
case.

Notes: Dark copy. For enclosures, see 850806173, 850806174, and 850806175.

85

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES  
Complainant

vs

JACOB A. KERSNER  
Defendant

COPY

ORDER OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION  
& AFFIDAVITS.

Lyman H. Bass  
United States Attorney

Attorney for Complainant  
405 Federal Building  
Buffalo, N.Y.

Filed Oct. 17, 1908  
Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

588



# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Subpoena and Return] 1908 Oct. 23 [for Jacob A. Kersner (transcript)] / Palmer S. Chambers, Special Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice].— 1 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Chambers notifies Jacob Kersner of his denaturalization hearing by publishing a subpoena in the newspaper.

Notes: Copy of 850806171. For related documents, see 850806172 through 850806176.

[Oct. 23, 1908]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The United States of America  
Complainant  
vs  
Jacob A. Kersner  
Defendant

) IN EQUITY  
) Suit for cancellation of  
) naturalization certificate  
) for fraud.  
)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To JACOB A. KERSNER of Rochester, N.Y.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District Of New York at a Court of Equity on the first Tuesday of January, 1909 to answer to a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive whatever said Court shall have considered in that behalf, and this you are not to omit under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

WITNESS, The Honorable JOHN R. HAZEL, Judge of  
(L.S.) said Court, at the city of Buffalo, in the  
said Western District of New York the 28th  
day of September, nineteen hundred and eight.

SIDNEY W. PETRIE, Clerk

P.S. Chambers, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney and solicitor for complainant.

Memorandum. The defendant is to enter his appearance in the suit above mentioned in the Clerk's office at Buffalo, on or before the at which the above subpoena is returnable otherwise the bill may be taken pro confesso.

To JACOB A. KERSNER: The foregoing subpoena and notice is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. JOHN R. HAZEL, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, dated the 17th day of October, 1908, and filed with the bill of complaint of the United States in the office of the clerk of said Court, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Dated Buffalo, N.Y. October 23, 1908.

PALMER S. CHAMBERS  
Special Assistant U.S. Attorney No. 405 Federal  
Building Buffalo, N.Y..



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Dec. 2 [Washington, D.C. to George Von L. Meyer] Postmaster General [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general instructs the postmaster general to comply with the enclosed request for the names and addresses of *Mother Earth* subscribers in St. Paul, Minn., for immigration purposes.

Notes: Broken type. For reply, see 810930097. For related document, see 820930096.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

FNL - HJW

133149-2

December 2, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Postmaster-General.

Sir:-

I have the honor to send you herewith a letter, dated November 25, 1908, from the Assistant United States Attorney in charge of Naturalization Matters at Saint Paul, Minnesota, in which he requests certain information in connection with naturalization proceedings conducted by his office.

If it is consistent, I shall appreciate a compliance with his request.

Respectfully,

Enc. No. 19415

Attorney General.

133149-2.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Dec. 7, Washington, D.C. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / G[eorge] V[on L.] Meyer [Postmaster General, Post Office Department]. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Meyer promises to send the names and addresses of *Mother Earth* subscribers to the United States attorney in Saint Paul, Minn.

Notes: Broken type. Reply to 810930095. For related document, see 820930096.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149



DEC 8 2-19 PM 1908

Office of the Postmaster General  
Washington, D.C.

A-DD

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*CM*

December 7, 1908.

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 2d instant, from the Acting Attorney General, and to inform you that in response to your request the postmasters at Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, will be instructed to furnish to John C. Sweet, Assistant United States Attorney in Charge of Naturalization, upon his application therefor, information as to the names and city addresses of subscribers, at their respective post offices, to the publication "*Mother Earth*," published at New York City by Emma Goldman.

Respectfully,

*[Handwritten signature]*

133149-3

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[United States v. Jacob Kersner: Proof of Publication] 1908 Dec. 7 / Thomas Flannery. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Flannery swears that the *Rochester Union and Advertiser* published notice to Jacob Kersner of his upcoming denaturalization case.

**Notes:** Attached to 850806178 and submitted at Kersner's denaturalization trial as Exhibit C, see 850806187. For related documents, see 850806173 through 850806176.

[Dec. 7, 1908]

STATE OF NEW YORK )  
MONROE COUNTY ) SS:  
CITY OF ROCHESTER )

THOMAS FLANNERY, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, That he is Foreman in the office of The Union and Advertiser, a daily newspaper published in the City of Rochester County and State aforesaid, and that a notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the said paper at least once in each week, for six successive weeks, commencing on the 26th day of October, 1908, viz- October 26, November 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and December 7, 1908.

THOMAS FLANNERY

Sworn to before me this 7th day of December 1908  
W.G. Howell, Notary Public.

Fees \$16.75

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1908 Dec. 14 [Washington, D.C. to] John C. Sweet, Ass[istan]t U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Saint Paul, Minn. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General; Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general notifies Sweet that the postmaster general promised to send him the names and addresses of *Mother Earth* subscribers.

Notes: Broken type. For related documents, see 810930095 and 810930097.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

EWJ - HJC

155,149-3

December 14, 1908.

John C. Sweet, Esq.,

Asst. U. S. Attorney,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Sir:-

Referring to your letter of November 25th, requesting the names and addresses of parties receiving an anarchistic magazine, published by Emma Goldman, in Saint Paul and Duluth, Minnesota and Superior, Wisconsin, I am in receipt of a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated December 7th, in which he states that the postmasters at the above-mentioned points have been instructed to inform you of the names and addresses of subscribers to the publication "Mother Earth" which is published at New York City by Emma Goldman.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1908 Dec. 15, Ottawa, Canada [to] Frank Oliver [Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada] / W.D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the National Archives of Canada. Institutional Location: Record Group 76.

**Summary:** Scott wonders if the Canadian immigration officials can keep Goldman out of the country by arguing that she is insane.

**Notes:** Oliver rejects the suggestion in margin note. For Mayor's letter mentioned, see 831215000. For Department of Justice's reply mentioned, see 850128049.

*I am afraid there is not sufficient warrant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

ADDRESS  
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION  
OTTAWA

REPORT NO. 800111 Imm.

E.R.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1908.

MEMORANDUM:

The Hon. Frank Oliver.

I have received a message as follows from W.J. Corbett, Border Inspector at Elaine, Wash.

"Emma Goldman anarchist intends breaking in Canada shall I keep her out, immediate answer necessary."

About six months ago the Mayor of Winnipeg wrote enquiring whether the law could not be amended in such a way as to keep such persons out. I referred the matter to the Department of Justice and had a reply stating that none of the sections of the Immigration Act dealing with deportation appeared to cover the case.

We might perhaps debar her on the ground of insanity if she attempts to come across the boundary. What do you think of this plan?

*[Signature]*  
Superintendent of Immigration.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

594

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Notes:** One page dark copy; one page light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 830214158. For related documents, see 830214157 and 830214159.

My dear Mr. [unclear]  
I have just got your registered  
7. 6. 11. I am somewhat in-  
clined to be angry with you  
in your first letter re-registered  
over & over again. This  
matter is of the utmost importance  
344, it is a vital matter etc.  
The words as a  
the emphasis  
importance & un-  
likely  
thly  
the

595

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908] Dec. 20, New York [to] Miriam [Yampolsky], Chicago / A[lexander] B[erkman]. — 4 p. ; 20 × 15 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Berkman asks Yampolsky to locate Jacob Kersner and persuade Kersner's parents to make new affidavits in order to prevent the government from taking away Kersner's citizenship. The Immigration Service obtained this letter from an informant for the Chicago Anarchist Bureau.

Notes: One page dark copy; one page light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 830214158. For related documents, see 830214157 and 830214159.

can't locate J. K.  
 Now, I wish you would do  
 these 2 things:  
 1) Get David to write to  
 his parents in ~~Ohio~~ <sup>Ohio</sup> ~~Rose~~  
 they know where  
 my. at once. but they won't  
 Jacob is, but they might confide  
 Tell it, they might confide  
 2) Get David to write to J. K.  
 3) <sup>very</sup> important to locate J. K.  
 before the week is over  
 2) Also get David to inform  
 it when his parents that they do  
 jeopardized J's liberty by making  
 an affidavit (as they did) to the  
 Secret Service men that J. was  
 not of age when he procured his  
 citizenship papers in 1884  
 read K was of age then

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

596

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908] Dec. 20, New York [to] Miriam [Yampolsky], Chicago / A[lexander] B[erkman]. — 4 p. ; 20 x 15 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Berkman asks Yampolsky to locate Jacob Kersner and persuade Kersner's parents to make new affidavits in order to prevent the government from taking away Kersner's citizenship. The Immigration Service obtained this letter from an informant for the Chicago Anarchist Bureau.

Notes: One page dark copy; one page light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 830214158. For related documents, see 830214157 and 830214159.

also ... James ... his parents ...  
made another statement ... the ...  
Jacob was ... a ... who ... his ...  
explains that ... first affidavit ...  
made was ... by threats ...

I wish you would also get  
David to make an affidavit  
at once, signed by a notary  
public, stating I ... when J. K.  
was born ... when he  
came to this country ... very  
instantly ... send

we his affidavit at once ...  
345 special delivery letter.

Also write to me how  
much of this affair David K.  
is familiar with ... what the  
secret service men wanted of  
him ... the U. S. government want

to declare J. K.'s citizenship void,  
on the charge that it was procured  
... hand. They charge Jacob with

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

597



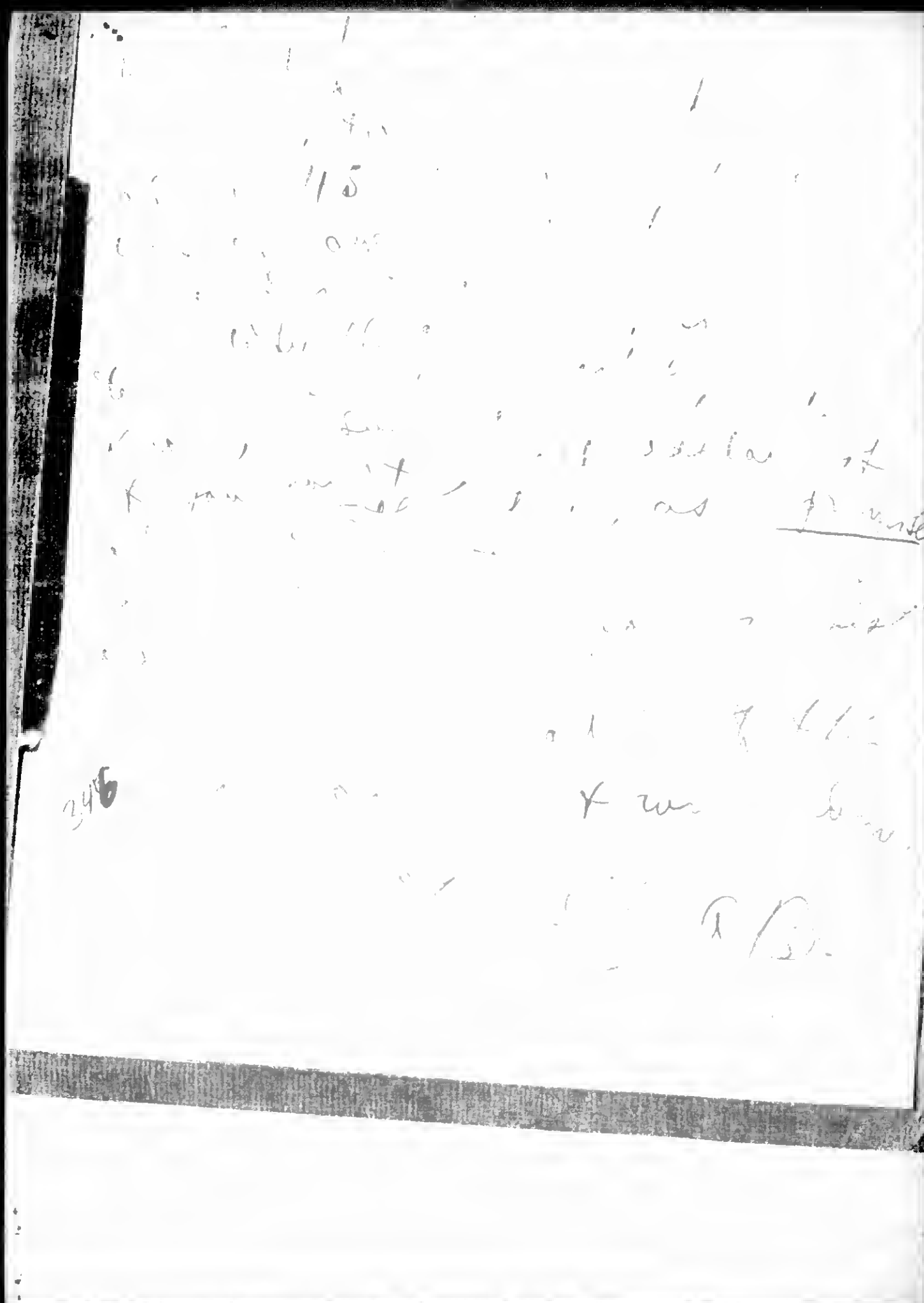
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1908] Dec. 20, New York [to] Miriam [Yampolsky], Chicago / A[lexander] B[erkman]. — 4 p. ; 20 × 15 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Berkman asks Yampolsky to locate Jacob Kersner and persuade Kersner's parents to make new affidavits in order to prevent the government from taking away Kersner's citizenship. The Immigration Service obtained this letter from an informant for the Chicago Anarchist Bureau.

**Notes:** One page dark copy; one page light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 830214158. For related documents, see 830214157 and 830214159.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

598

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[United States v. Jacob Kersner: Proof of Publication] 1908 Dec. 29 / W.A. Forster. —  
1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Forster swears that the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* published notice to Jacob Kersner of his upcoming denaturalization case.

**Notes:** Attached to 850806177 and submitted at Kersner's denaturalization trial as Exhibit C, see 850806187. For related documents, see 850806173 through 850806176.

[Dec. 29, 1908]

STATE OF NEW YORK     )  
MONROE COUNTY         ) SS:  
CITY OF ROCHESTER     )

W.A.FORSTER, being duly sworn, deposes  
and says that he is foreman in the office of the ROCHESTER DEM-  
OCRAT AND CHRONICLE, a daily newspaper published in the City of  
Rochester, County and State aforesaid, and that a notice, of which  
the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the said paper  
once in each week for (6) six successive weeks commencing on  
the 26th day of October 1908.

W.A.FORSTER

Sworn to before me this 29th  
day of December 1908.

Robt.M.Little  
Commissioner of Deeds.

Fees, \$16.75

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1909? Jan.? to unknown recipient, Chicago (excerpt, government transcript)]  
/ [Emma Goldman]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Goldman asks a friend in Chicago to find out from Jacob Kersner's brother if Kersner is still alive, because she is worried about keeping her citizenship. The Bureau of Immigration obtained this letter from an informant in the anarchist group in Chicago.

**Notes:** Broken type. Enclosed with 830214015.

Department of Commerce and  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF CHIEF IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
May 3rd  
D. D. Davis  
Chief Immigrant Inspector  
SUBJECT:  
Regarding part of letter  
sent to Emma Goldman  
anarchist.  
HERMAN F. SCHUETTLE,  
ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a portion of a letter sent by  
Emma Goldman to a confidential anarchist in this city.

"At first I took this case of the U. S. Authorities of  
taking my papers away as a joke but now it turns out serious; al-  
together too serious. The U. S. Authorities are planning to take us  
by surprise. We, a few of us, had a meeting and decided to be  
prepared. Now what I ask of you is very important and you should  
attend to it at once. Go to his brother and find out how long  
since Jac. K., left Rochester, how long since he last heard from  
him and if he is alive. If he is dead that alters my case. I am  
worried to death over it and hope that you will do your share to re-  
lieve me from it. "

## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214157

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 2, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Commerce & Labor]. — 1 p.; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Davies asks for instructions regarding the Chicago Anarchist Bureau's offer of a letter about Goldman's citizenship, which the Bureau will turn over only on condition of confidentiality

Notes: Broken type; dark copy For reply, see 830214159 For follow-up, see 830214158 For letter men  
typed, see 830214156

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1002/1

CONFIDENTIAL.

OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

January 2, 1909

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of information concerning which I am in a quandary what to do. The secret service of the Anarchistic Bureau of the Chicago Police have secured a letter which is of great importance, and they are willing to give us a photographic copy of it, on condition that it shall not be used in evidence. It relates to the citizenship of the so-called husband of Emma Goldman.

Can I give my word to this Bureau that the matter will not be used in evidence, but simply forwarded to the Bureau for information as to the present standing of the case, which will enable the Bureau to keep in touch with the proceedings of the anarchists in this case.

This is strictly confidential. Please advise me, also confidentially, what course to pursue.

Respectfully,

*Daniel D. Davies*  
Immigrant Inspector in Charge

ACKNOWLEDGED

JAN 5 1909

RECEIVED BY  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

341

30

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

601



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 2, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Chambers asks for authorization to pay expenses in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.

Notes: For reply, see 810930099 and 870814000.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

PSC-RAW

Department of Justice.

Office of

Assistant United States Attorney,

Federal Building,

Pittsburg, Pa. January 2, 1909.

The Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I was under the impression that the affidavits letters, etc. upon which to base a proceeding to cancel the certificate of naturalization of Jacob Kersner (husband of Emma Goldman), were forwarded to me from the Department of Justice, I find however that the Division of Naturalization sent them, I am therefore without authority to pay the bills incurred in obtaining service upon the defendant by publication; Will you please grant the authority, also authority to incur any other expense which may arise in said proceeding. So far as I know there will be no other expense. I merely desired the authority to cover any contingencies which might arise.

Respectfully,

*P. S. Chambers*

Assistant United States Attorney.

133149-4

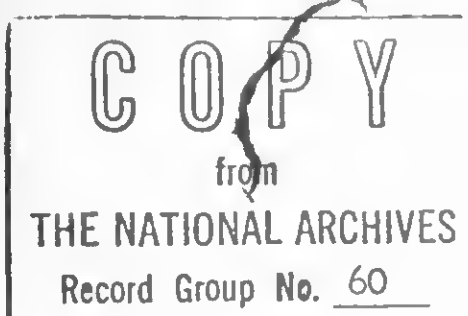
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Jan. 6, Washington, D.C. [to] Caine [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam?] R. H[arr?], Special Assistant Attorney General? [Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.]

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Harr instructs Caine to authorize payment for the expenses of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Left hand document only. For related documents, see 810930099 and 870814001.



General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

File No. 133,149-4  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C.

Jan. 6, 1909.

MEMO FOR COL. CAINE.

Write proper letter of authority to pay bill for obtaining service upon defendant by publication and advise Assistant U. S. Attorney that authority to incur any other necessary expense will be given on application.

*W.R.H.*

Department of Justice.

Office of

United States Attorney.

Federal Building,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 2, 1909.

...ion that the affidavits letters, etc.  
...ing to cancel the certificate of natur-  
...husband of Emma Goldman), were forward-  
...of Justice, I find however that the  
...ent them, I am therefore without author-  
...d in obtaining service upon the defend-  
...u please grant the authority, also au-  
...xpense which may arise in said proceed-  
...will be no other expense. I merely  
...er any contingencies which might arise.  
...ctfully,

*R. H. Harr*

Assistant United States Attorney.

133149-4

# The Emma Goldman Papers

810930099

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 7 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general authorizes Chambers to pay for the costs of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 870814001. For related document, see 870814000.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

Department of Justice,

CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

J. T. L.

1 133149-4

January 7, 1909.

P. S. Chambers, Esq.,

Assistant U.S. Attorney,

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter of January 4, 1909, you are hereby authorized to incur an expense of approximately \$25.00, in obtaining service by publication in proceeding to cancel certificate of naturalization of Jacob Kersner. This amount seems rather large for the service rendered, and the Department would like to have it reduced in the future, if possible.

Authority to incur any other necessary expense will be given on application.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

*Paid 16 25 Union  
Jan 20/1909 abs. sec. Co  
Paid 16 25 Rochester  
Printing Co Jan 20/09*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

604

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan 8, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce & Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept of Commerce and Labor. - 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Davies sends Keefe a letter from Berkman to Miriam Yampolsky regarding Goldman's efforts to prevent Jacob Kersner's denaturalization. Davies explains that the Chicago Anarchist Bureau requires confidentiality to protect their undercover agent

Notes: Broken type, dark copy. For enclosure, see 830214156. For related documents, see 830214157 and 830214159.

### Department of Commerce and Labor IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1002/1

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

January 8, 1909

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I herewith forward to you a photographic copy of the letter referred to in my confidential communication of January 2, 1909, No. 1002/1, relative to which you instruct me in your communication 51694/2-c, January 5, 1909.

I am now at liberty to state the <sup>reason</sup> for the condition imposed. The party who secured this letter is in the employ of the City Secret Service, and is further in the inner circle of the anarchist ic society - Group Edelsdald. There is no opposition to this copy being used in the Department. It was intended that it could be used in the Bureau or the Department, but not taken into court, for fear it might injure the future usefulness of the above mentioned party. He holds the office of Secretary of the Group, hence is in the way of securing valuable information, all of which he turns over for the inspection of the city anarchistic secret service.

In this letter are used the initials "J.K.". This means the supposed husband of Emma Goldman, "D" refers to a brother of the above mentioned supposed husband. The signature at the end "A.H." is that of Alexander Berkman, and it is addressed to Dr. Miriam Yampolsky, who is the President of the above mentioned Group. *Jacob Kersner*

Respectfully, *Daniel D. Davies*  
Immigrant Inspector in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

605



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 8, San Francisco [to] Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Buwalda. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Buwalda thanks Roosevelt for his pardon, but protests the injustice of his sentence.

## Hotel Irving

EUROPEAN PLAN  
HAS A LARGE AND ELEGANT LOBBY  
READING ROOM AND LADIES' PARLOR  
TWO HUNDRED OUTSIDE ROOMS

TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 3150



SIG. SIMON, MANAGER  
MOST HOMELIKE HOTEL ON THE COAST  
WITH ALL THE LATEST CONVENIENCES  
RATES FROM 75c. TO \$2 PER DAY

447 EDDY STREET

EDDY ST. CARS DIRECT FROM THE FERRY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jan. 8 1909

His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt  
President of the United States of America  
Washington, D. C.  
Mr President.

I wish to thank you for your gracious pardon bestowed upon me Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> 1908. While I am not ungrateful, and believe that you have done for me all in your power that it was possible to do, I still feel the injustice of my sentence. If it had been simply a dishonorable discharge from the army, I would have been silent, but the 3 year's imprisonment along with it as an example, makes a difference. The government ought to know, if it does not, "that if a man wants to do a certain thing, you may sometimes scare him so bad that he don't do it, but you can't scare him so bad that he don't want to do it." I cannot believe that the government believes in repression of free thought and free speech, even among its employees, but rather

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

606

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 8, San Francisco [to] Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington, D.C. / W[illia]m Buwalda. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Buwalda thanks Roosevelt for his pardon, but protests the injustice of his sentence.

in liberty. In my case <sup>2</sup> the government has acted  
as if it had a mortgage on my soul; and I appreciate  
the fact that you have, through your pardon of me,  
partly exonerated the act. May Liberty not forever  
remain just below the horizon but come and  
dwell among us is the prayer of your admirer  
and friend

Wm Buwalda  
447 Eddy St.  
San Francisco  
Calif.

1389930  
B

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

607

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 12, Washington [D.C. to Daniel D. Davies] Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Chicago / Dan[ie]l J. Keefe, Commissioner-General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor. — 1 p. ; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Keefe promises not to use Berkman's letter in the court proceedings against Jacob Kersner.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 830214158. For reply, see 830214160. For letter mentioned, see 830214156.

BUREAU OF  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
Washington

January 12th, 1909.

Immigrant Inspector in Charge,  
Immigration Service,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

Your letter of January 6th, 1909, No. 1002/1, together with photographic reproduction of a letter obtained from a confidential source, has been duly received, and will be utilized in such a way as not to violate the understanding upon which it has been furnished, that is that it shall be kept strictly confidential and not used in court. In this connection you are advised that the proceedings for cancelling the naturalization certificate of Jacob Kersner, the alleged husband of Emma Goldman, will be tried on January 21st, in the Western District of New York.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

JTC

347

305

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

608

830214160

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 15, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor], Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce and Labor. — 1 p. ; 25 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA

Summary: Davies warns Keefe that the Chicago police believe a relative of Goldman is working in the Justice Department and leaking information

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 830214159. For follow-up, see 830214163. For related documents, see 830214156 and 830214158

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1002/1

CONFIDENTIAL.

OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

January 15, 1909

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 12, 1909, No. 51374/2, relative to confidential information which was furnished you from this office. This morning Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler invited me to a conference with him at his office. He stated that he desired that I should advise you of their wish to keep all of this information strictly confidential, as his office secured certain information that a female employe of the Department of Justice, at Washington, is a distant relative of Emma Goldman, and that there seems to be a leakage in these matters. As soon as they discover the name of this party, it will be furnished to this office, and I will forward it immediately to you. The party concerned in securing this confidential information fears for his life if anything should leak out, as he is dealing with desperate characters.

Respectfully,

Daniel D. Davies  
Immigrant Inspector in Charge

ACKNOWLEDGED

JAN 19 1909

BUREAU OF  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

348

306

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

609



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Woman Anarchist Leader is Jailed—20 cm. *In* [San Francisco Examiner (Jan. 15, 1909)] / [author unknown].

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** The Bureau of Immigration keeps a newspaper report of Goldman's arrest in San Francisco on file.

### WOMAN ANARCHIST LEADER IS JAILED

Emma Goldman and Reitman,  
Her Agent, Charged With  
Trying to Incite Riots.

Held to answer to eight charges of conspiracy tending to incite a riot, Emma Goldman, the "little mother of the anarchists," passed last night in a cell at police headquarters. She was arrested at Fillmore and Sutter streets while making her way toward the Victory Theatre, where she was billed to address her followers.

Ben L. Reitman, who styled himself "manager for Emma Goldman," also occupied a cell with similar charges against him.

Bail on each charge was fixed at \$1,000—\$16,000 in all for the two advocates of social upheaval.

Some of the faithful left the Victory Theatre hurriedly when word of the arrests was passed inside and hastened to police headquarters with the avowed intention of furnishing bail, but they were not prepared for such a staggerer as \$16,000 and they retreated in wrath.

The sixteen warrants were issued by Police Judge Deasy early in the evening and were divided between Detectives Freel and Bunner, with orders to arrest Emma Goldman and Reitman as soon as they appeared in the vicinity of the theatre.

Reitman arrived first and was taken into custody at once by Freel. A few minutes later the woman alighted from a street car, and was arrested by Bunner. A patrol wagon was in waiting, and the two prisoners were placed in it and driven away before a crowd could gather.

#### Buwalda Jailed Too.

Police Captain Gleason and twenty men in plain clothes were posted along both sidewalks of Sutter street and around the theatre entrance. Half a dozen detectives from police headquarters bought admission tickets and mingled with the audience inside, prepared to suppress disorder, but none developed.

William Buwalda, who was court-martialed at the Presidio and dishonorably discharged from the United States army for publicly endorsing Emma Goldman's violent remarks, emerged from the theatre and loudly denounced the arrests. Policeman Fells arrested him immediately.

*San Francisco  
"Examiner"*

*Jan - 15 - 1909*

*49*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

610

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1909 Jan. 16 [Washington, D.C.?] / [Adjutant General's Office? War Department?]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: The War Department files William Buwalda's letter to President Roosevelt about his pardon.

Notes: For letter mentioned, see 880817017.

*File with 48140 also*

Additional. *B* JAN 16 1909

*W.D. 1389930*

San Francisco, Cal.,

Jan. 8, 1909

, 190 .

Wm. Buwalda,

, Co. , Reg't

To The President

Expresses thanks for his pardon.

WRAPPER.

*Filed Jan. 16/09*  
*Bjw*

[A. G. O. 128]

# The Emma Goldman Papers

810930101

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 16, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Chambers explains why he did not make Goldman a party to the government suit to denaturalize Jacob Kersner. He asks the attorney general's opinion.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930103. For reply, see 810930100 and 810930106. For related document, see 810930104.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

Department of Justice.

Office of

Assistant United States Attorney,

Federal Building,

Pittsburg, Pa.

January 16, 1909

PSC-Mc

The Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A question of law has arisen in my mind in regard to the case of United States vs. Jacob Kersner (Emma Goldman's husband). So far as I know the question has never been decided by any court, and it has not so far as I know arisen in any other proceeding to annul the order of a court which made an alien a citizen of the United States. I, myself, think, and it seems to have been commonly understood among the Assistant United States Attorneys engaged in this work, that the denaturalization of a husband ipso facto denaturalizes the wife. In this particular case the wife's interests are the only ones in which the government is particularly interested, and the question just raised, therefore, becomes the all important one here.

There is just enough doubt in my mind as to the effect of a judgment against Kersner alone to not want to go to trial on this case without some advice. The trial of the case has been postponed two or three times on account of the other business of the United States Court at Buffalo, but the case is now set for some time during the week of January 25th. No one has appeared to represent the defendant. I have not the slightest idea that any one will appear,

612

## The Emma Goldman Papers

810930101

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 16, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Chambers explains why he did not make Goldman a party to the government suit to denaturalize Jacob Kersner. He asks the attorney general's opinion.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930103. For reply, see 810930100 and 810930106. For related document, see 810930104.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

and yet should we obtain judgment against Kersner, and discover later that Emma Goldman, not having been made a party to the suit is not affected thereby, the whole object to be obtained by the suit would be lost.

Prior to the act of Congress, 1855, which provided "that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen". The courts had held that the naturalization of a husband did not confer citizenship upon the wife. The wife's citizenship, therefore, now depends entirely upon the rights given her under this act. If, therefore, the husband's citizenship be based upon fraudulent statements made at the time of its being procured (which is a fact in the Kersner case) it would seem to me that any superstructure such as the naturalization of wife or children which might be based upon this fraudulently obtained citizenship would fall if the foundation should fall.

Beside this the act of naturalizing being a proceeding in rem and the judgment granted thereon being a judgment in-rem, it would seem to me that the action of a court which would denaturalize a party would, inasmuch as this action also changes a status, be a proceeding in rem. If it is a proceeding in rem the judgment entered thereon would bind all parties interested and, consequently, Emma Goldman.

613



## The Emma Goldman Papers

810930101

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 16, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 34 x 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Chambers explains why he did not make Goldman a party to the government suit to denaturalize Jacob Kersner. He asks the attorney general's opinion.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 810930103. For reply, see 810930100 and 810930106. For related document, see 810930104.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

The fact that service was secured upon Kersner by advertising I take it will make no difference as to the results. These parties were married after the naturalization of Kersner.. If you are of the opinion that Emma Goldman should be made a party to the suit, please let me know as soon as possible so that I can have the alteration made and get service upon her. I might have taken a chance at making Emma Goldman a party to the suit so as to be sure of having all parties served, but the notoriety that would attach to the proceeding might hamper it, and for that reason I did not join her. Of course, if the joinder of this party be necessary to the securing of a proper judgment the other objection will have to give way. Thus far there has been no public mention of the case whatever.

Respectfully,

*P. S. Chambers*

Assistant United States Attorney.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

87110-4006

[United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena] 1909 Jan. 19 [for Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen (transcript)] / Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Petrie prepares a subpoena for Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen to appear in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.

Notes: For related documents, see 850806180 through 850806184 and 850806187.

[Jan. 19, 1909]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to

SIMON GOLDSTEIN

49 Baden St.

Rochester, N.Y.

SAMUEL COHEN

57 Rowley St.

## GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED: That laying aside all business and excuses, you, and each of you be and appear in your proper person before the District Court of the United States of America, for the Western District of New York, to be held before the Judge of the said Court, at the United States Court Room No. 432, in the Federal and Post Office Building in the City of Buffalo, in the said district, at a Stated session of said Court on the 26th day January 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to attend and testify, before the said Court in a certain action pending in the said Court, before the Judge thereof, between The United States of America and Jacob A. Kersner on the part of the United States of America.

And this you are not to omit, under the penalties provided by law.

WITNESS, The Honorable JOHN R. HAZEL, Judge of the said Court, at the City of Buffalo, in the said Western District of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord; one thousand nine hundred and nine.

LYMAN M. BASS  
U.S. Attorney  
Buffalo, N.Y.

SIDNEY W. PETRIE, Clerk

The Emma Goldman Papers

850806180

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Praeipe for Subpoena, 1909 Jan. 19 / Lyman M. Bass, U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice].— 1 p. ; 22 x 28 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.  
Summary: The prosecuting attorney lists those he wants to subpoena to testify in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.  
Notes: For related documents, see 850806181 through 850806184 and 871104006.

FORM No. 145.

[1909 Jan 19]

PRÆCIPLE FOR SUBPŒNA IN A CASE

In the DISTRICT Court, United States, WESTERN District of NEW YORK  
THE UNITED STATES

VS.

JACOB A. KERSNER

85

The Clerk of said Court will issue Subpoena for the following-named persons to appear before said Court, at the United States Court Rooms, in Buffalo, N.Y., at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th day of January, 1909, then and there to testify in behalf of the United States.

NAMES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Abraham Kersner	64 Weld Street	Rochester, N.Y.
Bessie Kersner	64 Weld Street	Rochester, N.Y.
Simon Goldstein	49 Baden Street	Rochester, N.Y.
Samuel Cohen	57 Rowley St.	Rochester, N.Y.

This 19th day of January, 1909.

(See Sec. 820, R. S. U. S.) 7-179

Lyman M. Bass,

U. S. Attorney.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 20, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to] Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk, U[nited] S[tates] District Court [Western District of New York], Buffalo, N.Y. [transcript] / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Chambers arranges with the court clerk for the service of summonses in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

**Notes:** For related documents, see 850806180, 850806181, and 8711104006.

COPY

PSC-Mc

226-30

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-----

Office of

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Federal Building,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

January 20, 1909

Mr. Sidney W. Petrie,  
Clerk, U.S. District Court,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Petrie:

Simon Goldstein lives at 49 Baden St. Rochester,  
and Samuel Cohen lives at 212 Joseph Avenue, Rochester. If you  
will give these addresses to the Marshall I shall be much obliged.  
Be sure that you find out whether Mr. Bain sent a copy of the last  
publication to the last address of Kersner.

Very truly yours,

P.S. Chambers

Assistant United States Attorney.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Jan. 22 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general instructs Chambers to postpone Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case if necessary until he decides if Chambers should make Goldman a party to the suit.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Reply to 810930101. For follow-up, see 810930103 through 810930106.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

WPH - HJW

133,149-5

January 22, 1909.

P. S. Chambers, Esq.,  
Assistant U. S. Attorney,  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:-

The Department has not yet had time to determine the question presented in your letter of the 16th instant as to the advisability of making Emma Goldman a party to the suit to cancel the certificate of naturalization issued to her husband, Jacob Kersner, which case, you state, is set for hearing some time during the week of January 25th.

You are instructed, therefore, if necessary, to have the case continued until you receive further advice on the subject.

Respectfully.

Attorney General.

133149-5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

618

# The Emma Goldman Papers

850806181

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Notice of Service] 1909 Jan. 22 [of Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen] / William R. Compton, United States Marshal. — 1 p.; 24 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The United States marshal serves a subpoena on Simon Goldstein and Samuel Cohen in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.

Notes: Dark copy. For subpoena, see 871104006. For related documents, see 850806180, 850806183, and 850806184.

No. 85      civil

U.S. Marshal's Docket No. 1360

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
VS  
JACOB A. KERSNER

GOVT. SUBPOENA

Returnable Jany 26      1909

Personally served on      Simon Goldstein      at Rochester  
this 22 day of January 1909.      Travel one way thereon 2 miles.

Personally served on      Samuel Cohen      at Rochester  
this 22nd day of January 1909      Travel one way thereon 2 miles.

Wm. R. Compton  
Marshal of the United States  
By W.O. Viehmann, Deputy

Filed Jan. 20, 1909.  
Signey V. Petrie, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

619

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Will of Abraham Goldman: Waiver of Citation] 1909 Jan. 25 [transcript] / Emma Goldman. — 2 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Goldman consents to the court decree in the probate of her father's will. The Bureau of Immigration submits this waiver at Goldman's deportation hearing to show her age.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214182 and 830214162.

Dated this 25th day of January 1919

Emma Goldman

(Person waiving to sign here)

J. J. ...

...

California

County Clerk-Judgment Dept. Blank, Form No. 11

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)  
City and County of ) ss.  
San Francisco )

I, H. I. Mulerevy, County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court thereof, the same being a Court of Record, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That

J. J. Kerrigan

whose name is subscribed to the Certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument and thereon written, was, at the time of taking such proof and acknowledgment, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, and authorized by the laws of said State to take the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or conveyances, for land, tenements or hereditaments in said State, to be recorded therein. And further that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary Public, and verily believe that the signature to said certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the - day of Jan 25 1909

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

620

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Will of Abraham Goldman: Waiver of Citation] 1909 Jan. 25 [transcript] / Emma Goldman. — 2 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Goldman consents to the court decree in the probate of her father's will. The Bureau of Immigration submits this waiver at Goldman's deportation hearing to show her age.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 830214182 and 830214162.

## Surrogate's Court, Monroe County, New York.

IN THE MATTER OF  
The Probate of the Last Will and  
Testament  
OF  
Abraham Goldman,  
Deceased.

I, Emma Goldman  
of the City of San Francisco, California, one of the  
next of kin of Abraham Goldman  
late of the City of Rochester County of Monroe,  
New York, deceased, being of full age, do hereby waive the issue and service on me of a citation in the  
above entitled proceeding; I appear in person herein, and consent that an order or decree may be made  
and entered in said proceeding accordingly.

Dated this 25th day of January 1909.

Emma Goldman  
(Person waiving to sign here)

J.J.R.

California  
STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
County of Monroe,  
City of Rochester.  
San Francisco.

ss.

On this 20th day of January 1909, before me personally  
came Emma Goldman to me known to be the person described  
in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the execution thereof.

453  
STATE OF NEW YORK)  
City of Rochester) ss.  
County of Monroe )

J. J. Kerrigan  
(Officer taking acknowledgment to sign here.)  
Notary Public in and for the City and  
County of San Francisco, State of  
California.

Henry Goldman of the City of Rochester, being duly sworn,  
deposes and says that he is well acquainted with Emma Goldman,  
the person mentioned in the foregoing waiver, and with her manner  
and style of handwriting, having often seen her write, and that  
deponent verily believes that the signature purporting to be the  
signature of the aforesaid person signed to the said instrument,  
is the true and genuine handwriting and signature of the above  
named person.

Hermin Goldman

Sworn to before me, this  
11 day of February 1909.

Katherine Vetter  
Com of Deeds

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

621



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 2, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] R. Harr [Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Harr analyzes the need to notify Goldman of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization suit. He concludes that they should not tell her, hoping to trap her into leaving the country.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930103. Reply to 810930101.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

*Conrad*

WRH - ESP

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

Department of Justice,  
Washington.

145113-1

February 2, 1909.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN RE SUIT TO CANCEL NAT-  
URALIZATION CERTIFICATE OF JACOB C. KERSNER, HUSBAND OF  
EMMA GOLDMAN.

-----oOo-----

Mr. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney at  
Pittsburg, wishes to be advised whether Emma Goldman should  
be made a party to the suit to cancel her husband's Certifi-  
cate of Naturalization, as the real object of the suit is to  
annul her citizenship.

Of course, the joinder of the wife is unnecessary  
so far as the cancellation of the husband's certificate is  
concerned. The only question is whether it is necessary to  
join the wife in such a case in order to affect her citizen-  
ship rights. Such rights are derived from Section 1994 Re-  
vised Statutes, which provides that "Any woman who is now or  
may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States,  
and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deem-  
ed a citizen." Emma Goldman, it appears, married Kersner  
after he had been naturalized, and by virtue of this statute  
became a citizen. Mr. Chambers says he thinks, and that it  
seems to have been commonly understood among the assistant

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 2, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] R. Harr [Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** Harr analyzes the need to notify Goldman of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization suit. He concludes that they should not tell her, hoping to trap her into leaving the country.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 810930103. Reply to 810930101.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

2.

United States attorneys engaged in naturalization work, that the denaturalization of a husband ipso facto denaturalizes the wife.

It is a fundamental principle of the law that no one can be deprived of property rights without notice and opportunity to be heard being first accorded him. This principle was recently applied by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Indian enrollment case of Goldsby and Allison, to the case of a personal status involving property rights acquired by enrollment as a member of one of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The present case, however, is anomalous, since the wife acquired her status, not by any act of her own, but simply by grant from the Government. This grant was based, however, upon a condition that she married a citizen. In the eye of the law, it may be said, that if her husband's certificate of naturalization was obtained by fraud, he was never a citizen, and therefore his wife acquired no rights of citizenship. It will be observed that, as stated, it is unnecessary to join the wife in a suit to set aside the husband's citizenship. It is further to be observed that there is no authority for instituting any proceeding to have her citizenship set aside. I am unable to perceive, therefore, any necessity for joining her in a suit to cancel her husband's certificate. Of course if she were made a party it would

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 2, Washington [D.C. to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / W[illiam] R. Harr [Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice. — 3 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Harr analyzes the need to notify Goldman of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization suit. He concludes that they should not tell her, hoping to trap her into leaving the country.

Notes: Enclosed with 810930103. Reply to 810930101.

C O P Y

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

3.

avoid having raised, at some future time, the issue under discussion. I understand that the one objection that Mr. Chambers has to making her a party is the notoriety that such action might cause.

If Kersner's certificate of naturalization were cancelled, the question of Emma Goldman's citizenship could only be raised, effectively, in the event she went abroad and sought to return to this country. The immigration authorities might then make the point that she was not a citizen and was subject to exclusion on the ground of her anarchistic belief. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the right of a person to enter is one for the determination of the immigration authorities, and their decision is final unless an abuse of authority appears. The fact that their decision is wrong does not constitute ground for the interference of the courts. (Chin Yow v. The United States, 208 U. S. 8). It is to be assumed that the immigration authorities would follow the opinion of this Department that the cancellation of the husband's certificate of naturalization destroys the wife's citizenship.

If Emma Goldman is made a party to this suit, and her husband's certificate is cancelled, she will be put on her guard and will not be apt to go abroad again. Hence I think it advisable, as a matter of policy, not to join her in this case.

Respectfully,

*W. R. Harr*

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Feb. 5, Washington, D.C. [to William R.] Harr [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / H[enry] C. Gauss [Special Assistant Attorney General] Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
 Summary: Gauss instructs Harr to ask the Department of Commerce and Labor whether they should join Goldman in the suit to denaturalize her husband, Jacob Kersner.  
 Notes: For related documents, see 810930101 through 810930104.

COPY

from  
 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
 D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
 File Number 133149



Office of the Attorney General,  
 Washington, D.C.

G-M

February 5, 1909.

Memorandum for Mr. Harr.

The Attorney General says that he thinks it advisable to refer the question of whether Emma Goldman should be made a party to the suit to cancel her husband's certificate of naturalization to the Department of Commerce and Labor, for an expression as to the Department's views on the matter of policy involved.

Respectfully,

H. C. Gauss.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Feb. 8 [Washington, D.C. to Oscar S. Straus] Secretary of Commerce and Labor [Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 23 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general asks the secretary of commerce and labor whether he should join Goldman as a party to Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. For enclosures, see 810930101 and 810930104. For reply, see 810930102.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

WRH - HJW

133,149-5

February 8, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from the Assistant United States Attorney in Charge of Naturalization at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in regard to the advisability of making Emma Goldman a party to the suit against her husband, Jacob Kersner to cancel his certificate of naturalization, together with a memorandum prepared in this Department on the subject.

I should be glad to have an expression of the views of your Department on the matter of policy presented in this case.

Please return enclosures when they have served your purpose.

Respectfully,

Inc. No. 13,232

Attorney General.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Feb. 11, Washington [D.C. to] Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Oscar S. Straus, Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor. — 2 p.; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Straus thinks the Justice Department should not tell Goldman of the proceedings to denaturalize Jacob Kersner because it would show the court that the goal is to rob Goldman of her citizenship.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 810930103.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149



10731-92

Department of Commerce and Labor  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Washington

February 11, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, file N. 133149-5, WHI, asking for an expression of the view of this Department as to the advisability of making Emma Goldman a party to the proceedings instituted by the Government to secure the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization which was granted Jacob Kersner, her husband.

I have noted the two memoranda accompanying your letter, but do not understand that you ask for my opinion upon the merits of the position taken in these memoranda, respectively, but simply upon the question of policy involved of making Emma Goldman a party to the said proceedings. After a consideration of the subject I doubt seriously the wisdom of taking that course. It would too obviously indicate that the ultimate design of the proceedings is not to vindicate the naturalization law, but to reach an individual, and deprive her of an asylum she now enjoys as the wife of an American citizen.

It therefore seems to me that whatever steps may ultimately be taken, as a consequence of the action of the court in this case, the wise course is to direct the activities of the Government toward the

133149-6

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

627

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Feb. 11, Washington [D.C. to] Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Oscar S. Straus, Secretary [of Commerce and Labor] Department of Commerce and Labor. — 2 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60

Summary: Straus thinks the Justice Department should not tell Goldman of the proceedings to denaturalize Jacob Kersner because it would show the court that the goal is to rob Goldman of her citizenship.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Reply to 810930103.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

10371-92 (2)

revocation of the unlawfully acquired citizenship of Jacob Kersner, solely. As requested, the inclosures with your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Oscar S. Straus*

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,  
Attorney General.

Inclosure No. 18525.

C-5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Feb. 16 [Washington, D.C. to] P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant U[nited] S[tates] Attorney [Department of Justice], Pittsburg[h] Pa. / [Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.*

**Summary:** The attorney general instructs Chambers not to make Goldman a party to the denaturalization of Jacob Kersner.  
**Notes:** Broken type. Reply to 810930101.

C O P Y

from  
 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
 D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
 File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
 CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

WRH-RJW

133,149-6

February 16, 1909.

P. S. Chambers, Esq.,  
 Assistant U. S. Attorney,  
 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:-

Referring to your letter of the 16th ultimo, in regard to the propriety of making Emma Goldman a party to the suit to cancel the certificate of naturalization issued to her husband Jacob Kersner, I beg to inform you that, after careful consideration of the matter, I do not think it necessary or advisable to do so.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

629



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 Feb. 16, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce and Labor. — 1 p.; 25 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Davies still does not know the name of the Justice Department employee who is allegedly Goldman's relative and is leaking information.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. Follow-up to 830214160.

No. 1002/1.

Department of Commerce and Labor  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

February 16th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,  
Department of Commerce and Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In answer to your communication of February 11th, 1909, No. 51694/2 (confidential) relative to any further information as to the name of the employee in the Department of Justice whom it is alleged is a relative of Emma Goldman, I have the honor to state, that thus far no information has been received. In conversation with the Central Station this morning, I was informed that secret service men are working on the question and that I will be informed as soon as any information is secured.

Respectfully,

*Daniel D. Davies*  
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

FEB 18 1909

*H.H. to Mr. Keefe*

*Feb 16*

330

315

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

630

The Emma Goldman Papers

[Will of Abraham Goldman:] Petition [for probate] 1909 Feb. 16 / Samuel Cominsky. - 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.  
Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.  
Summary: Samuel Cominsky submits Abraham Goldman's will for probate in 1909. The Bureau of Immigration uses the probate record at Goldman's deportation hearing to prove her age.  
Notes: Enclosed with 830214181 and 830214182 as Exhibit 4. For deportation hearing transcript, see 830214027.

PETITION FOR PROOF OF WILL.

To the Surrogate's Court of the County of Monroe, in the State of New York.

The Petition of Samuel Cominsky of Rochester in the

County of Monroe and State of New York, respectfully shows:

That Abraham Goldman died on the 14th day of January 1909, at Rochester in the County of Monroe and State of New York, leaving real and personal property within said County.

and leaving a Will of real and personal property bearing date the 20th day of December 1908, executed in presence of Louis E. Lazarus and Jacob Hochstein as witnesses, as prescribed by the laws of the State of New York, in which Will Samuel Cominsky is designated as Executor.

That the said testator was, at the time of his death, a resident of said County of Monroe and resided at Rochester, in Monroe County.

That the said testator left him surviving, his wife, Theresa Goldman who resides at Rochester in the State of New York and that the following are all the heirs and all the next of kin of said testator, and their respective ages and places of residence, to wit:

Theresa Goldman	a widow	aged - years, residing at Rochester in the State of New York
Emma Goldman	a daughter	aged 39 years, residing at New York in the State of New York
Herman Goldman	a son	aged 37 years, residing at Rochester in the State of New York
Morris Goldman	a son	aged 29 years, residing at New York in the State of New York
	a	aged years, residing at
	a	aged years, residing at
	a	aged years, residing at
	a	aged years, residing at
	a	aged years, residing at
	a	aged years, residing at

That no petition for probate of said Will has been filed in any Surrogate's Court.

That your petitioner is informed and believes that the real estate of said decedent does not exceed in value the sum of \$5000.00, and that the personal estate of said decedent does not exceed in value the sum of \$5000.00, and that decedent left no real property.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the said Will may be proved, and that the said widow Theresa Goldman and the said heirs and next of kin of the said testator may be cited to attend the probate thereof.

Dated the 15th day of February 1909.

Samuel Cominsky

Petitioner.

456

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

631

The Emma Goldman Papers

830214162

[Will of Abraham Goldman:] Petition [for probate] 1909 Feb. 16 / Samuel Cominsky. — 1 p. ; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Samuel Cominsky submits Abraham Goldman's will for probate in 1909. The Bureau of Immigration uses the probate record at Goldman's deportation hearing to prove her age.

Notes: Enclosed with 830214181 and 830214182 as Exhibit 4. For deportation hearing transcript, see 830214027.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
CITY OF ROCHESTER,  
COUNTY OF MONROE. } SS.

Samuel Cominsky being duly sworn, says he is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition, and that the said petition is true to his knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of February 1909 Samuel Cominsky

Katherine Vetter

Com of Deeds

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
CITY OF ROCHESTER,  
COUNTY OF MONROE. } SS.

Samuel Cominsky being duly sworn, say that he will well, faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of his office as Executor of the Will of Abraham Goldman, the testator named in the within petition.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February 1909. Samuel Cominsky

Katherine Vetter

Com of Deeds.

Surrogate's Court

COUNTY OF MONROE

In the Matter of the Will of

Abraham Goldman,

Deceased.

PETITION FOR PROOF OF WILL

Artaur Warren

for

petitioner

No. 905 Germ. Ins. Bldg.

Rochester, N.Y.

191 -

191 -

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

632

The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Praeceptum for Subpoena, 1909 April 5 / John Lord O'Brian, United States Attorney [Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 19 × 23 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.  
Summary: The prosecuting attorney lists those he wants to subpoena to testify in Jacob Kersner's denaturalization.  
Notes: For related documents, see 850806184 and 871105030. For earlier subpoenas, see 850806181, 850806182 and 871104906.

[Apr. 5, 1909]

Form No. 145.

PRÆCIPUE FOR SUBPOENA IN A CASE

In the DISTRICT Court, United States, WESTERN District of NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES

vs.

JACOB A. KERSNER

85

The Clerk of said Court will issue Subpoena for the following-named persons to appear before said Court, at the United States Court Rooms, in Buffalo, N.Y., at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 8th day of April, 1909, then and there to testify in behalf of the United States.

NAMES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Abraham Kersner	64 Weld Street	Rochester, N.Y.
Bessie Kersner	64 Weld Street	" " "
Simon Goldstein	49 Baden Street	" " "
Samuel Cohen	57 Rowley St.	" " "

This 5th day of April, 1909.

(See Sec. 820, R. S. U. S.) 7-170

JOHN LORD L'BRIAN

U. S. Attorney.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

871105030

[United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Subpoena] 1909 April 5 [to Abraham and Bessie Kersner (transcript)] / Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The court clerk prepares a subpoena ordering Abraham and Bessie Kersner to appear for their son's denaturalization.

Notes: For related documents, see 850806183 and 850806184.

[Apr. 5, 1909]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to

ABRAHAM KERSNER  
and  
BESSIE KERSNER  
64 Weld St.  
Rochester, N.Y.

## GREETING:

(SEAL)

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED: That laying aside all business and excuses, you, and each of you be and appear in your proper person before the District Court of the United States of America, for the Western District of New York, to be held before the Judge of the said Court, at the United States Court Room No. 432, in the Federal and Post Office Building in the City of Buffalo, in the said district, at a Stated session of said Court on the 8th day April 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to attend and testify, before the said Court in a certain action pending in the said Court, before the Judge thereof, between The United States of America and Jacob A. Kersner on the part of the United States of America.

And this you are not to omit, under the penalties provided by law.

WITNESS, The Honorable JOHN R. HAZEL, Judge of the said Court, at the City of Buffalo, in the said Western District of New York, the 5th day of April in the year of our Lord; one thousand nine hundred and nine.

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN  
U.S. Attorney  
Buffalo, N.Y.

SIDNEY W. PETRIE, Clerk

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 April 6, Hudsonville, Mich. [to] Joseph M. Dickinson, Sec[retary] of War [War Department], Washington, D.C. [fragment] / W[illia]m Buwalda. — 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: Buwalda returns his Philippine campaign medal as a protest against the murder of harmless people.

Hudsonville, Mich. 4/6 09

Hon. Joseph M. Dickinson  
Sec. of War  
Washington D. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
APR 8 1909  
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sir: After thinking the matter over for some time I have decided to send back this trinket to your Dept. having no further use for such baubles, and enable you to give it to some one who will appreciate it more than I.

It is a duty well done, of friendships inseparably cemented by dangers and hardships and sufferings shared in common in camp and in the field.

But sir it also speaks to me of blood shed, possibly some of it unavoidably innocent — in defense of loved ones, of homes, homes in many cases but huts of grass, but cherished none the less.

It speaks of raids and burnings, of many prisoners taken and like vile beasts thrown in the foulest of prisons. And for what? For fighting for their homes and loved ones.

It speaks to me of G. O. 100, with all its attendant horrors and cruelties and sufferings; of a country laid waste with fire and sword; of animals useful to man wantonly killed; of men, women and children hunted like wild beasts, and yet this in the name of Liberty, Humanity and Civilization.

In short it speaks to me of War — legalized murder if you will — upon a weak and defenseless people. We have not even the excuse of self defense.

Yours sincerely

Wm. Buwalda

R.R. # 3 Hudsonville

Michigan

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

635

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization, 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Judge Hazel orders the cancellation of Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

Notes: For copy, see 830214174. For related documents, see 850806187, 871104003, and 871104004.

No. 85

Civil 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

United States of America  
Plaintiff

vs

JACOB A. KERSNER  
Defendant

COPY

DECREE CANCELLING CERTIFICATE  
OF NATURALIZATION

John Lord O'Brian  
United States Attorney

Attorney for Complainant  
405 Federal Building  
Buffalo, N.Y.

Filed Apr. 8, 1909  
Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

636



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization, 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Judge Hazel orders the cancellation of Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

**Notes:** For copy, see 830214174. For related documents, see 850806187, 871104003, and 871104004.

[Apr. 8, 1909]

United States District Court,  
Western District of New York.

The United States of America  
Complainant

vs

IN EQUITY.

Jacob A. Kersner  
Defendant

The above entitled suit coming on regularly to be heard on default of the defendant before the Court on the 8th day of April, 1909, and the Court having heard the proofs of allegations on the part of the complainant and having heard the testimony of Abraham Kersner and Simon Goldstein, on due deliberation having made and filed its Conclusions therein, whereby the Court finds and decides as Conclusion of Law that the complainant, the United States of America, is entitled to judgment setting aside and annulling the citizenship of Jacob A. Kersner, and cancelling the certificate of citizenship heretofore issued to Jacob A. Kersner, the said defendant, by the County Court of Monroe County, on the 18th day of October, 1884, on the ground that the said citizenship and certificate of citizenship were illegally procured, and having ordered judgment accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that the citizenship in the United States, and the certificate of citizenship heretofore issued to Jacob A. Kersner, the defendant herein, by the County Court of Monroe County, on the 18th day of October, 1884, be, and the same is hereby set aside, annulled and cancelled on the ground that the said citizenship and certificate of citizenship,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

637



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization, 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 3 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Judge Hazel orders the cancellation of Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

**Notes:** For copy, see 830214174. For related documents, see 850806187, 871104003, and 871104004.

were illegally procured, and the Clerk of this Court is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this order and judgment to the said County Court of Monroe County, New York.

Judgment signed this 8th day of April, 1909.

SIDNEY W. PETRIE

Clerk, U.S. District Court.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

638

# The Emma Goldman Papers

830214174

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization] 1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 2 p. ; 33 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Judge Hazel cancels Jacob Kersner's citizenship. The Bureau of Immigration submits this court decree at Goldman's deportation hearing.

Notes: Enclosed with 880606106. For copy, see 850806185. Submitted, attached to 830214173, as Exhibit 5 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 850806168 through 850806187.

United States District Court,  
Western District of New York.

---

The United States of America,	:	
	:	
Complainant.	:	
	:	
vs.	:	IN EQUITY.
	:	
Jacob A. Kersner,	:	
defendant.	:	

---

The above entitled suit coming on regularly to be heard on default of the defendant before the Court on the 8th day of April, 1909, and the Court having heard the proofs of allegations on the part of the complainant and having heard the testimony of Abraham Kersner and Simon Goldstein, on due deliberation having made and filed its Conclusions therein, whereby the Court finds and decides as Conclusion of Law that the complainant, the United States of America, is entitled to judgment setting aside and annulling the citizenship of Jacob A. Kersner, and cancelling the certificate of citizenship heretofore issued to Jacob A. Kersner, the said defendant, by the County Court of Monroe County, on the 18th day of October, 1884, on the ground that the said citizenship and certificate of citizenship were illegally procured, and having ordered judgment accordingly.

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that the citizenship in the United States, and the certificate of citizenship heretofore issued to Jacob A. Kersner, the defendant herein, by the County Court of Monroe County, on the 18th day of October, 1884, be, and the same is, hereby set aside, annulled and cancelled on the ground that the said citizenship and certificate of citizenship

352

639

## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214174

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Decree Cancelling Certificate of Naturalization]  
1909 April 8 / [John R. Hazel, Judge] United States District Court, Western District of  
New York. — 2 p. ; 33 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.*

**Summary:** Judge Hazel cancels Jacob Kersner's citizenship. The Bureau of Immigration submits this court decree at Goldman's deportation hearing.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880606106. For copy, see 850806185. Submitted, attached to 830214173, as Exhibit 5 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 850806168 through 850806187.

-2-

were illegally procured, and the Clerk of this Court is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this order and judgment to the said County Court of Monroe County, New York.

Judgment signed this 8th day of April, 1909.

*William H. Petrie*

Clerk, U. S. District Court

353

640



# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

Notes: For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004

[Apr. 8, 1909]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

United States of America

vs.

Jacob Kersner

Copy

TESTIMONY

FILED APR. 8, 1909

Sidney M. Peck, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

641



**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Western District of New York

UNITED STATES  
-VS-  
JACOB A. KERSNER

Trial before HON. JOHN R. HAZEL, U.S. District Judge.  
Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y. . April 8, 1909.

Appearances:

nces:  
PALMER S. CHAMBERS, Assistant U.S. Attorney, for the  
Government.

No appearance for defendant.

A B R A H A M K E R S N E R sworn for the Government,  
examined by Mr. CHAMBERS, testified as follows:

Q. Mr. Kersner, where do you live ?

A. Rochester.

Q. You are a citizen of the United States ?

A. Yes sir.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Are you the father of Jacob Kersner in this case?

A. Yes sir.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Kersner

2

Q. You remember what year your son Jacob was born ?

A. In 1866 I suppose.

Q. 1866 ?

A. Or 65 or 66; I can't exactly say.

Q. You are sure it was not before 1865 ?

A. No sir. Of that I am sure.

Q. What ?

A. I am sure of that.

Q. Do you remember when he came to the United States ?

A. He came to the United States in 1882, from Russia.

By the Court:

Q. What month ?

A. I dont know.

By Mr. Chambers:.

Q. You are sure it was in 1882 ?

A. Yes sir, in the summer time.

Q. In the summer time ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Had he been living with you up to that time ?

A. In Russis ?

Q. Yes ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So that you are sure that he did not come to the United States before the summer of 1882 ?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

643

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York.— 12 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Kersner 3

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you seen the certificate of naturalization of your son ?

A. Never.

Q. You have never seen that ?

A. No sir.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

644

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 4

S I M O N G O L D S T E I N, sworn for the Government,  
examined by MR. CHAMBERS, testified as follows:

Q. You are Simon Goldstein ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where do you live ?

A. 49 Baden Street, Rochester.

A. Are you a citizen of the United States ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know the defendant in this case Jacob Kersner ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know him personally ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You understand him to be the son of the preceding witness, Abraham Kersner, who was just on the stand ?

A. Abraham ---

Q. The gentleman who was just on the stand; he is a son of the gentleman who was just on the stand ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you a witness for this man Jacob Kersner at the time he was naturalized ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When was that?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

645



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 5

A. It was in 1884/

Q. Do you remember the month ?

A. It must have been close to election.

Q. Have you seen the record in this case lately, the record in Rochester, Supreme Court at Rochester ?

A. I don't understand what you mean about the record ?

Q. The record in the books in the Court House in Rochester, didn't you go there ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You saw them ?

A. Yes sir/

Q. You recognized your signature ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you recognized the fact that Jacob Kersner who signed that is the ---

A. The same man, that I have signed my signature.

Q. And who was the same man who is the defendant in this case ?

A. Yes sir.

A. Yes sir.

Q. No question about that ?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you know Mr. Kersner before he was married ?

A. I did.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

646

# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 6

Q. Did you know Emma Goldman before she was married ?

A. I did.

Q. By Emma Goldman I mean the woman who is recognized as one of the Anarchist leaders of this country ?

A. I have known her to be so .

By the Court:

Q. You said that you knew Emma Goldman before she was married ?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. Chambers:

Q. Do you know that Emma Goldman the Anarchist, and Jacob Kersner the defendant in this case were married ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know them after they were married ?

A. Yes sir.

THE COURT:- Is it intended to be proved in this case that she is a woman of Anarchistic frame of mind ?

MR. CHAMBERS:- No.

THE COURT:- You simply designate her as a woman of Anarchistic tendencies in order to identify her ?

MR. CHAMBERS:- Yes sir.

By the Court:

Q. You have heard of this Woman Emma Goldman as a woman who has anarchistic beliefs ?

A. Yes sir.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

647

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 7

Q. Have you attended any of her preachments or any of her talks or lectures ?

A. No. I know her personally. I have nothing to do with her.

Q. Well, she is a woman whom you have heard spoken of as a woman having anarchistic tendencies ?

A. Yes sir. I know when she became one.

Q. Do you know that the woman Emma Goldman married the defendant Jacob Kersner ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How do you know it ?

A. At the time they were married, Mr. Kersner was in my employment, and Emma Goldman, she sometimes come to my place and collected his pay.

Q. When did she use to come there and collect his pay ?

A. At the time after he took sick. She knew that I knew that she was his wife and could collect his pay.

THE COURT:- Go into it a little more fully.

By Mr. Chambers:

Q. Was it understood by Kersner's conversation with you and by Emma Goldman's conversation with you and by the fact that these two--I will follow that suggestion --- that these two people, Jacob Kersner the defendant in this case,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

648

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850806187

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 8

and Emma Goldman, were husband and wife ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was that the common understanding ?

By the Court :

Q. Have you ever had any talk with Jacob A. Kersner about his marriage to Emma Goldman ?

A. Mr. Jacob Kersner was an intimate friend of mine, and I have known him before he was married and I know him ---

Q. You were not present at the marriage ?

A. I was not present at the marriage but I was in the city at the same time.

By Mr. Chambers:

Q. Have you ever had any talk with Jacob A. Kersner regarding his marriage to Emma Goldman ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What talk have you ever had ?

A. He invited me to his wedding.

Q. What did he say ?

A. He says he was going to get married to Miss Emma Goldman; and after he was married I used to sometimes visit his house.

Q. Where did they live ?

A. They lived in different places.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

649



## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

Notes: For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein

9

Q. You visited them where they lived ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And they were living together as man and wife ?

A. They were living together as man and wife.

Q. And have you heard Kersner refer to this Emma Goldman as his wife ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And have you heard Emma Goldman refer to this man Jacob Kersner as her husband ?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And after that she came to your place of business and what ?

A. And she told me that her husband was sick, if she couldn't get his pay; I said sure she could because I know her, and I was positive that they were man and wife.

Q. How often did you visit them ?

A. Oh, sometimes every month. Often, I know the two well, that they were married, that they were man and wife..

By the Court:.

Q. And did you meet them anywhere else other than at their homes ?

A. Well, sometimes they used to come to my house and visit me. Sometimes we would go to the theatre together.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

650

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850806187

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional. Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

Goldstein 10

Q. How often have you heard Kersner speak of Emma Goldman as his wife ?

A. Why they lived together.

Q. Have you heard him speak of her as his wife ?

A. Sure, sure.

Q. How often, can you state ?

A. Why, he has been working for me for about four months straight, and during all this time I know that they were man and wife..

Q. How frequently did you see them together ?

A. Oh, very often, very often.

Q. Very often at their house where they lived ?

A. At their house, and we used to go out together.

Q. Did they use to visit you ?

A. They used to visit me.

Q. You used to hear them speak of each other as husband and wife ?

A. Yes sir.

The United States Attorney offers in evidence certified copy from the records of Monroe County of the naturalization of Jacob Kersner.

Received and marked EXHIBIT "A".

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

651

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Testimony, 1909 April 8 / United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 12 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** The court clerk files a transcript of the testimony at Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case with the court.

**Notes:** For Exhibit A, see 850806168. For Exhibits B and C, see 850806174, 850806175, 850806177, and 850806178. For related documents, see 871104003, 850806185, and 871104004.

11

The United States Attorney next offers in evidence the affidavit of the marshal, subpoena, affidavit of U.S. Attorney L.M. Bass, and proofs of publication.

Received and marked EXHIBITS "B" and "C".

THE COURT:- That is enough.

EVIDENCE CLOSED.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

652



## The Emma Goldman Papers

871104003

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Findings, 1909 April 8 / John R. Hazel, Judge,  
United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 3 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Judge Hazel outlines the factual and legal basis for concluding that the government may cancel  
Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

Notes: Filed with 850806187 and 850806185, under 871104004. Enclosed with 880606106. For related docu-  
ments, see 850806169 and 850806173.

No. 85 Civil 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Complainant

vs.

JACOB A. KERSNER  
Defendant

COPY

FINDINGS

Filed Apr 8, 1909  
Sidney W. Petrie, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

653



## The Emma Goldman Papers

87110-4003

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Findings, 1909 April 8 / John R. Hazel, Judge, United States District Court, Western District of New York. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Judge Hazel outlines the factual and legal basis for concluding that the government may cancel Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

Notes: Filed with 850806187 and 850806185, under 87110-4004. Enclosed with 880606106. For related documents, see 850806169 and 850806177.

[April 8, 1909]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Complainant,

In Equity

vs

JACOB A. KERSNER,  
Defendant.

The above entitled suit having been commenced by the filing of a bill of complaint, notice of which was duly served by publication as required by law, as appears by the papers duly filed herein with proof of publication, and the defendant not having appeared and answered herein and being wholly in default, and the said suit being regularly reached for trial before the court on the 8th day of April, 1909 and the court having heard the proofs and allegations on the part of the complainant, the United States of America, and after hearing the testimony of Abraham Kersner and Simon Goldstein, for the complainant, and no one appearing for the defendant, and on due deliberation, the court finds and decides the following as

### CONCLUSIONS OF FACT.

1. That the said Jacob A. Kersner, an alien and subject of the Czar of Prussia, and formerly residing in Russia, Europe, was born in 1865; that he came to the United States for the first time in the summer of 1882.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

654

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Findings, 1909 April 8 / John R. Hazel, Judge,  
United States District Court, Western District of New York.— 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional  
Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Judge Hazel outlines the factual and legal basis for concluding that the government may cancel  
Jacob Kersner's citizenship.

**Notes:** Filed with 850806187 and 850806185, under 87110-4004. Enclosed with 880606106. For related docu-  
ments, see 850806106 and 850806171.

2. That the said Jacob A. Kersner, the defendant, was naturalized and procured a certificate of naturalization declaring him to be a citizen of the United States from the County Court of Monroe County, New York, a court duly authorized by law to naturalize aliens on the 18th day of October, 1884. And as

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

That the defendant Jacob A. Kersner, was not at the time he was naturalized and procured said certificate of naturalization entitled thereto, and was not and is not entitled to admission as a citizen of the United States of America, and was not and is not a duly naturalized citizen of the United States of America, and that the complainant is entitled to a judgment setting aside the certificate of citizenship heretofore issued to the said Jacob A. Kersner by the County Court of Monroe County, New York, on the 18th day of October, 1884, on the ground that said citizenship and certificate of citizenship were illegally procured.

Judgment is hereby ordered accordingly.

Dated, April 8, 1909.

JOHN R. HAZEL  
United States Judge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

655

## The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: Clerk's Minutes, 1909 April 8 / [Sidney W. Petrie]  
 Clerk [United States District Court, Western District of New York]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 21 cm.  
*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional*  
*Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*  
**Summary:** The district court clerk summarizes the nature and outcome of Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.  
**Notes:** For attached testimony, findings, and decree, see 850806187, 871104003, and 850806185.

[1909 Apr 8]

### COPY CLERK'S MINUTES OF TRIAL

April 8, 1909

UNITED STATES  
 VS  
 JACOB A. KERSNER

} Civil Action in Equity

Palmer S. Chambers, Asst. U.S. Atty appeared for the U.S.

The defendant being in default the U.S. introduced evidence to prove the allegations of the bill of complaint.

The Court ordered a decree in favor of the complainant for the relief demanded in the complaint and cancelling the order or certificate of naturalization granted to the defendant by the County Court of Monroe Co.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram, 1909? April 9? Buffalo? N.Y.? to unknown recipient, Washington, D.C.?]  
/ [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 16 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Someone sends a telegram summarizing a newspaper report on Jacob Kersner's denaturalization and Goldman's likely deportation.

Notes: Telegram may date from late 1919 search for evidence of Goldman's citizenship status. J. Edgar Hoover's initials in margin.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES	
CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	RECEIVER'S NUMBER
FAST DAY TELEGRAM	CHECK
NIGHT TELEGRAM	TIME FILED
NIGHT LETTERGRAM	

THE SENDER MUST MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY TELEGRAM.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

FROM HERALD APRIL 9, 1909  
2nd Edition. (Friday)  
Page 7, Column Seven.

**EMMA GOLDMAN NOT CITIZEN**  
Her husband's papers cancelled in Buffalo Court -- Said to be a step toward Deportation.

Special Dispatch to Herald, Buffalo; Thursday. By Decision at the U. S. Court today by Judge John R. Hazel, Emma Goldman, anarchist, is deprived of citizenship rights in this country.

This was brought about by the cancellation of the citizenship papers of Jacob A. Kersner, husband of Emma Goldman, upon evidence submitted to the court that Kersner had as far back as 1884 obtained his citizenship papers by false statements regarding his age. It appeared that he had obtained the papers when he was but nineteen years old and had been in the country only two years instead of five as required by law.

The Cancellation of the citizenship papers is regarded as the first step toward obtaining the Deportation of Emma Goldman to Russia, of which country she is a native.

*86m2* **COPY** *15446*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

657



# The Emma Goldman Papers

United States v. Jacob A. Kersner: [Notice of Service] 1909 April 9 [of Samuel Cohen and Simon Goldstein] / William R. Compton United States Marshal. - 1 p.; 23 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: The United States marshal affirms that he served Samuel Cohen and Simon Goldstein subpoenas to appear in court for Jacob Kersner's denaturalization case.

Notes: Dark copy. For related documents, see 850806181 through 850806183 and 871104006.

No. 85 Civil

U.S. Marshal's Docket No. 1360  
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED  
STATES  
For the WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW  
YORK

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS

JACOB A. KERSNER

COPY

GOVT. SUBPOENA

Returnable April 8 1909

Personally served on Samuel Cohen at Rochester  
this 6th day of April 1909. Travel one way thereon 2 miles.  
Personally served on Simon Goldstein at Rochester  
this 6th day of April 1909. Travel one way thereon 1 mile.

Wm. R. Compton  
Marshal of the United  
States

By F.O. Viehmann, Deputy

Filed Apr. 9, 1909

Signey W. Petrie, Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

658

# The Emma Goldman Papers

890301017

Vereinigte Staaten—33 cm. In Der freie Arbeiter [Berlin (April 10, 1909)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: Der freie Arbeiter reprints excerpts of Goldman's letter in the February 1909 issue of Mother Earth, describing her arrest and trial in San Francisco for lecturing on anarchism.

Notes: In German.

14

*Meine Freundin (Lustig)*

14. 15.

Vereinigte Staaten.

10. April 1909

In „Mother Earth“ veröffentlicht Genossin Emma Goldmann einen Brief, der sich mit ihrer und des Genossen Dr. Reitmann Verhaftung in San Francisco, die jedoch mit der Freisprechung der Angeklagten endigte, anlässlich einer Propagandatournee befasst, dem wir folgendes entnehmen:

Wir waren angeklagt des Auftrags und der Verschwörung, ungesetzlicher Bedrohung mit Gewalt und Störung des öffentlichen Friedens, usw. Anklagen, in der Tat so schwer, dass der Richter sich veranlasst fühlte, eine Bürgschaft von 16.000 Dollars für jeden Angeklagten als eine Kleinigkeit zu betrachten. Aber plötzlich, vier Tage nach unserer Festnahme, wurden diese „schweren Anklagen“ zurückgestellt und eine neue Anklage ausgebrütet, die auf ungesetzliche Versammlung, die Bezeichnung jeder organisierten Regierung unnötig, und das Verkünden anarchistischer Doktrinen lautete. O Schrecken! Auf Grund dieser neuen und gefährlichen Anklage wurde ich in Untersuchungshaft genommen, ebenso Dr. Reitmann, so hatte ich nun Ferien auf Kosten der Stadt am goldenen Tor.

Ich wünschte, ich hätte das Talent, die ganze Vorstellung würdig zu beschreiben. Den Ernst des Richters, das wichtige Gekinn, des Distriktsanwalts, das geheimnisvolle Benehmen der Defektiven, die als Zeugen da waren, die Gesichter der Gerichtsdienste. Den einen den anderen ängstlich beobachtend, ob er nicht ein Anarchist sein könnte, was gleichbedeutend mit Dynamit und Bomben ist. Es war ein Abbild für Götter.

Unser Rechtsanwalt, Mr. Ernest E. Kirk, ein junger lebhafter Kalifornier, mit echt keltischem Humor ausgestattet, wie brachte er diese Scheinmenschen in Hitz. Wie sie dasassen und lachten.

Was wissen Sie vom Anarchismus? Die Zeitungen sagen, Anarchismus ist die Lehre von Dynamit und Bomben. Was wissen Sie von den Angeklagten? Die Zeitungen sagen, sie veranlassen das Volk, zu morden. Die Zeitungen, die Zeitungen! Die einzige Quelle des Wissens und der Information der Amerikaner. Sie vergiften den Geist und verderben die menschliche Seele. Die Herabwürdiger und Verursacher der Wahrheit, Amerikas grösste Plage und Pest, die Erzieher aller Guten, Schönen und Wahren. Wenn jemals der Tag des Gerichts kommen sollte, nicht im Himmel, aber hier auf Erden, wenn jemals die Streitkräfte für und gegen den Niedergang der Menschheit sich in offener Schlacht treffen sollten, diese Zeitungsprofessionisten werden wohl die ersten sein, die dem Zorn eines beschimpften, betrogenen und beschuldigten Volkes stand zu halten haben werden. Es ist immer meine Meinung gewesen, dass die Polizei sich aus dem verachtungs-würdigsten Menschenmaterial zusammensetzt, aber meine Erfahrungen in San Francisco haben mich belehrt, dass verglichen mit der Menschheit, die den amerikanischen Sozialismus entweiht, die Polizei so weiss und tugendhaft ist wie die sprichwörtlichen Engel.

Wir wussten natürlich, dass der Beweis, den die Anklage zusammensuchen wollte, so locker und absurd anfallen würde, dass selbst der dämteste Richter zu einer Freisprechung kommen musste.

Wir erklärten uns schuldig bezüglich der Behauptung, dass jede Regierung ein Verbrechen ist, dass sie Freiheit und Wohlbefinden zerstört, und dass wir das auch trachten müssen sie abzuschaffen, mit allen Mitteln, die uns zur Verfügung stehen. Aber wenn schon die Presse und die Gerichte dieses Landes in der Unterdrückung der Rede und Pressfreiheit über ihre Befugnisse hinausgegangen sind, können sie doch nicht behaupten, dass man etwas als unnötig bezeichnet.

Das Verhör war nicht nur von Nutzen für die Verteidigung der Redefreiheit, sondern auch für die Propa-

ganda des Anarchismus, schon deshalb, weil vor Gericht vollkommen gesetzlich sein kann, was in einem öffentlichen Saal ein Verbrechen ist. Und wir predigten den Anarchismus, jede Phase desselben gründlicher und wirkungsvoller, als es in einem Dutzend Versammlungen möglich gewesen wäre.

Polizeirichter Deasy, der erst seit zwei Monaten seines Amtes waltete, hatte ein offenes Herz für die durch Not und Elend zu Verbrechern gewordenen Unglücklichen. Niemals hörte ich ihn einen Vorwurf oder ein unfreundliches Wort gegen diese aussprechen. Ganz anders aber war sein Auftreten gegen uns Anarchisten. Da auch er durch die Zeitungen belehrt wurde, dass die Anarchisten menschliche Bestien seien, die sich nur nach Mord und Totschlag sehnten. Es wäre das nicht zu verwundern gewesen, wenn er seine Macht dazu benutzte, uns dahin zu befördern, wo wir den Frieden der menschlichen Gemeinschaft nicht mehr hätten stören können.

Nachdem Mr. Kirk seine Verteidigungsrede beendet hatte, zogen sich die Geschworenen zurück, und der Richter belehrte sie, dass ein Freispruch angebracht sei. In wenigen Minuten war die Farce vorbei, die Clowns zogen sich zurück, und der Zirkus wurde gesäubert.

Innerhalb zweier Tagen nach der Freisprechung hatten den grössten Saal der Stadt gemietet, und eine Versammlung wurde angekündigt. Emma Goldman nicht schuldig. Riesen-Versammlung! usw. Am Sonntag, 31. Januar, abends, strömten 2000 Personen in den Saal, wo Emma Goldman eine begeisterte Ansprache

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

659



# The Emma Goldman Papers

880817019

[Memorandum on William Buwalda] 1909 April 14, Washington, D.C. / [Adjutant General's Office] War Department. — 1 p. ; 22 x 28 cm.  
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.  
Summary: The War Department notes for its file that William Buwalda has returned his Philippine campaign badge in protest.  
Notes: For letter mentioned, see 880817018.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

1510725

WAR DEPARTMENT

*File with Mr. Gen. A. C.*

6864  
214412

Hudsonville, Mich.,

April 8th, 1909

WILLIAM BUWALDA

Returns Phil. Insurrection badge as it is a reminder of war - legalized murder - upon a weak and defenseless people.

APR 15 1909

Received A.G.O. Apr 15 1909

## 1st Indorsement:

War Department,  
April 8, 1909.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster General, through The Adjutant General, for notation.

*Robert Shaw Oliver*  
Assistant Secretary of War.

## 2nd Indorsement.

*To the Gmly.*

*A. G. O., April 9, 1909.*  
*Inclosure.*

No. 150.

## 3rd Indorsement.

War Department,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON.

April 12, 1909.

Respectfully returned to THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The campaign badge, (Philippine 5515) which accompanied the within letter has been withdrawn, and the badge placed in stock.

*James Sullivan*  
Assistant Quartermaster General,  
U. S. Army.  
Acting Quartermaster General.  
#214412  
6864.

Rec'd Back A.G.O. APR 12 1909

4th Indorsement.  
To the  
Assistant Secretary of War.

A. G. O., April 13, 1909.



*Noted by Asst. Sec.*

Rec'd Back A.G.O. APR 14 1909

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

660

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 April 22, Pittsburg[h] Pa. [to Charles J. Bonaparte] Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / P[almer] S. Chambers, Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Chambers reports that the government won its case against Jacob Kersner, who is no longer a citizen.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149

Department of Justice.

PSC-Mc

Office of

226-30

Assistant United States Attorney,

Federal Building,

Pittsburg, Pa.

April 22, 1909.

The Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that judgment was given for the United States on April 8th in the case of United States vs. Jacob Kersner, No. 133149-1. This is the suit which was entered for the purpose of depriving Emma Goldman of her rights of citizenship, she being the wife of Kersner. By some oversight I neglected to send in this report earlier.

Respectfully,

*P. S. Chambers*

Assistant United States Attorney

133149-7

File.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

661



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Document File [1909? May? of William Buwalda] / Military Secretary's Office, War Department. — 1 p. ; 23 × 12 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 94.

Summary: The War Department lists the document numbers in William Buwalda's file.

Notes: For referenced documents, see 880817003 through 880817019.

*Algo.*  
*48140*

*Wm Buwalda*  
*Co. II, 1 Regt. Cavalry*

Papers herein.	REMARKS.
<i>1018198</i>	
<i>1386777</i>	<i>p.c.</i>
<i>1391213</i>	
<i>1391941</i>	<i>pc</i>
<i>1389930</i>	
<i>1396814</i>	
<i>1399467</i>	
<i>1401223</i>	
<i>1399187</i>	
<i>1406381</i>	
<i>1413317</i>	<i>p.c.</i>
<i>1425383</i>	
<i>1484642</i>	
<i>1465240</i>	
<i>1510725</i>	
<i>See also</i>	

**DOCUMENT FILE.**  
The Military Secretary's Office, War Department.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

662

## The Emma Goldman Papers

830214015

[Letter] 1909 May 3, Chicago [to Daniel J. Keefe] Commissioner-General [Bureau of Immigration] Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. / Daniel D. Davies, Immigrant Inspector in Charge [Bureau of Immigration] Dept. of Commerce & Labor. — 1 p.; 26 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Davies sends Keefe a letter about Jacob Kersner written by Goldman, which he obtained through an informant. Davies notes that they have located Kersner.

Notes: Broken type; light copy. For enclosure, see 830214016. For related document, see 830214157.

### Department of Commerce and Labor

#### IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1002/1.

OFFICE OF CHIEF IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR  
CHICAGO, ILL.

May 3rd, 1909.

410  
43-A  
--:Confidential:--

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Department of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:--

The inclosed statement relative to Emma Goldman given to me by the party who has been giving me secret information relative to the above anarchist. Further, he will, if possible get a photograph of the entire letter, and if he does I shall have a copy made of it which I shall forward to the Bureau immediately.

The part of the letter herewith inclosed, you will readily see has reference to an attempt to do something relative to the citizenship business.

Further, I was informed by the same informant that they have located her husband, Jac. K. in Chicago and that he is now working at his trade in this city. If he is required by the Bureau, let me know as soon as possible, as they are keeping watch over him until they hear.

They have requested that this matter be kept strictly confidential.

ACKNOWLEDGE

Respectfully,

MAY 6 1909

BUREAU OF  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Daniel D. Davies

Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

663

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 May 15, New Haven, Conn. [to] George W. Wickersham, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Henry D. Cowles, Chief, New Haven Police. — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Having prevented Goldman from lecturing in New Haven, Cowles asks if a law exists that prohibits Goldman and Reitman from speaking against the government.

Notes: For reply, see 810930108 and 810930109.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149



HENRY D. COWLES  
CHIEF

Department of

## Police Service.

Chief's Office.

New Haven, Conn., — May 15, 1909. — 190

Hon. George W. Wickersham, Esq.,  
United States Attorney General,  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to call your attention to articles printed in The New Haven Palladium, of May 13 and 14, marked copies of which I am sending under separate cover.

Referring to statements and utterances of Dr. Reitman, who is manager and press agent of Emma Goldman, an avowed anarchist,

My reason in sending this communication to you is that I was under the impression that immediately after the death of our late lamented President McKinley, Congress enacted a law making it a crime for anyone to speak against the government in a derogatory manner, and also because I am very much interested in this matter, as Dr. Reitman and Emma Goldman have been in this city, and she has attempted to speak in one of our local halls on three occasions, her advertised subject being, Anarchy And What It Stands For.

I absolutely refused to allow her to speak here on this or any other subject, and have prevented her from doing so, as she is an undesirable person, and one whom the good and respectable people of this City do not care to have speak on any subject.

I wish to say further that I am surprised that the United States Authorities would allow anyone to go about and make such inflammatory and incendiary remarks in regard to the murder of our late President

133149-8

664

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1909 May 15, New Haven, Conn. [to] George W. Wickersham, Attorney General [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / Henry D. Cowles, Chief, New Haven Police. — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: Having prevented Goldman from lecturing in New Haven, Cowles asks if a law exists that prohibits Goldman and Reitman from speaking against the government.

Notes: For reply, see 810930108 and 810930109.

**COPY**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
File Number 133149



HENRY D. COWLES  
CHIEF

Department of

## Police Service.

Chief's Office.

New Haven, Conn., \_\_\_\_\_ 190

McKinley, and claiming the act of Czolgoz was justifiable, and that he (Reitman) tolerates such acts.

I am desirous some information concerning this matter as Emma Goldman and her manager are liable to come here anytime and I firmly believe that she was the cause of the murder of President McKinley.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that President Taft has visited this city twice during the past few months, and he will be in this city again in the near future, and there may be a few more Czolgoz' in our vicinity, who might be influenced by Emma Goldman, and who under such influence might attempt to do bodily harm to President Taft.

I should like very much to have you furnish me the desired information at your earliest convenience, thanking you in advance for the favor, I am

Very Respectfully Yours,

Chief of Police.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 May 17 [Washington, D.C. to William R.] Harr [Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / Geo[rge] W. Wickersham, Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p.; 36 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.  
 Summary: Wickersham refers Police Chief Cowles' letter for Harr to answer.  
 Notes: For attached letter, see 870814005; For reply, see 810930109.

COPY

from  
 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice  
 D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files  
 File Number 133149

Department of Justice,  
 OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

May 17, 1909.

Respectfully referred to  
 Mr. Harr.

My impression is that the  
 Act referred to did not pass.

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,  
 Attorney General.

Department of

Police Service.

Chief's Office.

New Haven, Conn., May 15, 1909.—190

leave to call your attention to  
 alladium, of May 13 and 14, marked  
 separate cover.

terances of Dr. Reitman, who is man-  
 n, an avowed anarchist,  
 unication to you is that I was un-  
 after the death of our late lam-

ented President McKinley, Congress enacted a law making it a crime for  
 anyone to speak against the government in a derogatory manner, and  
 also because I am very much interested in this matter, as Dr. Reitman  
 and Emma Goldman have been in this city, and she has attempted to  
 speak in one of our local halls on three occasions, her advertised  
 subject being, Anarchy And What It Stands For.

I absolutely refused to allow her to speak here on this or any-  
 other subject, and have prevented her from doing so, as she is an un-  
 desirable person, and one whom the good and respectable people of this  
 City do not care to have speak on any subject.

I wish to say further that I am surprised that the United States  
 Authorities would allow anyone to go about and make such inflammatory  
 and incendiary remarks in regard to the murder of our late President

133149-8

666

# The Emma Goldman Papers

810930109

[Letter] 1909 May 18 [Washington, D.C. to] Henry D. Cowles, Chief, Police [Department], New Haven, Conn. / [George W. Wickersham] Attorney General, Department of Justice. — 1 p. : 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 60.

Summary: The attorney general tells Cowles that Congress did not pass a law making it a crime to speak against the government.

Notes: Dark copy. Reply to 870814005.

**C O P Y**  
from  
**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**  
Record Group No. 60

General Records of the Department of Justice

D. J. Central Files — Straight Numerical Files

File Number 133149

Department of Justice

CARBON COPY FOR THE FILES.

CAL

133149-8

May 18, 1909.

Henry D. Cowles, Esq.,  
Chief of Police,  
New Haven, Connecticut.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and also of the marked copies of the New Haven Palladium, containing certain articles referred to in your letter.

In reply, I beg to say that the bill introduced in Congress shortly after the death of President McKinley to which you refer did not become a law.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

667



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Goldman v. Reyburn et al. : [Opinion of Judge Willson, Philadelphia, Pa., 1909 Oct. 14]—34 cm. In The Legal Intelligencer (Nov. 5, 1909) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: Goldman's file in the Italian state archives contains the judge's opinion ruling against Goldman in *Goldman v. Reyburn et al.*, in which Goldman sued for an injunction to keep the Philadelphia police from preventing her lectures. Judge Willson rules that free speech rights do not extend to the advocacy of anarchism.

Notes: Enclosed with 880511014.

NOV. 5, 1909.]

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

### Goldman v. Reyburn et al.

*Constitutional law—Freedom of speech—Right of police to prevent delivery of anarchistic lecture.*

The purpose of an injunction is not to cure wrongs already perpetrated, but to prevent future wrongdoings; the bill therefore must aver that wrongful action has been threatened, for which there is no legal justification and which is likely to result in injury to the plaintiff.

One, not a citizen either of Pennsylvania or of the United States, cannot take advantage of the protection afforded by section 7, art. 1, of the constitution of Pennsylvania, providing that "every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Public officers, entrusted with the preservation of the peace, will not be restrained from prohibiting the delivery of a lecture by an avowed anarchist, believing government should be abolished and every one regulate his own conduct, and that for this purpose force may be resorted to, the utterance of such views being likely to result in a breach of the peace, and the intention to advocate them being admitted by the plaintiff upon examination in court.

Motion for preliminary injunction. C. P. No. 4, Phila. Co., Sept. T., 1909, No. 1134, In Equity.

Henry John Nelson, for motion.

James Alcorn and A. W. Crankford, assistant city solicitors, and J. H. Gendell, city solicitor, contra.

WILLSON, P. J., Oct. 14, 1909.—Plaintiff complains that, desiring to give a series of lectures in the city of Philadelphia, and having made arrangements for the occupation of the Odd Fellows' Hall for that purpose, she was prevented from exercising what she alleges to have been her right of free speech by the defendants, who are officers of the said city and entrusted with the duty of maintaining peace and order within the community. This interference she alleges to have been of a forcible character, and that it resulted in great financial loss to her, and subjected her to the necessity of cancelling other and future engagements to deliver lectures in various cities in the United States. She claims that, under these circumstances, a fundamental right, namely, that of free speech, guaranteed to her under the constitution of Pennsylvania, has been interfered with and abridged.

That she was prevented from delivering the proposed lectures, or one of her proposed lectures, through the action of the defendants, is not denied. Upon the contrary, it is expressly admitted and is justified on the ground that the delivery of the contemplated lecture would, in the judgment of the defendants, have resulted in a serious breach of the peace, because of the character of the sentiments and ideas which the plaintiff intended to utter and urge upon the audiences which might have gathered for the purpose of hearing her.

So far as the case before us involves no other facts than those which have been thus stated, and, indeed, so far as the averments of the bill are concerned, there is no ground whatever upon which we could grant the injunction prayed for. With the past action of the defendants and with any injury which may have resulted to the plaintiff from such action, we are not concerned. If such action was unauthorized and illegal, the plaintiff has a right to proceed in the courts of law to recover damages for any resulting injury. Courts of equity do not grant injunctions to cure wrongs which have been already perpetrated. They can only endeavor to prevent future wrongdoings, and to enable such relief to be given, it should be averred and made to appear that action has been threatened and is likely to follow, for which there is no legal justification and which is likely to result in injury to a plaintiff. The bill filed in this case contains no such averments, and for that reason alone would not sustain the prayer for relief which it contains.

Waiving for the moment, however, this technical reason why we would be obliged, upon the case as it stands, to refuse any relief to the plaintiff, we may briefly consider the question which doubtless was intended to be raised. The plaintiff bases her claim of the right to deliver the lectures which she proposes to deliver on two grounds: First, that, under the constitution of Pennsylvania, "Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty;" and second, that, under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, no state can "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." As to the first ground, we may say that the plaintiff cannot take advantage of the protection afforded by the constitution of Pennsylvania, because she is not a citizen either of Pennsylvania or of the United States. As to the second ground upon which the plaintiff bases her claim of right to deliver the proposed lectures, we may say at the outset that it does not appear that the state of Pennsylvania has attempted to discriminate against the plaintiff personally or as one of a class of persons, and thereby to deny to her or to such class "the equal protection of the laws." Cases such as have been cited to us, wherein appear statutes or ordinances obviously intended, if not expressly stated, to operate upon a particular class of aliens or others, are of no value to determine the question before us. The question which the plaintiff would have us determine is whether or not public officers, entrusted with the preservation of the peace, acting, as we ought to presume the defendants would, in the honest exercise of their judgment, should be restrained from prohibiting the delivery of lectures which would be likely to excite public disturbances and to result in a breach of the public peace. If such public officers should attempt to interfere in such a case, their interference would be justified, not upon the ground that the person to be affected by their action was an alien or a citizen, but by the knowledge that dangerous and disturbing sentiments tending to disturb the peace would be uttered. We do not mean to say that an alien has the same or as full a right to attack the institutions of our country and to advocate the abolition of the constituted and constitutional government of the land that a citizen might have, but, so far as the case which is before us is concerned, we should regard the right of a citizen as no higher than that of an alien. The constitution of Pennsylvania, in giving the right to citizens to speak freely, confers the right subject to their being held "responsible for the abuse of that liberty." The plaintiff is an avowed anarchist. However honest or able she may be, she does not hesitate to declare that, in her belief, all government should be abolished and that every citizen should regulate his or her own conduct according to his own views of what is right and wrong, and that force may be resorted to for the purpose of destroying government and establishing the right of individual independence from governmental control. It necessarily follows from the holding of such views that it would be regarded as the right of any individual to determine, according to his own judgment, when the time arrives for the exercise of force to accomplish the destruction of government. That the utterance of such views in the community would be likely to excite such feelings and antagonism as would result in a breach of the peace is by no means unlikely. It is not unreasonable to hold that such speech is an abuse of the liberty to speak freely on any subject. Whether it be a citizen or an alien who desires to advocate ideas which, if carried out, would naturally lead to the destruction of government, whose protection that person seeks, it would

18 DIST. R. 884\*

## THE LEGAL INTELLIGENCER.

### DISTRICT REPORTS.

Goldman v. Reyburn et al.

seem that, in the exercise of that right of self-preservation which belongs as well to governments as to individuals, such abuse of the right of free speech might, not unreasonably or unlawfully, be prevented.

That the plaintiff intended to advocate such destructive views as have been before mentioned was admitted by her when examined before us. If she avowed a purpose of delivering a lecture advocating wholesale assassination of any class of public officers or persons, we think it would hardly be questioned that the peace officers of the city would be justified in preventing the utterance of such views. We are unable to perceive that there would be any well defined line of discrimination in such a case from one in which the views would be destructive of the life of the nation.

By the laws of the United States there is a discrimination against those who are known as anarchists. The right of naturalization is forbidden to them, and, when known, they are excluded from admission into the country. If, when entering the country, they are not known to belong to that class of disturbers, and are afterwards discovered to belong to it, within a prescribed time they may be deported from the country. The ban of governmental disapproval is thus placed upon the utterance of sentiments such as the plaintiff holds and desires to advocate in public. We are asked to afford an opportunity for the proclamation and advocacy of these destructive and dangerous sentiments and to compel officers of the peace, notwithstanding they may be of the opinion that breaches of the peace would result therefrom, to abstain from interfering with the holding of public meetings for the expression of such ideas. This we do not feel called upon to do. It is a familiar principle of equity that plaintiffs cannot ask relief if they do not come into court with hands that are clean. We cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that one who openly and in advance announces the purpose of advocating such doctrines and sentiments as the plaintiff avows is not within the class that can claim protection and relief from a court of equity.

In what we have said we do not regard ourselves as in any sense ignoring or limiting that right of free speech which the constitution was intended to give and protect. That right is one too sacred and fundamental to be lightly regarded or readily waived or withheld. It is, however, a right necessarily subject to limitation and restriction, arising out of its abuse in an effort to make use of it for the destruction of government or persons. It follows, therefore, from what we have thus stated, that, even if the case before us on the technical grounds before referred to were adequate for the purpose of obtaining relief against a threatened wrong, we would regard it to be our duty to refuse an injunction in the case.

The injunction prayed for is refused.

### Minors' Employment Certificates.

*Minors' employment certificates—Acts of April 29, 1909, and May 1, 1909.*

After Jan. 1, 1910, new employment certificates, complying with the provisions of the Acts of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, and May 1, 1909, P. L. 375, are required to make legal the employment of minors under the age of sixteen. Certificates issued in accordance with former acts cease to be valid.

Attorney General's Department. Opinion to Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HARGEST, Asst. Dep. Att'y-Gen., Oct. 20, 1909.—Your letter of the 17th instant is at hand, requesting an opinion as to "whether employment certificates must be issued to all minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years in accordance with section 3 of the Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 375, and section 7 of the Act of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, or whether employment certificates issued in accordance with former acts continue to be valid after Jan. 1, 1910."

The employment of minors has been the subject of regulation by various acts of assembly, beginning with 1901. Some of these acts have been declared by the courts to be unconstitutional and others unconstitutional in part, and the Act of 1901, under which certificates for the employment of minors up to this time have been issued, did not designate by whom such certificates were to be issued, and, as I understand the fact to be, in some parts of the state, such certificates were issued by the school authorities and in other parts of the state by the justices of the peace. Thus the matter stood at the time of the passage of the Acts of 1909. The Act of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, is entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof;" and section 7 of this act provides "That no minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in or about or for any establishment or industry named in sections 3 and 4 of this act, unless the employer of said minor procures and keeps on file, and accessible to the deputy factory inspectors, the employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued to said minor, etc.;" and by section 8 it is provided that the school authorities shall issue the form of certificate prescribed by section 9.

The Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 375, is entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite rolleries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof."

Section 3 of this act uses precisely the same language as section 7 of the act just above quoted, providing that no minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, unless the employer keeps on file "the employment certificate as hereinafter provided;" and section 4 of this last mentioned act provides that the school authorities shall issue the certificate, the form of which is provided in section 5. Each of these acts of assembly provides that it shall "be in force and effect on and after Jan. 1, 1910."

It is apparent from the state of the law at the time the acts were passed, and examination of the acts of assembly themselves, that they were intended to prescribe a complete system for the employment of child labor in this commonwealth, and being so intended were also to supplant and take the place of all other acts of assembly on the subject, so far as their provisions were included within the scope of the Acts of 1909.

The language "the employment certificate as hereinafter provided" means that the form of certificate prescribed by the Acts of 1909, and issued by the persons authorized in those acts to issue such certificates, must be issued.

You are, therefore, advised that new certificates complying with the provisions of the Acts of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, and May 1, 1909, P. L. 375, are required to make legal the employment of minors under the age of sixteen years after Jan. 1, 1910.

From Guy H. Davies, Harrisburg, Pa.

18 DIST. R. 886\*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1909 Nov. 27, Rome [to] Ministero dell' Interno, Rome / [Ministro degli Affari Esteri]. — 1 p. ; 32 x 24 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends the Ministry of the Interior a copy of a Philadelphia judge's opinion upholding the police who prevented Goldman from lecturing in a public auditorium.

Notes: In Italian. For enclosure, see 880511006.

## R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Direzione Generale degli affari politici

Div. 4<sup>a</sup> Sez. 1<sup>a</sup>

N. 39

Posizione 2. 2

Oggetto

Anarchica Goldman

Roma,

27. NOVEMBRE 1909

10456-1  
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELL' A.P.S.  
UFFICIO RISERVATO

PROTOCOLLO N. 24.156...

REGISTRATO IL 30. 11. 1909



Si pregio inviare all' eccellenza Vostra, qui  
accluso, per sua opportuna notizia, copia di un  
giudicato reso dalla Corte di Philadelphia ( Court  
of Common Pleas) in merito alla ben nota anarchi-  
ca Emma Goldman, cui fu proibito da quella Poli-  
zia di tener conferenze in una sala pubblica.

*Roberto*

Ministero dell' interno

ROMA.-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

669



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 × 36 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

LIBERAL OPPONENTS AND  
CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS  
OF  
**Unabridged Free Speech**

BEING

Notes of a Lecture Delivered March 13, 1910, before  
THE BROOKLYN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

BY

THEODORE SCHROEDER

Attorney for the Free Speech League

A REPLY TO CRITICS

MOTHER EARTH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

210 East 13th Street, New York

1910



Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

670

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

## LIBERAL OPPONENTS AND CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS OF UNABRIDGED FREE SPEECH\*

By THEODORE SCHROEDER

IN the present contest for the unabridged freedom of speech guaranteed by our Constitutions, the sources of irritation and agitation are three. The first is Socialist groups, among which the most acute recent crisis came in Spokane, Washington. The issue there was one of time, place, and manner, rather than a question of the subject matter of the offending speeches. No doubt, the real secret motive behind the police activity was a vague hatred and fear of Socialism, but no definite issue was made over the right to advocate any specific doctrine. The only issue tendered by the authorities was as to the right to use the streets for purposes of agitation, and the right to conspire to violate alleged ordinances regulative of street oratory. These issues are of practical importance, as a means to an end for those wishing to use this method of propagating their tenets, but seldom offer definite controversy over *free speech principles*, such as are capable of academic discussion.

The second source of free speech agitation has come chiefly through my own effort in defense of freedom of sex-discussion, which naturally lead me to a consideration of the right to advocate other doctrines of disapproved, and even criminal, tendencies. Here definite statements of principles are asserted and denied. On these issues some of our liberal friends have taken sides, and their contentions will be somewhat discussed. My consideration of the right to advocate crime connects me in a subordinate way with another center of free speech interests.

The third focus of irritation in relation to free speech is Emma Goldman, in her effort to secure a hearing for Anarchism. The reason assigned for suppressing Emma Goldman's speech is the fear that evil consequences will come as the result of her utterances. It is believed that these evils arise directly from her intellectual attack upon religion, the legally maintained family, and from her

\* Condensed from a lecture delivered before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, March 13, 1910.

"The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. \* \* \*

"If there be among us who would wish to dissolve the Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."—Thomas Jefferson.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

671

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

attacks upon our economic structure and coercive government.

It is claimed that because of these elements, or of some of them, her speeches have a *tendency* to lawlessness and riot. It is seldom claimed, and never truthfully claimed, that any riots have followed her speeches. Once she was convicted and punished on the pretense of inciting to riot, though no riot occurred. The official justification for suppressing Emma Goldman is in effect the assertion of a rightful power officially to suppress in advance of utterance, and punish after the fact, all discussions which are suspected or believed, even remotely and indirectly, to produce evil results. (However, I am glad to see that the hysteria over Miss Goldman and Anarchism is subsiding a little.)

The issues and arguments thus presented by the suppression of Miss Goldman, and of sex-discussion, should be fairly and frankly answered, or supported by our liberal friends. It seems to me that this has not been done, and I am going to call attention to this record for the purpose of exhibiting what seem to me to be the evasions and mistakes my liberal friends have made, in the hope that some may be dissuaded from the repetition of their folly, which may have been induced by an excessive zeal for retaining a speaking acquaintance with respectability.

One of the first essays I wrote in defense of freedom for sex-discussion was a paper presented to the XV International Medical Congress held in Lisbon, Portugal.<sup>1</sup> There I argued that the only thing common to all "obscenity," is a subjective emotional condition. In other words, I tried to make a scientific demonstration that unto the pure all things are pure. Later, I wrote of obscenity and witchcraft as twin superstitions, asserting that both would cease to be when people ceased to believe in them. Now let us see how our liberal friends met the argument made in support of that contention.

## OUR LIBERAL EDITORS.

*The Truth Seeker*, probably the best of our Agnostic papers, editorially expressed its unconscious desire to help Mr. Comstock. The late editor wrote: "We have

<sup>1</sup>) See Proceedings, also *Albany Law Journal*, July, 1906.

little confidence in this argument and would enjoy seeing it demolished."<sup>2</sup> I promptly sent the editor another copy of the essay and a letter requesting that he demolish the argument, by pointing out errors of fact or logic. Profound silence was the only answer. However, other liberal friends were not disposed of so easily.

The editor of *Secular Thought*, the best free thought paper published in Canada, wrote: "In our humble opinion, such an argument is childish in the extreme,"<sup>3</sup> but he did not even attempt to answer it.

Dr. Robinson, who edits several magazines and claims to be a "sane radical," without criticising my argument assured his readers that "This argument is exceedingly childish."<sup>4</sup> He also thought a popular dogmatism was a sufficient answer.

Mr. Comstock showed himself to be in entire harmony with these dogmatizing liberals. He comments in these words: "It is all right, from the mere standpoint of debate and discussion, to theorize and say that there is no such thing as an obscene book or picture. The man who says it simply proclaims himself either an ignoramus, or is so ethereal that there is no suitable place on earth for him."<sup>5</sup> In a letter to me he explained that he was too busy to point out defects in my argument.

## HAVELOCK ELLIS' STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX.

Since these liberals thought it unadvisable to answer my argument, and were satisfied merely to express their emotional disapproval of my conclusions, I may content myself with an approving quotation, from one who does not advertise his radicalism, but is a mere scientist and happens to be the world's most famous sexual psychologist. The following words are from his last (sixth) volume of "Studies in the Psychology of Sex:" "Anything which sexually excites a prurient mind is, it is true, 'obscene' for that mind, for, as Mr. Theodore Schroeder remarks, obscenity is 'the contribution of the reading mind.'"<sup>6</sup> I think with this endorsement of my conclusion, and my unanswered argument, I can let this issue rest.

<sup>1</sup>) *Truth Seeker*, June 29, 1907.

<sup>2</sup>) *Secular Thought*, August, 1907, p. 312.

<sup>3</sup>) *Altruism*, June, 1907, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup>) *The Light*, January, 1907, p. 61.

<sup>5</sup>) *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*, Vol. 6, p. 54.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

672

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

Notes: For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048; and 810128018.

Dr. Robinson made argumentative comment which is in the nature of a confession and avoidance. He wrote: "And so [as in the case of beauty and ugliness] it is in regard to obscenity. The thing in itself is not obscene; in the midst of the desert, or at the bottom of the sea, it is not obscene. But if it induces some people, however small a number, to commit indecent, unhealthy things, then that thing is indecent, and no amount of sophistry can do away with the fact." He of course fails to see that he is only restating the argument formerly made in support of witchcraft. How absurd for a man with some of the credentials of a scientist, to argue that something which is not obscene in itself can be made so, by vote. Had he read my argument intelligently he would have seen that by his last test even "Uncle Tom's Cabin" comes under his condemnation as an obscene book.

There is another type of comment upon my argument, also in the nature of a confession and avoidance because it does not attack the argument itself, but which deserves more explicit criticism than it has hitherto received. The matter is well presented by the editor of *Secular Thought*, who no doubt believed he had delivered a stunning blow when he wrote this: "Would Mr. Schroeder take a virtuous and modest lady friend to a Seeley dinner? If not, why not? The lady would not see anything obscene, because nothing objectively obscene exists, and consequently she would not blush or be shocked in the least. Would he take home a brutal coarse-mouthed jade from the Bowery and expect his wife to be entertained by her filthy jests? Would he show a number of so-called 'obscene' transparent picture-cards to his daughters and expect them to be edified thereby? Have Free Speech extremists made an alliance with Christian Scientists?"<sup>9</sup>

If a woman is afflicted with the modesty of prurient prudery, then I would not take her either to a Seeley dinner or to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. If she was modest only in the sense of having a clean healthy mind and body, I might take her to either place. Such a woman as I have postulated has viewed her own body without shame, or injury to herself, and would not be any more injured by other sights of mere nudity in art or nature. The experience of art students in life studies

<sup>9</sup> *Allurria*, — 1907, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Secular Thought*, Aug., 1907, p. 312.

is a proof. If I refused to take a woman to a Seeley dinner, it would not be because there was any obscenity in the mere nudity of the dancer, but on account of the probable obscenity in the mind of other spectators, and who, by reason thereof, might make themselves disagreeable. It is these disagreeable experiences which come from associating with the coarse-mouthed jade of the Bowery, or the spiritualized sensualism of the lewd purists, or the impudence of the avowed voluptuary, which alone makes truly decent people avoid nudity, when such are around. It is not the obscenity in the nudity, but that obscenity which is in the minds of some excessively lewd co-spectators, which I would seek to avoid, for myself and for my women friends. It is evident, therefore, that the questions propounded by the editor of *Secular Thought* do not in the least degree impair or answer my argument.<sup>9</sup>

## VARIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF FREEDOM.

From the comment presently to be quoted it appears that these editors, like Mr. Comstock, believe in a limited liberty by permission and do not see that my only object is to secure an unabridged and an unabridgable freedom of utterance as a matter of constitutionally guaranteed, natural right. I am opposed to all mere psychologic crimes; they are not. Failing to see this difference, they scold me for injuring this cause of freedom because I am asking for a liberty which they are willing to destroy. One of these editors thus condemned my effort to secure unabridged freedom of utterance: "We certainly look for and work for more liberal laws than those under which we live at present, but we imagine they can only be enacted through an enlightened public sentiment, and we think their advent will be retarded rather than assisted by such ultra-rationalism as that of Mr. Schroeder."<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Robinson scolded me for seeking the *unabridged* right to hear and read, which by the constitution is guaranteed to me and every other adult. This is what he said: "I wish to add that you would do the cause of free press a much greater service if you admitted openly that you do draw the line at nasty 'literature' and filthy 'art,' the

<sup>9</sup> See Psychologic Study of Modesty in *Medical Council*, January, 1909.

<sup>10</sup> *Secular Thought*, Aug., 1907, p. 311.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

673



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

purpose of which is exclusively to pander to the vices of immature youths and degenerate *roués*. If you claim that we must not draw the line anywhere, you destroy your usefulness, and rational normal people cease to consider you seriously."<sup>11</sup>

So strenuous is he in his insistence that I should be content with a limited intellectual liberty as a matter of permission only, that he even thought it necessary to falsify my contention. In an article on "What we would have to maintain to find favor with certain 'Radicals,'" he wrote a paragraph manifestly intended for me. It reads thus: "That there is no such thing as obscenity, and that all the pornographic filth sold secretly to young boys and old *roués* is *pure and noble literature*, and is declared filthy only by mentally strabismic and over-sensitive purists."<sup>12</sup>

The editor of *The Humanitarian Review*, in order to justify himself in the matter of abridging my freedom to read what I please, was unconsciously driven to adopt the Anarchist position that the co-operation of which the State is the embodiment, has its moral justification only in the consent of the entire community. He wrote: "There is not, never was, and never can be such a thing as *absolute* liberty or freedom (of speech or other kind of human conduct) of men in association. \* \* \* \* Society has the right, by his own agreement with it, to restrain him from doing (or saying, if you will) things harmful to society or any of its individual members."<sup>13</sup> If I denied ever having made such an agreement, I suppose this "rationalist" would tell me I was simply ignorant of what I had done in a former incarnation.

Thus this "liberal" editor justifies every persecution which has ever blighted the human intellect, for all persecutors have claimed that the persecuted one uttered something "harmful to society." If by that phrase he had meant an actually realized material injury, he would have agreed with me. But he is evidently willing to punish imaginary and constructive injuries.

<sup>11</sup>) *Altruism*, June, 1907, p. 3.

<sup>12</sup>) *Altruism*, March, 1908. (Italics are mine. T. S.)

<sup>13</sup>) *Humanitarian Review*, September, 1908, p. 108.

## SIR OLIVER LODGE ON OBSCENITY.

Now let me contrast the foregoing views with those of more conservative scientists and thinkers who believe in more intellectual liberty than these radicals whom I have quoted. Sir Oliver Lodge recently said: "And lower than these [trashy, cheap novels] there lurks in holes and corners pernicious trash written apparently with the object of corrupting youth—if that horrible and barely human suggestion can be tolerated; but this is not literature, nor does it pretend to be, or if it does, it can only do so by obvious cant. *The way to root out this abomination is to cultivate the soil round the growing organism, to strengthen the phagocytes of its own system, to make it immune to the attacks of vermin.*"<sup>14</sup>

I will quote another who had similar views, and yet was so conservative and respectable that even Mr. Comstock says he ought to have known better:

"The tares of error must be left to grow in the same field with the wheat of truth, 'until the harvest'—that is, until they bear their natural fruits and their true character reveals itself in *actual deeds*—when they may be rooted up, in the persons of those who illustrate them, and cast into the fiery furnace of the law!"<sup>15</sup>

## THE NUPTIAL OF FILTH AND AGNOSTICISM.

I am now going to quote a few paragraphs from authors who imagined themselves to be great antagonists, and I am sure that few could guess their names, merely from reading the following extracts, or, knowing their names, few could guess which part belongs to each.

"Suppose some man has been indicted, and suppose he is guilty. Suppose he has endeavored to soil the human mind. Suppose he has been willing to make money by pandering to the lowest passions in the human breast. What will that [defense] committee do with him then? We will say, 'Go on; let the law take its course. \* \* \* \* There is not a man here but is in favor, when these books and pictures come into the control of the United States, of burning them up when they are manifestly obscene. You don't want any grand jury there. \* \* \* \*"

<sup>14</sup>) *Fortnightly Review*, Feb. 1910, p. 264. (Italics are mine. T. S.)

<sup>15</sup>) Oliver Johnson, *Orange Jour.* N. J., Aug. 24, 1878, re-quoted from "Frauds Exposed."

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

It is easy to talk right—so easy to be right, that I never care to have the luxury of being wrong." \* \* \*

"I believe in liberty as much as any man who breathes. \* \* \* Every man should be allowed to write, publish, and send through the mails his thoughts upon any subject, expressed in a decent and becoming manner."<sup>18</sup>

"I accord to every man the fullest scope for his views and convictions. He may shout from the housetop, or print them over the face of every fence and building for all I care."

"There never had been a man arrested under these laws, except for sending obscene and immoral articles or advertisements through the mails; there was but one reason why these laws should be repealed, and that was, because it interfered with their infamous traffic, and prevented these scoundrels from using the mails of the United States for their base purposes."<sup>17</sup>

"I am not in favor of the repeal of those laws. I never have been, and I never expected to be."<sup>18</sup>

"It is a question, not of principle, but of means."<sup>19</sup>

Thus Ingersoll and Comstock are quite in harmony that something ought to be suppressed by arbitrary and lawless power, without accusation or trial. However, they were not agreed as to all that should be included within the arbitrary power. Ingersoll as a lawyer saw that frequently evil results came from the fact that obscenity could not be defined. He sought to remedy this by having the statute so amended as to make intent the essence of the offence. When the motive of the accused was to benefit society, no matter how mistaken he might be, Ingersoll would acquit. This much is to be credited to his generous impulses. He did not see that courts would have wiped out such a statute by saying that the accused must be presumed to have intended the evil consequences, which a hostile judge would imaginatively and prospectively ascribe to the indicted literature, as the natural consequences of the act of the accused person.

Ingersoll failed to see another thing. In proposing to punish a man for having an evil intention, independent of any actual and material injury having flowed from it,

<sup>18</sup> Ingersoll, *As He Is*, pp. 124-128-129-131-116.

<sup>19</sup> "Frauds Exposed," by Anthony Comstock, pp. 402-420-421.

<sup>20</sup> Ingersoll, *As He Is*, p. 129.

<sup>21</sup> Ingersoll, *As He Is*, p. 132.

he too was getting back to the evil basis of all persecution, namely a proposal to punish the mere psychologic crime of having an evil state of mind which had actually injured no one. That Ingersoll should have been guilty of this does not speak well for his intellect. Of this proposition I shall have more to say later on.

### LIBERALS ON THE RIGHT TO ADVOCATE CRIME.

I soon saw that the Constitutions made no exception for any particular class of intellectual "evils," but protected them all alike, so long as the mere utterance of one's sentiments was the only factor involved. Thus the advocate of crime might be punished as an accessory before the fact if a crime actually resulted from his advocacy, but could not be punished for his utterance, merely as such. Upon this proposition several of my radical friends took more or less definite issue with me. Mr. Edwin C. Walker, who usually sees very clearly in such matters, yet failed to see the importance of a precedent allowing one exception to unabridged freedom, wrote the following words:

"Even to argue for the right or alleged right to advocate the performance of criminal acts, on the ground that without unrestricted freedom for such advocacy of invasion the right to liberty of expression is denied, is to sacrifice essential substance to empty form. \* \* \* \* *What may or may not be a theoretical right in the premises is relatively unimportant; what is important, is the fact that to insist that we have such a right is to menace and cripple our defensible right of expression, to seriously limit, if not destroy, our opportunity to teach and persuade. It is enough for us to affirm the right and benefit of the utmost freedom for the discussion of all suggested peaceful changes in belief and society, and to keep it ever before all the authorities that in the long run their tenure of office depends far more on non-interference with even the most incendiary utterance than on suppression of that utterance.*"<sup>20</sup>

A century ago, when a similar argument was made for the unimportance of a little tax levied for the support of a particular church, Dr. Priestly made the an-

<sup>20</sup> *Liberty and Assassination*, by E. C. Walker. (Italics are mine. T. S.)

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

675

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

swer that "A penny of a tax is a trifle, but a power imposing that tax is never considered as a trifle, because it may imply absolute servitude in all who submit to it." The few who may care to exercise the right to advocate what everybody else admits an evil may be relatively unimportant, but the power to suppress them merely on account of a speech the evil tendency of which is only speculatively, prospectively, and imaginatively ascertained, is the admission of a power to enslave the mind of all, and upon all subjects. Our Constitutions make no distinction.

Mr. Walker is very much interested in the question of freedom for sex-discussion. I can best show the evil of his admitting the power to suppress any mere expression of opinion by quoting an address made before the National Purity Federation by the Rev. Charles Carverno. He said:

"Let us look at a case that is somewhat plain. The police of this city will break up a gathering and prohibit speeches whose intent, or evident tendency, is to excite to acts of Anarchy. Why should not the same attitude be observed and the same action taken when a play is put on the boards whose tendency is to cultivate indifference to sex crime? There is sex Anarchy as well as political or civic Anarchy. It is as important that society be protected against the one as against the other. The family, and that too, predominately monogamic, is older than the State—it is the MORE basic condition and relation."<sup>21</sup> Thus do Mr. Walker's chickens come home to roost, if I may adapt that homely proverb. We need to learn the solidarity of all liberty.

Mr. Louis Post, who edits the best American newspaper devoted to fundamental democracy, attacks my argument more directly. He said: "To us it seems that the man who so advises another to commit a crime as to make himself an accessory before the fact, if the crime be actually committed, should be criminally liable though the crime be not committed." \* \* \* "If it be destructive of freedom of speech to punish advocacy of crime when the crime advocated does not result, then it must be destructive of freedom of speech to punish advocacy of crime when the crime

<sup>21</sup>) *The Light*, Nov. 1906, p. 236.

advocated does result. \* \* \* Without the criminal intent, of course they should not be [punished]. But with the criminal intent, why not punish, whether the intended injury occurs or not?"<sup>22</sup>

## ON PUNISHING UNDESIRABLE STATES OF MIND.

Like Ingersoll, in the case of "obscenity," Post, in the case of advocacy of crime, would punish a mere undesirable state of mind, although no actual or material injury to any one has actually resulted therefrom. According to my way of thinking, this proposition implies the uttermost limit of outrage upon liberty of conscience. If there exists a power which can punish any mere psychologic "crime," I see no reason why it may not punish every other psychologic offense, for then no limit exists which ignorance, passion, or idiosyncrasy need respect.

Montesquieu tells us of a case of inquisition to discover, and punish, a man for having an unpopular state of mind. He says: "Marsyas dreamed that he had cut Dionysius's throat. Dionysius put him to death, pretending that he would never have dreamed of such a thing by night if he had not thought it by day. This was a most tyrannical action, for though it had been the subject of his thoughts, he had made no attempt toward it. The laws do not take upon them to punish any but overt acts."<sup>23</sup> This inference as to a "criminal" state of mind was no less logical than those which usually underlie the determination of criminal intent. It was as proper to punish that unpopular state of mind, or desire, as though it had been ascertained by other evidence.

But that was in Greece about fifteen hundred years ago, and yet substantially the same thing occurred only a few centuries ago, though the "undesirable" state of mind was revealed in a little different manner. Fabian, in his *Chronicle*, tells us of a Welshman "drawn, hanged, and quartered for prophesying of the kyng his Majesties death."<sup>24</sup> But why not, if any mere state of mind, unaccompanied by actual injury, can be made a subject of criminal punishment?

<sup>23</sup>) *The Public*, May 15, 1908, pp. 147-148.

<sup>24</sup>) *Spirits of the Laws*, V. I., p. 232, Aldine edition.

<sup>25</sup>) See end of Fabian's *Chronicle*, which he nameth the Concordance of Histories.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

676



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

If it be crime to try to inculcate an unpopular idea in others, then certainly it should be a crime to possess that same undesirable state of mind. In England one Peachman was found to possess an undelivered manuscript-sermon, with passages encouraging resistance to tyrants, and denunciatory of royalty. He had also denounced his Bishop. He was tortured into implicating others, probably falsely, was sentenced to death, but died in prison.<sup>25</sup> The few contemporary friends of liberty of conscience denounced this occurrence, but at present some professed friends of freedom endorse principles which, carried to their logical conclusion, justify this outrage. The danger and the outrage of such matters lie in admitting the existence of a power to punish mere psychologic offences, and not in the mere manner of its exercise.

If under obscenity laws we may punish the expression, or promotion in others, of an undesirable state of mind, why not punish the existence of such an undesirable state of mind even before verbal expression? Why wait until the harm of publicity is achieved? Then why not establish inquisitions to discover the existence of such undesirable states of mind and punish them? If it be a crime to disseminate "obscene" literature, because of its alleged tendency to stimulate lewd thoughts and lascivious feelings, and the imaginary danger of these, then we should also penalize the possession of lewd thoughts and lascivious feeling. Are our moralists for revenue and their "liberal" abettors willing to carry their doctrine to this logical conclusion, and to establish inquisitions, not only as against "obscene" books, but "obscene" minds, and to prescribe and enforce a penalty for every lewd thought or lascivious feeling entertained by themselves?

We already compel immigrants to disclose their mental condition, and if they have that undesirable state of mind known as non-resistant Anarchism we punish them, by denying them admittance to the United States. If we admit the existence of a power to punish any mere state of mind, any mere psychologic offense, entirely separate from any actual injury to any one, then it becomes a mere matter of legisla-

<sup>25</sup>) Lord Campbell's Life of Bacon, Vol. 3, pp. 62-66; Erskine's Speeches, Vol. 1, p. 254. But see also Dixon's Personal History of Lord Bacon, pp. 224 to 240.

tive discretion to determine what states of mind shall be punishable, and a mere matter of judicial speculation how the existence of the prohibited state of mind shall be discovered, or proven. I cannot agree with these radical friends that such a power either ought to be, or is vested in any body of American legislators. In this matter I prefer to stand with those eminent and conservative gentlemen whom I shall now quote in support of my own contention. These are some of the conservative friends of *unabridged* freedom of utterance as a matter of acknowledged natural right.

LORD MACAULAY.

"The true distinction [between persecution and punishment] is perfectly obvious. To punish a man because he has committed a crime, or is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime is not persecution. To punish a man because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds, or from the conduct of other persons who hold the same doctrines with him, that he will commit a crime, is persecution; and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. \* \* \*

"Let it pass, however, that every Catholic in the kingdom thought that Elizabeth might be lawfully murdered. Still the old maxim, that what is the business of everybody is the business of nobody, is particularly likely to hold good in a case in which a cruel death is the almost inevitable consequence of making any attempt."<sup>26</sup>

"It is altogether impossible to reason from the opinions which a man professes to his feelings and his actions and in fact no person is such a fool as to reason thus, except when he wants a pretext for persecuting his neighbors. \* \* \* It was in this way that our ancestors reasoned, and that some people in our own time still reason about the Catholics. A Papist believes himself bound to obey the pope. The pope has issued a bull deposing Queen Elizabeth. Therefore, every Papist is a traitor. Therefore every Papist ought to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. To this logic we owe some of the most hateful laws that ever disgraced our history. Surely the answer lies on the

<sup>26</sup>) Macaulay's "Hallam's Constitutional History."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

677



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

surface. The church of Rome may have commanded them to do many things which they have never done. She enjoins her priests to observe strict purity. You are always taunting them with their licentiousness. \* \* \* When we know that many of these people do not care enough for their religion to go without beef on a Friday for it, why should we think that they will run the risk of being racked and hanged for it?"<sup>27</sup>

A. J. WILLARD.

"The most general office of speech is to reproduce the thoughts and feelings of one in others. In this sense the liberty of speech is absolute, according to the principles of the law. It is impossible to conceive of an actionable wrong existing solely on the ground that one has attempted to impart his thoughts and feelings to another, unless some public law affords such remedy, or unless such speech is accompanied by some action that is an aggression on the rights of another. \* \* \*

"It [speech] is a means of combining and constituting the common or mutual action of individuals, and, therefore, must be examined as among the means of performing such actions as depend upon co-operation. It would follow that, when an action is unlawful, speech used as a means to such end would partake of that unlawful character. This results from the fact that what is said, as well as what is done, may form a part of a transaction, and thus the lawful or unlawful character imputed to such transaction must affect all the elements of that transaction. Speech in this way may be part of the means of connecting the action of rioters or conspirators against governments. It may even point the nature and tendency of the actions which it accompanies, and thus become a means of conferring upon them the legal character of lawfulness or unlawfulness. \* \* \*

"In all these cases, even where the character of what is spoken determines the legal character of what is done, it is the act alone that can convert the mere use of words into violations of right. Again, speech may be used for purposes of deception, and in that case, as in the cases previously mentioned, the act of

<sup>27</sup>) Macaulay's "Civil Disabilities of the Jews."

wrong is not consummated by the speech alone, but by the action produced by the speech.

"In the instance of slander, words uttered may be attended by consequences rendering them injurious to the right of character. In these cases the wrong consists in what is actually or presumably done by individuals, by society at large, or by the community, as a consequence of words spoken; the words in such a case being the cause of injurious consequences, are regarded as in themselves injurious."<sup>28</sup>

SIR LESLIE STEPHENS.

"The doctrine of toleration requires a positive as well as a negative statement. It is not only wrong to burn a man on account of his creed, but it is right to encourage the open avowal and defense of every opinion sincerely maintained. Every man who says frankly and fully what he thinks, is so far doing a public service. We should be grateful to him for attacking most unsparingly our most cherished opinions. \* \* \* Toleration, in fact, as I have understood it, is a necessary correlative to a respect for truthfulness. So far as we can lay it down as an absolute principle that every man should be thoroughly trustworthy and therefore truthful, we are bound to respect every manifestation of truthfulness. \* \* \*

"A man must not be punished for openly avowing any principles whatever. \* \* \* Toleration implies that a man is to be allowed to profess and maintain any principles that he pleases; not that he should be allowed in all cases to act upon his principles, especially to act upon them to the injury of others. No limitation whatever need be put upon this principle in the case supposed. I, for one, am fully prepared to listen to any arguments for the propriety of theft or murder, or if it be possible, of immorality in the abstract. No doctrine, however well established, should be protected from discussion. The reasons have been already assigned. If, as a matter of fact, any appreciable number of persons are so inclined to advocate murder on principle, I should wish them to state their opinions openly and fearlessly, because

<sup>28</sup>) "The Law of Personal Rights," pp. 349-351, by Willard. (Italics are mine. T. S.)

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

678

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

I should think that the shortest way of exploding the principle and of ascertaining the true causes of such a perversion of moral sentiment. Such a state of things implies the existence of evils which cannot be really cured till their cause is known, and the shortest way to discover the cause is to give a hearing to the alleged reasons."<sup>20</sup>

I will quote another who, though not to be classified as a conservative, was yet conservative enough to be elected to the English Parliament. In America he would have been denounced as an "undesirable citizen" and treated as an object of suspicion.

AUBERON HERBERT.

"Of all the miserable, unprofitable, inglorious wars in the world is the war against words. Let men say just what they like. Let them propose to cut every throat and burn every house—if so they like it. We have nothing to do with a man's words or a man's thoughts, except to put against them better words or better thoughts, and so to win in the great moral and intellectual duel that is always going on, and on which all progress depends."<sup>20</sup>

I think I have made it plain that there are scientists and other thoughtful persons who believe in freedom of utterance as an unabridgable right, while some professing radicals believe in it only as an abridgable liberty—by permission. In this respect I am quite willing to be classed with these conservative non-liberals.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Sir Leslie Stephens, on "The Suppression of Poisonous Opinions," published in *The Nineteenth Century*, March and April, 1883. (If memory serves me right, Leslie Stephens was educated as a clergyman, but became an agnostic, and was knighted after this utterance. But as to these matters I may be wrong. T. S.)

<sup>21</sup> Auberon Herbert, *Westminster Gazette*, Nov. 22, 1893.

<sup>22</sup> For a more elaborate defense of my views on the precise point here involved see "The Historical Interpretation of Unabridged Freedom of Speech," in *Central Law Journal*, through March, 1910.

### Books to be had through MOTHER EARTH

210 E. 13th ST., NEW YORK.

Anarchist Communism. By Peter Kropotkin.....	5c.
Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Ideal. New Edition, 1907. By Peter Kropotkin.....	5c.
Fields, Factories, and Workshops. By Peter Kropotkin.....	25c.
Conquest of Bread. By Peter Kropotkin.....	\$1.00
Postage, 10c.	
Memoirs of a Revolutionist. By Peter Kropotkin. New Edition.....	\$1.00
Postage, 10c.	
Ideals of Russian Literature. By Peter Kropotkin..	\$1.00
Postage, 14c.	
Mutual Aid. By Peter Kropotkin.....	\$2.00
The State: Its Role in History. By Peter Kropotkin....	10c.
An Appeal to the Young. By Peter Kropotkin.....	5c.
In Defence of Free Speech. Five Essays. By B. O. Flower, Rev. Eliot White, Louis F. Post, and Theodore Schroeder .....	5c.
Schopenhauer in the Air. By Sadakichi Hartmann..	10c.
The Basis of Trade Unionism. By Emile Pouget....	5c.
Evolution and Revolution. By Elise Reclus.....	5c.
History of the French Revolution. By C. L. James	\$1.00
Monopoly. By William Morris.....	5c.
Useful Work Versus Useless Toil. By William Morris	5c.
Anarchism and American Traditions. By Voltaire de Cleyre.....	5c.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

679

## The Emma Goldman Papers

Unabridged Free Speech / Theodore Schroeder. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1910. — 11 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** Schroeder analyzes the challenges to free speech and argues that liberals should support free speech struggles.

**Notes:** For Post Office Department censorship analysis in April 1918, see 810128047, 810128048, and 810128018.

### Books to be had through MOTHER EARTH

210 E. 13th ST., NEW YORK.

Modern Science and Anarchism. By Peter Kropotkin.....	.15
Anarchist Morality. By Peter Kropotkin.....	.05
The Terror in Russia. By Peter Kropotkin.....	.15
God and the State. By Michael Bakunin.....	.15
The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation. By Emma Goldman	.05
Patriotism. By Emma Goldman.....	.95
What I Believe. By Emma Goldman.....	.05
The White Slave Traffic. By Emma Goldman.....	.05
Trade Unionism and Anarchism. By Jay Fox.....	.05
The Masters of Life. By Maxim Gorky.....	.10
The God Pestilence. By John Most.....	.05
The Social General Strike. By Arnold Roller.....	.05
Law-Breaking. By Alden Freeman.....	.05
The Fight for Free Speech. By Alden Freeman.....	.05
The Modern School. By Francisco Ferrer.....	.05
Anarchy Versus Socialism. By W. C. Owen.....	.05
Picture of Francisco Ferrer.....	.10
Picture of the Chicago Martyrs.....	.10

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#46647

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

680



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 4, Detroit, Mich. [to] Frank Croul, Commissioner of Police, Detroit, Mich. / Ben L. Reitman. — 1 p. ; 34 × 17 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the International Institute of Social History.  
Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Archive.

Summary: Reitman protests Police Commissioner Croul's decision to prevent Goldman's planned speeches in Detroit, noting that she has been arrested many times but not convicted since 1893.

## REITMAN MAKES PLEA FOR EMMA GOLDMAN

23467

BEN REITMAN, THE CHICAGO  
ANARCHIST, WRITES LETTER  
TO CROUL.

Ben Reitman, the Chicago anarchist, writes the following letter to Police Commissioner Croul on behalf of Emma Goldman, whose desire to talk here next Sunday has met with police opposition.

Temporary Headquarters,  
Randolph Hotel,  
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4, 1910.  
Commissioner of Police Frank H.  
Croul, Detroit, Michigan.  
Dear Sir: You informed me that  
you will not permit Emma Gold-  
man to speak here on Jan. 9.

Permit me to call your attention to Emma Goldman's police record. Her first and last conviction by the police occurred 18 years ago, when she was arrested in Philadelphia on a warrant for having incited to riot at an unemployed meeting in New York, where Miss Goldman spoke in German. She was convicted of inciting to riot, although no riot occurred, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Emma Goldman was arrested at the time ex-President McKinley was assassinated. Although the U. S. government spent \$25,000 and the Chicago police department devoted weeks to the case, Miss Goldman was not held for trial, because of the lack of evidence.

In passing, permit me to call your attention to the fact that Leon Czolgosz did not make the statement that he was inspired by Emma Goldman, such as is the prevailing idea. I should be glad to show you authentic proof of this statement.

The only other time that Emma Goldman was held for trial occurred in January, 1900, in San Francisco, where she was charged on a warrant with preaching anarchy and sedition. The government as unnecessary. The courts decided that it was not a crime to preach anarchy or sedition, and Miss Goldman was discharged.

Miss Goldman has been arrested about five times during the last 18 years, but never held for trial.

The police record, which, I take it for granted, you and the public have in mind, is based upon what you frequently read in the papers, that Emma Goldman's meetings were stopped by the police. This is the most interesting part of Emma Goldman's police record, and if there was justice in Detroit and in the rest of America there would be a good many police officials in jail on the strength of Emma Goldman's police record.

Miss Goldman's police record is due largely to the action of a man like yourself, who illegally suppress her meetings and unlawfully intimidate hall keepers. Nearly all her trouble with the police department has occurred before the police have seen or heard her speak. Miss Goldman has been lecturing for more than eighteen years, and never once has there been any disturbance at her meetings.

All of Miss Goldman's lectures have been published in her magazine "Mother Earth" and in pamphlet form.

There are hundreds of Detroit citizens who have heard Emma Goldman speak and who want to hear her again, and I call your attention to the fact that while you are suppressing her, you are at the same time suppressing the citizens of Detroit's rights to hear a human being, and if I am not mistaken, you have not consulted the people as to their wishes.

Let me assure you at this time that it is not the intention of the Free Speech committee to bluff or test your strength. We believe that Emma Goldman has a lawful and constitutional right to be heard and if the people of Detroit demand free speech and the city officials will give us fair play, Emma Goldman will be heard.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed)

BEN L. REITMAN M. D.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 14, New York [to] W.S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department]. — 1 p.; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Morgan notifies Mayer that he is keeping the January 1910 issue of *Mother Earth* from the mail because of Goldman's article on prostitution.

Notes: Enclosed with 880329024, 880329013, and 880329018. For reply, see 880329020. For follow-up, see 880329028.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

JAN 15 1910

Enc.

January 14, 1910.

Mr. W.S. Mayer,  
Post Office Inspector-in-Charge,  
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of the January, 1910, issue of "Mother Earth," which is regarded as unmailable under Section 497, P.L. & R., on account of the matter contained in the article on pages 344 to 351 under the caption "The White Slave Traffic."

Eighty pounds of this issue mailed January 13, have been withheld from despatch and will be retained awaiting advice from you as to the disposition to be made of the same. Twenty pounds were mailed on the 12th instant.

Very respectfully,

*E. M. Morgan*  
Postmaster.

M-f

682

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1910 Jan. 15, New York [to Anthony] Comstock, Inspector [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. M[ayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

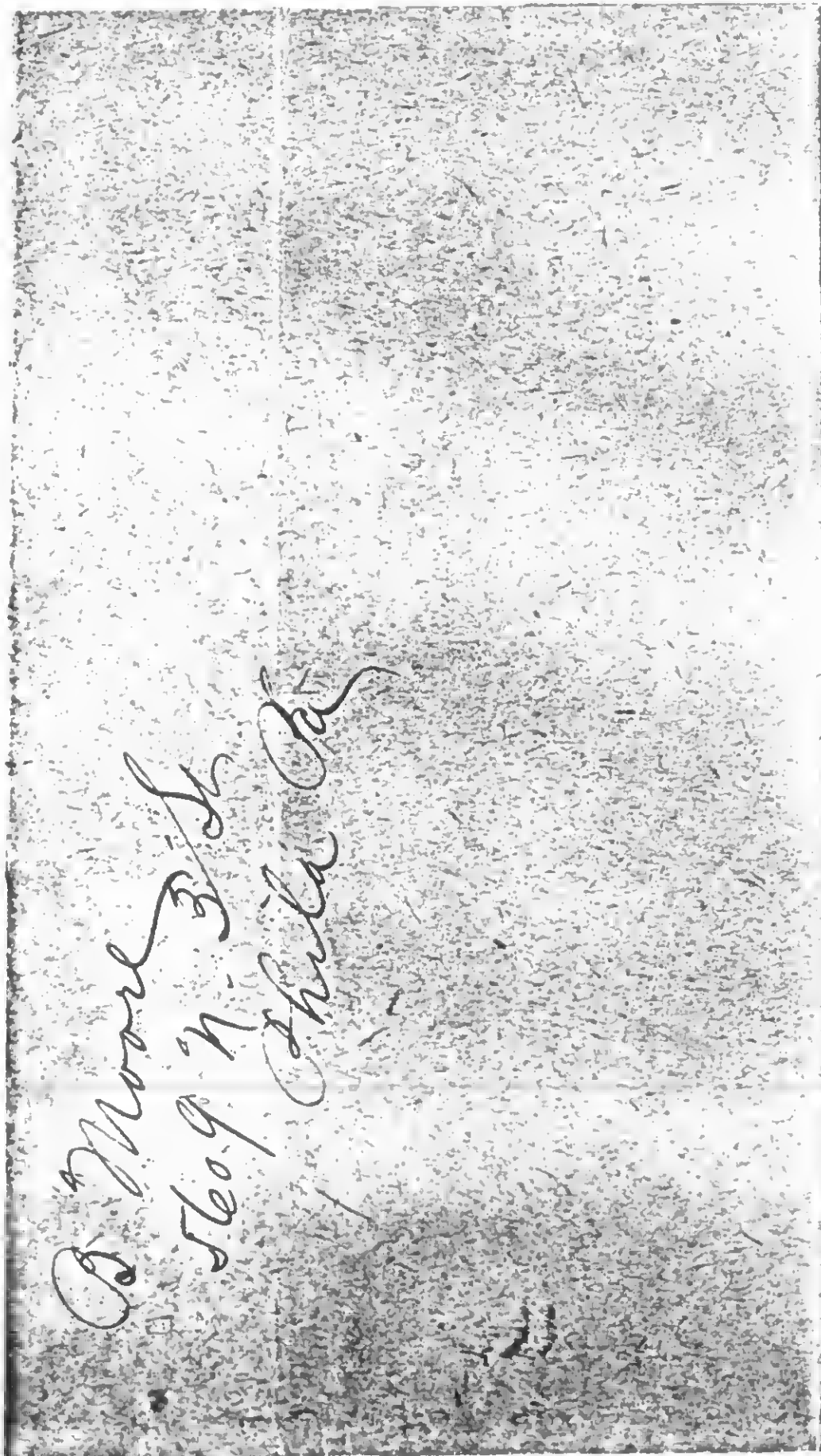
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Mayer asks Comstock whether the January issue of *Mother Earth* is unmailable due to obscenity.

Notes: Right hand document only. For reply, see 880329024. For letter mentioned, see 880329032.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28



Case No.

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

New York, N.Y. Jan 15, 1910

Respectfully referring to  
Inspector Comstock  
letter from P.M.  
New York, N.Y. regarding  
80 lbs of Jan 1910 issue  
of "Mother Earth" being  
withheld as unmailable  
under section 497 P.L.R.

Copy of "Mother Earth" enclosed  
Please take this matter  
up at the earliest date  
practicable.

531 D.

Inspector in Charge.

R

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 21, New York [to Alexander? Berkman?] New York / Edwin C. Wood. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.  
 Summary: Wood assures Berkman that his company mailed *Mother Earth* as usual.  
 Notes: Broken type; light copy. Enclosed with 880329030.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
 Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
 #42550

28

EDWIN C. WOOD,  
 President and Treasurer.

TELEPHONE { 5168 } WORTH  
 { 5169 }

## BUCKLEY & WOOD CO. BINDING AND MAILING

23, 25 AND 27 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK

Jan. 21st, 1910.

Mother Earth,

New York, City.

Gentlemen,

Yours at hand, and contents noted. In reply we can only say that your publication has been faithfully addressed and mailed at the New York Post Office, on the 13th of this month.

We imagine that the trouble lies with the Post Office, and would suggest that you communicate with the Post Office officials. They will not give us any information.

Yours very truly,

BUCKLEY & WOOD CO.  
*Edwin C. Wood*  
 Pres.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

684

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880329030

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 24, New York [to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / A[lexander] Berkman. — 2 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Berkman asks the postmaster to find out why *Mother Earth*'s subscribers have not received the magazine.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 880329028 and 880329023. For enclosure, see 880329029. For reply, see 870810002.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

## MOTHER EARTH

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO  
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE  
210 EAST 13TH STREET

NEW YORK.....Jan. 24, '10.....19.....

Postmaster

New York

Dear Sir:

We are receiving such numerous complaints from our agents and subscribers about their failure to receive the last (January) issue of "Mother Earth", that we are led to believe that something is radically wrong in the matter. It appears that, among others, the majority of N.Y. City subscribers have failed to receive the magazine. Our mailing house informs us (see enclosed letter) that their end of the work has been attended to properly. Evidently the trouble is with the Post Office. You will oblige us by investigating the matter at once.

In case you require data, the following are a few of those who failed to receive the Jan. N.E.:

Edward C. Banft (Agent, 20 copies)

42 Drake Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Max Brisk (Agent, 20 copies) 1158 Cambridge St.

East Cambridge, Mass.  
D. Krevitsky (Agent, 5 copies) 61 Washington St.

New Haven, Conn.

F. Stein, 1445 E. 9th St. Phila., Pa.

Theo. Thietz, P.O. Box 93, Hartford, Conn.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

685



# The Emma Goldman Papers

880329030

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 24, New York [to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / A[lexander] Berkman. — 2 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Berkman asks the postmaster to find out why *Mother Earth's* subscribers have not received the magazine.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 880329028 and 880329023. For enclosure, see 880329029. For reply, see 870810002.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

## MOTHER EARTH

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO  
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE  
210 EAST 13TH STREET

NEW YORK.....19.....

( 2 )

S. Di Cisi, 539 E. Jefferson St., Orange, N.Y.

L. Dumas, 105 W. 98th St., New York City

L. D. Abbott, 41 W. 25th St., N.Y. City

H. Kelly, 280 W. 113th St., N.Y. City

Volne Listy, 217 E. 66th St., N.Y. City

T. Gittelsen, 189 E. 100 St., N.Y. City

L. Fehr, c/o Mr. Perlzweig, 83 E. 7th St., N.Y. City

and numerous others.

Hoping, Mr. Postmaster, that you will give this matter  
your immediate attention,

We are, very truly,

Yours truly,  
A. Berkman

per

A. Berkman

L/B

Manag. Ed.

1 encl.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

686

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to Alexander Berkman], New York / [E.M. Morgan]  
Postmaster [Post Office Department]. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*  
**Summary:** The New York postmaster informs Berkman that the Post Office is holding *Mother Earth* as unmailable.  
**Notes:** Enclosed with 880329028, 880329013, and 880329023. Reply to 880329030.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

( Copy )

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

### United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

January 25, 1910.

Publishers of "Mother Earth",  
210 East 13th Street,  
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication of the 24th instant, in regard to the January, 1910, issue of "Mother Earth," I have to inform you that copies of this issue have been held by this office as unmailable. The matter has been referred to the Post Office Inspector-in-Charge, New York Division, whose office is Room 106, General Post Office Building, with whom you are advised to communicate for any further information relative thereto.

Very respectfully,

Postmaster.

per

Assistant Postmaster.

M-f

687

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to] Walter S. Mayer, Inspector-in-Charge [Post Office Department], New York / [E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department]. — 1 p.; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Morgan forwards Berkman's inquiry regarding *Mother Earth* to Mayer.

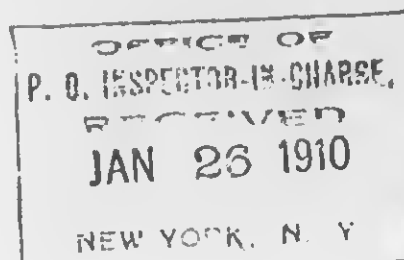
Notes: For enclosures, see 880329030 and 870810002. Follow-up to 880329032.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK



✓ 2 Encs.

January 25, 1910.

Mr. Walter S. Mayer,  
P.O. Inspector-in-Charge,  
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

In connection with my letter of the  
14th instant, relative to the January, 1910,  
issue of "Mother Earth," I enclose herewith a  
communication received from the publishers and  
a copy of the reply of this office.

Very respectfully,

Postmaster.

M-f

per

Assistant Postmaster.

688

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 25, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the] Post Office D[e]pt. [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / A[lexander] Berkman. — 1 p.; 34 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Berkman protests the Post Office Department's actions in holding up the January issue of *Mother Earth* without notifying him.

Notes: Broken type. For reply, see 880329016. For response, see 880329015.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

## MOTHER EARTH

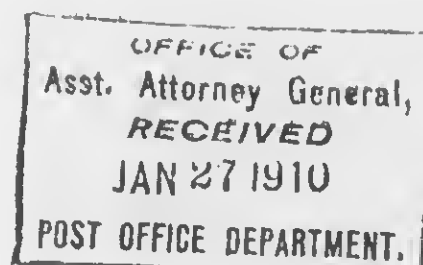
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO  
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE  
210 EAST 13TH STREET

NEW YORK.....Jan....25....10....19....

Assistant Attorney General

Post Office Dept.

Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

We have just found out that the January issue of "Mother Earth" has been held up in the N.Y. Post Office.

We understand that the matter is in the hands of Mr. Comstock, but so far we have not been able to ascertain the cause for this action. Nor had we been notified by the Post Office (or by any other official of the Dpt.) that the magazine had been held up. Do not the regulations of the Dpt. provide that the publisher be notified whenever an issue is held up? Why has it not been done in this case?

We urgently request you to look into this matter, and to notify us at once as to the reasons for the above action; also kindly instruct the N.Y. Postmaster and Mr. Comstock to submit to us, at once, the reasons of their objections to the January issue of our magazine, that we may know what action to take in the matter.

Requesting an immediate reply,

We are, very truly,



E/B

a. Berkman



689



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 26, New York [to] W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / Anthony Comstock, Inspector, Post Office Department.  
— 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: On the assistant United States attorney's advice, Comstock notifies Mayer that the Post Office cannot hold up delivery of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: For enclosure, see 880329032. Reply to 880329031. For follow-up, see 880329023.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Subject:

CASE No. Special

Post Office Department

Anthony Comstock

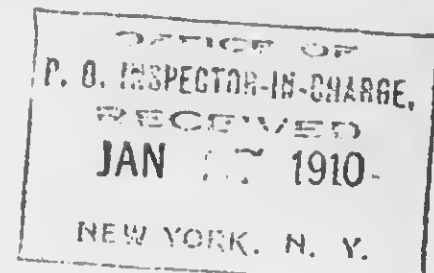
Inspector

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR

New York

DIVISION

January 26, 1910.



Mr. W. S. Mayer,  
P. O. Inspector in Charge,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith, the letter of the Postmaster, New York City, of January 14, 1910, and a memorandum from you, in reference to the pamphlet entitled "Mother Earth", published by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

I desire to say that I submitted this matter to Mr. Dohr, Assistant United States Attorney, who examined the same carefully and informs me that he does not think there is sufficient in this pamphlet to bring it within the purview of non-mailable matter, or to warrant instituting criminal proceedings.

I therefore return the papers and recommend that you inform the Postmaster of the opinion and decision of the Prosecuting Officer of this District.

Very respectfully yours,

*Anthony Comstock*  
P. O. Inspector.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1910 Jan. 26 [New York to Anthony] Comstock, Inspector [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 26 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Mayer sends Comstock more papers regarding the proposed censorship of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: For enclosure, see 880329025. For reply, see 880329023. Follow-up to 880329031.

Case 7<sup>a</sup>

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

New York N.Y. Jan 26 1910

Respectfully referring to

Inspector Comstock

additional papers

regarding the withholding

of 80 lbs of "Mother

Earth" issue of Jan 1910.

Previous papers forwarded to you on Jan 15, 1910.

W. S. MAYER.

Inspector in Charge.

531 D.

28

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

691

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 26, New York [to] Superintendent, Mailing Department [Post Office Department], N[ew] Y[ork (transcript)] / A[lexander] Berkman. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.  
 Summary: Berkman notifies the New York Post Office that Anthony Comstock agreed to allow *Mother Earth* through the mail.  
 Notes: Broken type. Enclosed with 880329013 and 880329027.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
 Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
 #42550

28

Received 4:30 p.m. 1/26/10 H.W.C.  
 Referred to P.C. Inspector 1/27/10 F.G.M.

( Copy )

Mother Earth,  
 210 East 13th Street,  
 New York, Jan. 26, 1910.

Superintendent,  
 Mailing Department,  
 Post Office, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Mr. A. Comstock just informed me that he is sending a written report to your office, in re January issue "Mother Earth" which had been held up. The report is to the effect that nothing objectionable has been found in said issue, which will therefore release the magazine.

In the meantime kindly permit bearer to change the address on two packages, one addressed to Madison, Wis., the other to Milwaukee, Wis.

Thanking you,

We are, Very truly,

Mother Earth

(signed) per A. Berkman.

F

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 28, New York [to] W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / Anthony Comstock, Inspector, Post Office Department.  
— 2 p.; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Comstock explains that his report on the Post Office's refusal to mail *Mother Earth* crossed in the mail with Mayer's request for information.

Notes: Broken type. Enclosed with 880329014, 880329030, and 870810002. Reply to 880329027. Follow-up to 880329024.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Subj ct: in re withholding 80 lbs. of "Mother Earth", issued Jan. 1910.

CASE No.

Post Office Department

JAN 31 1910

Anthony Comstock

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR

Inspector

New York DIVISION

January 28, 1910.

Mr. W. S. Mayer,  
P. O. Inspector in Charge,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference slip, and the accompanying letter, addressed to the Publishers of "Mother Earth" by the Postmaster of New York City, concerning the withholding of 80 lbs. of the January, 1910 issue of said pamphlet, together with a letter from Mr. A. Berkman, the Editor of this publication, concerning the same.

In reply I beg to say that this letter has just been received today. I respectfully return your inquiry slip and papers, and desire to report that the matter was investigated.

Mr. Berkman came to my office, and I took him with me to the District Attorney's office, and made my report <sup>to you</sup> on the 26th inst., advising that the Assistant District Attorney did not think there was sufficient in the Magazine to warrant taking criminal action, or that there was any violation of Postal Laws.

I presume my report was duly received, and that by an oversight in your office, your reference slip was not mailed until

693



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 28, New York [to] W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge [Post Office Department], New York / Anthony Comstock, Inspector, Post Office Department.  
— 2 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Comstock explains that his report on the Post Office's refusal to mail *Mother Earth* crossed in the mail with Mayer's request for information.

**Notes:** Broken type. Enclosed with 880329014, 880329030, and 870810002. Reply to 880329027. Follow-up to 880329024.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

-2-

January 27th at 5PM., which will account for my not receiving the same until this morning.

Respectfully yours,

*Anthony Comstock*  
P. O. Inspector.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to] Theo[dore] Ingalls, Acting Chief Inspector [Post Office Department], Washington, D.C. / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Mayer reports on the New York Post Office's decision to withhold the January issue of *Mother Earth* from the mail.

Notes: For enclosures, see 880329020, 880329019, and 880329032. For follow-up, see 880329014.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Case No.

## Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

W. S. Mayer,

Inspector in Charge

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 29, 1910.



Hon. Theo. Ingalls,  
Acting Chief Inspector,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit a reference by the postmaster at New York, N.Y. of a publication entitled "Mother Earth" Emma Goldman, publisher, Alexander Berkman, editor, deposited in the mails at New York believed to contain certain matters in violation of Section 497 P.L. & R. 1902.

The subject was taken up for investigation by Inspector Comstock who submitted it to the United States Attorney, and after a careful examination it was decided that the publication contained nothing in violation of the section referred to.

It appears, from the postmaster's letter, that he withheld from the mails eighty pounds of this matter awaiting the decision of this office, and I have notified him, as per carbon copy herewith, of the District Attorney's decision and instructed him to forward the matter as addressed.

Very respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received an inquiry from E. Berkman, Editor of "Mother Earth" as to why the publication has not been released, and have replied as per carbon copy herewith.

W.S.M.

695

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to] A[lexander] Berkman, New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Mayer notifies Berkman that he has ordered the New York postmaster to mail *Mother Earth* and he explains the delay.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 880329018. Reply to 880329021. For letter mentioned, see 880329020.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Case No.

NEW YORK DIVISION  
New York

## Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

W. S. Mayer,

Inspector in Charge

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 29, 1910.

Mr. A. Parkman,

Editor "Mother Earth"

210 East 13th St.

New York, N.Y.

Sir:-

Replying to your special delivery letter of this date, regarding the withholding of the issue of "Mother Earth" I have to advise you that I have just instructed the postmaster to release this matter.

I may say that the delay of which you complain has been due to my desire to make a personal investigation of the subject.

Very respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

696

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880329020

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Department.  
— 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Mayer instructs Morgan to mail the January issue of *Mother Earth*, since Anthony Comstock found it was not obscene.

Notes: Broken type. Enclosed with 880329013 and 880329018. Reply to 880329032. For Comstock report mentioned see 880329032.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

C E No.

NEW YORK DIVISION  
New York

## Post Office Department OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

W. S. Mayer,  
*Inspector in Charge*

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 29, 1910.

Postmaster,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th enclosing copy of the publication "*Mother Earth*", believed to be unavailable under Section 497 P.L. & R. 1902, particularly because of the matter appearing on pages 344 to 351 under the caption "*The White Slave Traffic.*"

The subject was referred to Inspector Anthony Comstock for investigation and by him submitted to the United States Attorney, who, after a very careful examination of the publication, decided that it did not come within the purview of the section referred to.

Therefore, you may forward such matter as you have been withholding awaiting the decision of this office.

Very respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

697



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Jan. 29, New York [to Walter S. Mayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office [Department], New York / A[lexander] Berkman. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Berkman demands to know why Mayer mailed the January issue of *Mother Earth* three days after Anthony Comstock ordered him to do so.

Notes: Broken type. Enclosed with 880329022. For reply, see 880329019.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

## MOTHER EARTH

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO  
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE  
210 EAST 13TH STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 29th, 1910

Inspector in Charge

Post Office

New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. Comstock's report, releasing *Mother Earth* was sent to your office --as we are informed by Mr. Comstock-- Wednesday, the 23 inst. And yet the magazine has not been released till the moment of this writing, Saturday, 1 P.M. We have just called at your office and have been informed to that effect.

It seems to us there is something decidedly wrong in this treatment of our magazine. We do not care to make any complaint in the matter to Washington, till we have brought this partiality of treatment to your personal notice, which is hereby done. We urgently request that you give this matter your immediate, personal attention, and kindly inform us why the delay of releasing *Mother Earth*, in spite of the order to that effect? Also we hope that you will at once see to it that The January issue of *Mother Earth*, which had been held up since the 13th inst., be immediately released.

Hoping you will give this matter the immediate attention it requires, Yours very truly,

A. Berkman  
Ed.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Envelope, 1910] Jan. 29, New York [to Walter S. Mayer] Inspector in Charge, Post Office [Department], New York / [Alexander Berkman]. — 1 p. ; 26 × 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.  
 Notes: For enclosure, see 880329021.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
 Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
 #42550

28

MOTHER EARTH  
 MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF  
 SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE  
 210 E. 13TH ST.  
 NEW YORK.



*Special Delivery*

Inspector in Charge

Post Office

New York

PERSONAL

URGENT

FEE CLAIMED BY OFFICE OF  
 FIRST ADDRESS.  
 (N. Y. P. O. 3D DIV.)

14576

699

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 2 [Washington, D.C. to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / [Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the Post Office Dept., Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Goodwin asks for information on the Post Office's decision to withhold *Mother Earth* from the mail so he can respond to Berkman's complaint.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For reply, see 880329013. For Berkman letter mentioned, see 880329026.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

A  
30391

February 2, 1910.

Postmaster,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. Bergman, Manager of *Mother Earth*, in which it is stated that the January issue of that publication has been held up in the mails, and that the matter is in charge of Mr. Anthony Comstock, Post Office Inspector. Mr. Bergman asks why he was not notified when the publication was withheld from the mails; he has been informed that this office has no information concerning the matter, and it was suggested to him that he communicate with the Inspector in Charge at New York, or the Chief Inspector.

Will you kindly advise me concerning the matter, in order that this office be informed in case further inquiry be made. If possible, please enclose a copy of the January issue.

Respectfully,

Assistant Attorney General.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 2 [Washington, D.C. to] A[lexander] Berkman, New York / [Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General [for the Post Office Dept., Department of Justice]. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Goodwin informs Berkman that he knows nothing of the censorship of *Mother Earth* and suggests he contact the postal inspector in either New York or Washington.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible. Reply to 880329026.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

A  
30391

February 2, 1910.

Mr. A. Berkman,  
Manager, Mother Earth,  
210 East 13th St.  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 26th ultime, you are advised that I have no information concerning the action of the post office inspector in connection with the January issue of Mother Earth, and suggest that correspondence concerning the matter be addressed to the Post Office Inspector in Charge, New York, or to the Chief Inspector, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

Assistant Attorney General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

701



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 3, New York [to] Theo[dore] Ingalls, Acting Inspector in Charge  
[Post Office Department], Washington, D.C. / W[alter] S. Mayer, Inspector in Charge,  
Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Mayer sends Ingalls Anthony Comstock's report on *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** For enclosure, see 880329023. For report mentioned, see 880329018.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

CASE NO.

NEW YORK DIVISION  
New York

Post Office Department  
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

W. S. Mayer,  
*Inspector in Charge*

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 3, 1910.



Hon. Theo. Ingalls,

Acting Inspector in Charge,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from  
Inspector Comstock, with enclosures, regarding the publication "Mother Earth"  
which was submitted with report to your office under date of the 29th ult.

Very respectfully,

*W. S. Mayer*  
Inspector in Charge.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 4, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster, Post Office Department. — 3 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: The New York postmaster submits a full report on the decisions to withhold and then to mail the January issue of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: For enclosures, see 880329020, 880329025, 880329032, and 8708100002. Reply to 880329015.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF  
Asst. Attorney General,  
RECEIVED  
FEB 5 - 1910  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Encs.

February 4, 1910.

Hon. Assistant Attorney General  
for the Post Office Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and in reply state below the facts regarding the treatment of the January, 1910, issue of "Mother Earth".

As the matter which is regularly published in this periodical is usually of such character that an examination of the contents is necessary in order to determine whether it is mailable under Section 497, P. L. & R., the January issue was scrutinized for that purpose and it was regarded as unmailable under the section referred to on account of the article on pages 344 to 351, under the caption "The White Slave Traffic". A mailing of eighty pounds was therefore detained and, as in the case of other publications deposited in this office for mailing which are found to contain matter prohibited by the statute, the Post Office Inspector-in-Charge, New York Division, was advised of the fact that such matter had been deposited, in order that any further action warranted might be taken.

I enclose a copy of my letter to the Inspector-in-Charge, in the last paragraph of which you will note that he  
was

703

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 4, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster, Post Office Department. — 3 p. ; 36 x 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** The New York postmaster submits a full report on the decisions to withhold and then to mail the January issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** For enclosures, see 880329020, 880329025, 880329032, and 8708100002. Reply to 880329015.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Hon. Assistant Attorney General

-2-

was informed that the mailing referred to above had been withheld from despatch and that the mail would be retained awaiting advice from him as to the disposition to be made thereof. This course was followed in order that, if desired, the mail could be examined in connection with any action which might be taken by the Inspector-in-Charge, as mailings so held have heretofore been the subject of inquiry by the inspector to whom the case was assigned.

A few days after the detention of the mail inquiry regarding this issue was made by the mailing agency by which the publication is bound and mailed, and also by Mr. Alexander Berkman. Mr. Berkman was informed that the issue had been held, that the matter was in the hands of the Post Office Inspector-in-Charge and referred to him for information regarding it. A copy of a letter addressed to the publishers of "Mother Earth" in which they were informed that copies of this issue were held by this office as unmailable and advised to communicate with the Inspector-in-Charge for further information, is enclosed herewith.

There is also enclosed a copy of a communication from Mr. Berkman stating that he had been informed by Inspector Comstock that nothing objectionable was found in the January issue and that a report to that effect had been made to this office. No advice from Mr. Comstock was received here, but on the 29th ultimo a letter was received from Mr. W. S. Mayer, Inspector-in-Charge, stating that the United States Attorney had decided that this issue "did not come within the purview"

of

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1910 Feb. 4, New York [to Russell P. Goodwin] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice], Washington, D.C. / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster, Post Office Department. — 3 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** The New York postmaster submits a full report on the decisions to withhold and then to mail the January issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** For enclosures, see 880329020, 880329025, 880329032, and 8708100002. Reply to 880329015.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

Hon. Assistant Attorney General

-3-

of Section 497, P. L. & R., and directing that any copies withheld from despatch be forwarded. On receipt of these instructions the mail referred to was released. A copy of this letter is enclosed, also a copy of the January, 1910, issue of "Mother Earth".

Very respectfully,

  
Postmaster.

M-k



EXPLANATORY NOTE  
KOTOKU CASE, NOVEMBER 1910

---

Kotoku Shusui (1871-1911), also known as Kotoku Denjiro, was a Japanese socialist and, later, anarchist leader and an outspoken critic of the Japanese government. During the Russo-Japanese War, he published a newspaper in which opposed militarism and printed a translation of Marx's *Communist Manifesto*. As a result, he spent five months in jail.

After his release, he went to California, where he stayed from December 1905 to June 1906. In California he gravitated towards and was increasingly influenced by anarchist thinking. His experience of seeing mutual aid in action after the April 1906 earthquake solidified his newly acquired anarchist beliefs. Upon his return to Japan, he provoked a split in the socialist party by advocating direct action and a general strike of workers as a means of bypassing parliamentary politics.

Late in 1910, Japanese authorities arrested Kotoku, his common-law wife, Kanno Suga, and other socialist and anarchist leaders, and charged them with plotting to assassinate the Meiji emperor. Kotoku was named as the ringleader. The trial, held behind closed doors, took place in December 1910 amid a storm of protest from socialists and anarchists worldwide to what seemed like a frame-up and a travesty of justice. Goldman's *Mother Earth* led the way in publicizing the proceedings.

On January 18, 1911, the Court of Cassation found Kotoku, Kanno, and twenty-two other defendants guilty of high treason and sentenced them to death. Six days later Kotoku was hanged at Ichigaya Prison. Eleven of the other twenty-three were also executed. The February issue of *Mother Earth* was dedicated to Kotoku and his comrades in martyrdom.

Sensitive to international criticism, the Japanese Ministry of the Interior kept elaborate records of foreign protests against the trial and execution. The following Japanese documents consist of Ministry of the Interior reports on

the protests in New York City. The Ministry translated and commented on articles from the American press, including *Mother Earth*. All these reports come from Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku (Outline of Socialism and Anarchism in America). The reports are assigned their original dates rather than the date of publication of the collection, which was probably 1979. The margin notes were written by the Emma Goldman Papers Project's researcher, Susumu Yamaizumi.

The Emma Goldman Papers

880404002

[Kotoku Protest Letter] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 324-325 ; 22 cm. In Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Nov. 12, 1910].  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Japanese Ministry of the Interior prints a telegram from Goldman, Berkman and others to the Japanese ambassador to the United States protesting Kotoku's death sentence. The Ministry comments on the telegram and its authors.

Notes: In Japanese. One shot of two pages. For translation, printed in the New York Call, see 890301021.

1910.11.12

抗議書 (十一月十二日)

(小抗議書一覽表)

先皇陛下御葬儀に際し、外務省の要員が先王の御葬儀に出席し、人道及世界平和の名に於て我々の最熱心な我々の友人たる

幸徳秋水氏及び其の同志の死體を不正に下すことと宣旨

に對して抗議する中出づ  
日本は先皇陛下に對して新憲法所置の御スゴト恰も御葬儀  
及露西亞の如き事を執行して居る

一九百十年十一月十二日

オーストリア

アレキサンダー・バークマン

オオキチヘルトマン

レン・レイトマン

男爵内田大使殿

右署名者中

エドワード・ド・シラ及びニコラ・ヘンリッヘン・雅誌、オース

トリス記者、ミラノ、オーストリア、ヘルツェン、オーストリア、

我長崎に於て秘に領事及日本人間、生々しく混血児

ナリト去る朝明七人其化二人亦不明

325

324

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Japanese Radicals Condemned to Die—28 cm. In New York Call (Nov. 12, 1910) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call reprints a letter from Goldman, Berkman, and others to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, protesting Kotoku's death sentence, and a circular letter discussing the case.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Two shots of one page. For related document, see 880404002.

THE NEW YORK CALL—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

## JAPANESE RADICALS CONDEMNED TO DIE

American Protests Against Japanese  
Treatment of Radical Scholars  
and Thinkers

Recent news from Japan states that a number of Socialists and anarchists have been condemned to death and are to be executed for conspiracy against the imperial family of Japan.

The following telegram has been sent to the Japanese ambassador at Washington in the hope of intervention in their behalf before the day of execution.

Ambassador of Japan, Washington, D. C.  
In the name of humanity and international solidarity, we protest most earnestly against the outrageous and unjust sentence upon our friend, Denjiro Kotoku, and his comrades. Are you trying to imitate Spain and Rome in their barbarous method of punishing dissent?

EMMA GOLDMAN,  
HIPPOLYTE HAVEL,  
ALEXANDER BERKMAN,  
DR. BEN L. RUTMAN,  
SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

The subjoined letter, protesting against Japan's summary method of proceeding against her radical scholars and thinkers, is being circulated among labor unions, political, literary and radical groups through the United States:

Dear Friend—In the name of humanity and international brotherhood, we earnestly beg of you to protest energetically to the Japanese ambassador in Washington against the unjust and barbarous penalty of death pronounced upon Dr. Denjiro Kotoku, his wife, and twenty-four other Socialists and anarchists.

Dr. Kotoku, his wife, and their friends were brought before a court specially appointed for the purpose, judged guilty of plotting against the imperial family, and sentenced to death. The fact that it was an unjust judicial procedure shows that the proof of the alleged crime was weak.

Denjiro Kotoku is a man who has elevated himself to intellectual pursuits and has tried to popularize "Western" ideas in Japan. His "crime" consists in spreading radical ideas and in translating the works of Karl Marx, Leo Tolstoy, Peter Kropotkin and Michael Bakunin. As a leader of the "Left" in the social revolutionary movement in Japan, he was called the "head of the Kropotkinists." We are convinced that the charge of conspiracy against the emperor is false.

Kotoku's condemnation marks the climax of the reaction against liberal ideas, which has taken place in Japan during the last few years. Mr. TAKA-



Election Claims Cashed  
No Discount. No Delay

Men's \$20 Suits and Overcoats  
At \$14.95

Suits—Worsted, tweed, chevrons, serge, broad and broad, neat, dark, smooth, perfect, with green and black stripes.  
Overcoats—Fall and winter weights, of all materials, for frock or button through, the oxford, black and navy, weave effects.

HENRY HELLER

Fashionable Tailor and Clothier  
271 Hamburg Ave., cor. George Ave., Brooklyn

## ANOTHER SOCIALIST LEGISLATOR ELECTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

have been subjected and the constant shifting of Socialist workmen from one locality to another on account of strikes and lockouts will account for the decrease. If such it proves to be. However, all reports coming direct from Pennsylvania Comrades have most encouraging and it may yet be proven that the news agencies are off the track as they are notoriously unimpartial of Socialist votes. Conditions in Illinois have been somewhat similar.

The miners there are strong Socialists, but it was feared that many of them would lose their votes through enforced moving. It was thought at first that Carl Strover, of the 25th Senatorial district; Adolph Germer, of the 49th, and Groce Lawrence, of the 50th, had all been elected, but late returns showed a count against them. Strover is now gaining on a recount, and Germer and Lawrence will both begin contests.

With the thirteen Socialist members of the state legislature in Wisconsin, there will be one in Minnesota, one in Pennsylvania, one in Massachusetts, and perhaps three in California, though the election of the last named is not absolutely certain.

city, whose thousands of readers would naturally know best, was rising as compared with huge increases in the working towns upstate. Most of whose tenants hardly knew his name, less his reputation as a wise student.

Nor do such trifling excuses as the enormous Socialist gains in many other states, where elections had been inconspicuous, even unknown, to Socialists themselves. The reason lies elsewhere, the capitalist papers, even if it will never acknowledge it.

## DECREASE IN TENNESSEE

Vote for Governor in Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Vote for Seth McCallen, Soc candidate for governor, was 23, a decrease of 10 per cent from the election. W. A. Weatherall, for road commissioner, received 24, a gain of 25 per cent, and T. Rowland, candidate for Comptroller the 3d district, received 233, or 52 per cent.

## GAIN IN MOUNT PLEASANT

Voters in That Town Are Becoming Get Wiser.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Nov. 11.—The vote here for Clayton in first ward was 23, in the second and in the third, 24. The Demok received 3 in the first ward, 24 in second, and 20 in the third.

## PROGRESS IN YORK

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

709



271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Green Ave, Brooklyn

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 12.

# GOVERNMENT STRIKER IS

710

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Facts Regarding Japanese Radicals / Hippolyte Havel. -28 cm. In New York Call (Nov. 28, 1910).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: Havel urges the readers of *The New York Call* to protest Kotoku's death sentence. He explains that he cannot provide all the facts of the case because the Japanese government is withholding them.

Notes: Broken type. Three shots of one page. For edited version of same article, see 890301022. For related document, see 880404003.

28, 1910.

New York Call Nov 28, 1910

## Clean Bake-shops Can Be Had."

Cleanliness. No consequently dust is installed.

s for \$12 a year, y.

in hour and use y in use in this sfaction.

st equally well. aurant, club and delicatessen and

l for the services for this service.

of New York

sident



## SO F LIVELIHOOD INFISCATED BY ROCESS OF LAW

ntinued from page 1.1

ndicated a man's labor power, often his only property, and no redress.

erators immune.

Italian operators have been immune from the provisions

## FACTS REGARDING JAPANESE RADICALS

Supplied by Oriental Information Agency and Consul General of Japan.

By HIPPOLYTE HAVEL.

Since the publication of our circular regarding Dr. Denjiro Kotoku and his comrades, we have received promises of aid from numerous organizations and prominent individuals. In response to our appeal, hundreds of letters and telegrams of protest have been sent to the ambassador of Japan at Washington, D. C.

Some correspondents have requested us to supply the "facts" concerning the condemnation of Kotoku and his comrades. These friends fail to consider that facts are the very thing lacking in this case. The government of Japan has absolutely suppressed all information in regard to the trial of Kotoku et al., and the Japanese press has been forbidden to publish any report on the proceedings. It is because of this very situation that our appeal on behalf of Kotoku has been made; that is, to force the government of Japan to produce the proofs upon which Kotoku and his comrades have been condemned for "plotting against the imperial family."

That the conditions in Japan are as stated above is admitted by Mr. Motomasa Zumoto, chief of the Oriental Information Agency, 35 Nassau street, New York city, and by the consul general of Japan, 60 Wall street, New York city. Both gentlemen have been interviewed regarding the Kotoku case; Mr. Zumoto by myself, and the consul general by Leonard D. Abbott, chief of Professor Bayard Rustin, president and secretary respectively of the Francisco Ferrer Association. The consul general, as well as Mr. Zumoto, also informed us that the death penalty against Kotoku and his comrades has been recommended by the special trial court, but not yet approved by the highest tribunal at Tokyo.

Protest Before It Is Too Late.

It is therefore the more urgent that all lovers of justice to make

## The 187th Day of The Call and See All UNION LABEL GOODS



Men's Furnishings  
Underwear, Suits, Ties, Linen and Laundry, Cuffs, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Socks, etc.  
Walters and Co.,  
Outside.

Ladies' Furnishings  
Underwear, Suits, Ties, Linen and Laundry, Cuffs, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Socks, etc.

Absolutely Reliable  
Price and Quality

FREE CALL PORCHES  
AND CARDS

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

50 AND 52 WEST AVE. NEAR 10TH ST.

NEW YORK.

TEL. 4000 Broadway

## NELSON KNOCKED OUT

Moran Makes Game Old Warrior Take the Bull by the Horns in Fierce Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Batling Nelson, after taking a terrible beating from the hands of Owen Moran, the crack English lightweight, was knocked out in the eleventh round of a scheduled twenty-round affair, held here, Saturday afternoon, at Hiet's Arena. It was a right smash flush to the point of the jaw that did the trick, and shattered the once invincible Dane's fond hopes of "coming back," and possibly regaining the lightweight championship of the world.

From the outset it was apparent to all that Nelson was not the Nelson of old. He fought willingly enough, but was minus the dash and spirit that was always manifest in his fighting nature when he held the championship title. Moran, fighting boldly and making his blows count, easily out-fought and outpointed the former phenomenal battler, and deserves the full share of his victory. While Nelson's pieces of pugilism are recorded, and for years to come, Batling Nelson, perhaps now in fighting condition, will be remembered as one of the greatest, squarest and gamest fighters that ever wended their way in the ring.

## FIGHT PLEASE CROWN.

Future "Gigats" Show Well in Events at Long Acre Club.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

711



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Facts Regarding Japanese Radicals / Hippolyte Havel. —28 cm. In New York Call (Nov. 28, 1910).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: Havel urges the readers of *The New York Call* to protest Kotoku's death sentence. He explains that he cannot provide all the facts of the case because the Japanese government is withholding them.

Notes: Broken type. Three shots of one page. For edited version of same article, see 890301022. For related document, see 880404003.

than operators have been coming from the provisional law, owing to a treaty of the United States and Italy, which provided for the alliance to hold property, licensing not. This has been a mean that their right to their property, cannot way from them.

at are the French, English, and all other alien operators. They may have been at for years and be experts, in they are not citizens of States they are barred from a living here at their upation."

one reason for the law being one seems to know very the consensus of opinion a scheme to give the capitalists more political

deal draft?

w of the matter is summed following taken from film a trade moving picture house editor, Leon J. Rubin, inducing an energetic fight of the operators. In a re-film Reports says, in com the Higgins law.

own with officials fail to regard and valid or equitable the passage of the amendment and other consideration of law makes it plain that the hands of the political party leaders are reaching to operators jobs as accreditation patronage.

fact that the lobbyman, rather other kinds of employee in of theaters and picture put on their jobs or diam them at the request of others from the political party.

More than that, the special ninety-nine cases out of is there by grace of the

should be fought.

the operators are trying to group body of operators in location of a few picture a district may mean addition. It is plain that if he has no vote, he can be of no he would looser, the party chose only criterion of the human being in his vote on lay.

the regime of Mayor McAdams played a strong part of moving pictures in one fateful Christmas day.

tempt to subside them was d, and this second attempt handled with dispatch, or welfare of every exhibitor in New York will become second the interests of the leader strict or small politicians.

sudden enforcement of the out would throw hundreds of working, and in many cases silent operators out of em-

Many of them have been with for years and it is highly place this restriction on citizenship could in any way affect the standard of

It is therefore the more urgent upon all lovers of justice to make their protest felt before the planned legal murder has taken place. Energetic protests of the Western world will force Japan to terminate her aggressiveness and give to the world the proofs of the alleged crime, according to the practice of all civilized countries.

It seems to us quite incredible that a man of Kotoku's type should have participated in "plotting against the imperial family." The very phraseology of the official charge sounds like a joke.

The spreading of the "Communist Manifesto" can very well be regarded in certain quarters as "plotting against the imperial family." If a Socialist writer of Charles Edward Russell's type should be suddenly arrested, secretly tried and condemned to death for plotting against the life of President Taft, were the maples not justified that a legal murder is about to be committed?

Densiro Kotoku is an intellectual who has devoted his abilities and energies to the spreading of libertarian ideas in Japan. Even the consul general of Japan as well as Mr. Zumei and other prominent members of the Japanese colony in New York recognize his brilliant abilities as a thinker and writer. An editor in chief of the Tokio daily paper, Yoruho (The Morning News), Kotoku enjoyed great popularity and appreciation. Subsequently becoming familiar with Socialist and anarchist thought, he resigned his editorship and founded a monthly review, Tatsu Kwa (Iron and Fire). This paper, popularizing the ideas of communist anarchism, was suppressed by the authorities, in spite of the constitutional guarantee of free press. Other magazines published by our friend suffered the same fate.

Systematic persecution of Kotoku forced him to go into exile in San Francisco. When he later returned to his native land the persecution continued, culminating in the arrest, secret trial and death sentence of himself, his friend, Mme. Kano, a brilliant translator and litterateur, and all his known comrades.

Reactionary Climax.

The condemnation of Kotoku and the others is a climax of the reaction inaugurated by the present premier, Baron Komura, a man who was educated in Germany, imbibing the Prussian Junker spirit. He is the direct opposite of his predecessor, Marquis Saionji, educated in France, whose regime was of comparatively liberal tendencies.

The present reaction in Japan is so absolute that all sociological works, including Marx, Engels and Tolstoy, not to mention anarchist authors—are forbidden.

It is of the utmost importance that

Future "Krisis" Show Well in Events at Long Acre Club.

The members of the Long Acre Athletic Club turned out strong Saturday night to welcome royally the batch of new talent which was to show its skill in the flat-flying game.

The semi-final bout between Young Selger, the "kid" brother of Charley Selger, the Hoboken waterweight, and Young Rosner, a local lad, was by far the best of the evening. Selger forced the pace continually, and earned the popular decision after two rounds of hard fighting. Phil Kramer shaded Al Meyer in a fast three-round bout. Johnny Gaur and Young Gibson put up a tame exhibition in which no damage was done. Young Ketchel swung his way to victory in a fight with Young Frank, who showed much gameness in spite of the one-sided battle.

Jerry Oak, an old-timer in the ring, had his evening in bad shape at the end of a three-round go. Young Raymond, though fighting wildly, managed to knock out Pete Waddell in the second round. Sam Murphy, to the delight of the crowd, was a winner again; his time over Jack James, a colored lad. Jimmy Gray stopped Sam Golden, while Young Barton deliberately quit to Young Hill at the end of the second round of the main event.

## O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

1518 3d ave., nr. 96th st. (Manhattan).  
2020 3d ave., near 151st st. (Brooklyn).  
1708 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.  
(Open Evenings)

You are at home when dealing with  
**FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made merchandise.

**MANUFACTURED COSTUMES**  
**J. STROPNICKY & SONS**  
(Successors to "BRED")  
**1460 SECOND AVENUE**  
Bet. 75th and 76th Sts.  
Largest Manufactured Costumer in  
Yorkville.

**OPTICIAN AND OPTOLOGIST**

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined at the glasses are made.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

712

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Facts Regarding Japanese Radicals / Hippolyte Havel. -28 cm. In New York Call (Nov. 28, 1910).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: Havel urges the readers of *The New York Call* to protest Kotoku's death sentence. He explains that he cannot provide all the facts of the case because the Japanese government is withholding them.

Notes: Broken type. Three shots of one page. For edited version of same article, see 890301022. For related document, see 880404003.

"Following taken from Jiji a trade moving picture house operator, Leon J. Hubert, inducing an energetic fight of the operators in a re- film reports says, in con- on the Higgins law.

views with officials fail to re- good and valid or scientific the passage of the anten- at another consideration of on makes it plain that the sands of the political par- jecty leaders are reaching the operators' jobs as unex- political patronage.

fact that the lobbyists, uni- other kinds of employees in of theaters and picture re put on their jobs or dis- from them at the request of aders from the political party.

More than that, the 'specia- t thirty-nine cases out of n is there by grace of the a favor.

should be fought.

the matters are trying to great body of operators, no location of a few picture a district may mean addi- tions. It is plain that if the has no vote, he can be of no his ward heeler, the party whose only criterion of the human being is his vote on lay.

g the regime of Mayor Mc- mitted played a strong part atiny of moving pictures in one fateful Christmas day. attempt to subvert them was l, and this second attempt " handled with dispatch, or welfare of every exhibitor in New York will become sed- the interests of the leader strict, or small politicians.

sudden enforcement of the nt would throw hundreds of icking, and in many cases. Relent operators out of am- Many of them have been oth for years and it is highly a place this restriction on citizenship could in any way affect the standard of among operators, we would and cheer for it. But it wnn't; it is unfair that it should be as it has nothing to do with tor's work except to answer of graft."

## BOKEN FOOTBALL GAME

VELL, N. J., Nov. 27.—In a football between the Cald- t Club, of this town, and the the High School eleven, Har- ard, of 166 Summit avenue, had his right leg broken yester- noon. Rickard played left the Short Hills team. He d upon to punt. After get- punt away, safely he was the ground by one of the players who made an effort he kick. Rickard's fractured by a surgeon on the field.

for plotting against the life of a pre- ent Taft, were the suspicion not just- fied that a legal murder is about to be committed?

Denjro Kotoku is an intellectual who has devoted his abilities and en- ergies to the spreading of libertarian ideas in Japan. Even the consul gen- eral of Japan as well as Mr. Zumoto and other prominent members of the Japanese colony in New York recog- nize his brilliant abilities as a thinker and writer. An editor in chief of the Tokyo daily paper, Yoruho (Ho-ho) (Thousand Morning News), Kotoku enjoyed great popularity and appre- ciation. Subsequently becoming ra- milled with Rocallat and anarchist thought, he resigned his editorship and founded a monthly review, Tatsu Kwa (Iron and Fire). This paper, popularizing the ideas of communist anarchism, was suppressed by the au- thorities, in spite of the constitu- tional guarantees of free press. Other magazines published by our friend suffered the same fate.

Systematic persecution of Kotoku forced him to go into exile in San Francisco. When he later returned to his native land the persecution con- tinued, culminating in the arrest, se- cret trial and death sentence of him- self, his friend, Mme. Kano, a brilliant translator and litterateur, and all his known comrades.

## Reactionary Climax.

The condemnation of Kotoku and the others is a climax of the reaction in- augurated by the present premier, Barni Komura, a man who was edu- cated in Germany, imbibing the Prus- sian Junker spirit. He is the direct opposite of his predecessor, Marquis Saonji, educated in France, whose re- gime was of comparatively liberal ten- dencies.

The present reaction in Japan is so absolute that all sociological works, including Marx, Engels and Tolstoy, not to mention anarchist authors—are forbidden.

It is of the utmost importance that we protest against the intended out- rage as emphatically and universally as possible. It may not only help to save the lives of Kotoku and his con- demned comrades, but also prove of great significance to all the oppressed in Japan. It is the first time in his- tory that the rulers of Japan are wil- nessing the universal solidarity of all friends of liberty and progress, irre- spective of race or country. In this matter, as in the cases of Tschakovsky, Pauran and others saved by American protests, all progressive men, regardless of party lines, can join hands in fraternal co-operation. We must not wait until Japan has martyred her Ferrer in order to an- alyze the "facts" upon which he was innocently murdered. Those whom the official cry of "plotting" is intended to mislead will regret their indifference when too late to save Kotoku. They might then placate their conscience by holding Kotoku memorials.

Jerry Gist, an old-timer in the ring, had Kid Irving in bad shape at the end of a three-round go. Young Ray- mond, though fighting wildly, man- aged to knock out Pete Waddell in the second round, Sam Murphy, to the delight of the crowd, was a winner again; this time over Jack James, a pointed lad. Jimmy Hay stopped Sam Golden, while Young Barton beliber- ately quit to Young Hill at the end of the second round of the main event.

## O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

1518 3d ave. br. 26th st. (Manhattan)  
2029 3d ave. near 151st st. (Brooklyn)  
1708 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN  
(Open Evenings)

You are at home when dealing with  
**FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made mer- chandise.

## MASQUERADE COSTUMES

**J. STROPNICKY & SONS**  
(Successors to "BRED")  
**1460 SECOND AVENUE**  
Bet. 74th and 75th Sts.  
Largest Masquerade Costumes in  
Yorkville.

## OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

When eyes are trou- bled with your eyes have your eyes ex- amined and if glasses are neces- sary, have them made at

**DR. B. L. BECKER'S**  
OPTICAL PLACE

302 East Broadway, Tel. 2845 Broadway.  
No Other Branches.

I am with The Call since The Call started.

**I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician**  
1628 Broadway, Brooklyn.  
Glasses, R. & up. Open Even.

**We Relieve HEADACHE**

**DR. J. FRIDNER, Optician**  
20 West Ave. Tel. 2845 Broadway.

**DR. L. M. FRANK**  
200 The Empire Building

**DR. L. M. FRANK**  
200 The Empire Building

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

713



# The Emma Goldman Papers

880404003

[Report on Kotoku Protests in United States] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 327-330 ; 22 cm. In Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Nov. 29, 1910].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Japanese Ministry of the Interior reports on the American protests of the Kotoku trial, including a translation of Hippolyte Havel's letter to the editor of *The New York Tribune* requesting more facts on the case.

Notes: In Japanese. Two shots of four pages. For letter mentioned, see 890301022. For related document, see 890301023.

## 四 演説會ノ概況

シタルノミナラス幸徳事件ハ我駐米内田大使ニ前記ノ抗議書ヲ提出シ、真相想ヲ明カセサルニ由ルモノナリトシ、合衆國ニ於ケル労働組合、他政治及文學上ニ於ケル諸種ノ急進派ニ左記ノ如キ概況ヲ配布シ又ハ各地ニ幸徳事件ニ関スル演説會ヲ開催シ又ハ機關新聞雜誌ニ及抗的記事ヲ掲載スル等、有テ手段ヲ盡シ以テ主義者ノ聲援ヲ促セリ

米國無政府黨員等ハ幸徳事件ニ関シ發シタル檄文ノ一ムヲ左ニ示サン

一九一〇年十一月廿九日紐約發行「トリビュン」掲載スル

記者ニ對スル書翰

幸徳事件審理ノ事實缺乏

トリビュン記者足下

吾人カ幸徳傳次郎博士及其同志ニ關シ檄文ヲ公表シタル以來吾人ハ頻々トシテ多數ノ團體及個人ヨリ援助中ニ接シタリ吾人ノ訴フル所ニ應ヘテ抗議ノ電報及書翰ヲ

328

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者諸君

供給セントラ以テリ然レトモ日本政府ハ絶對的ニ幸徳事件ノ審理ニ関シテ凡テノ報導ヲ抑壓シ日本新聞ハ審理ノ進行ニ就テハ何等ノ記事ヲモ記載スルコトヲ禁テタリ是ニ吾人カ幸徳ノ為メニ幸徳及其同志ノ上ニ加ヘテ皇座ニ對シ抗議書ヲ之カ證據ヲ發表セシコトヲ日本政府ニ要求シタルハ實ニ今日ノ事態ノ斯ノ如キニテアリ

リ於テハ狀態ノ示陳シタル如キハ「トリビュン」街三十五番地東洋通信社長頼本義典氏並ニ日本總領事「ウヰル」街六十番地ニ書之ヲ承認スル所ナリ頼本並ニ總領事ハ云テ曰ク特別裁判所ハ幸徳及其同志ニ對シテ死刑ヲ求メ然レトモ米國東部ニ於ケル最高法院ノ決定ヲ得サルナリ一故ヲ以テ此際至

329

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880404003

[Report on Kotoku Protests in United States] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 327-330 ; 22 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Nov. 29, 1910].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Japanese Ministry of the Interior reports on the American protests of the Kotoku trial, including a translation of Hippolyte Havel's letter to the editor of *The New York Tribune* requesting more facts on the case.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Two shots of four pages. For letter mentioned, see 890301022. For related document, see 890301023.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者沿革

ク愛スルカ、最大急務トモ所、未ダ常事ノ経過ナシ、先キテ  
之ニ対シテ友抗ヲ試ムルコトニテリ  
有徳者ハ其ノ其ノ才能及ヒ勢力ヲ奉クテ日本ニ於テ自由  
思想ノ傳播ニ努メテ、社会主義思想及ヒ無政府主義  
思想ニ就キ研究スル所ヲテ、月刊雜誌「鐵火」ヲ創  
刊シタリ、此雜誌ハ無政府主義ノ思想ノ宣傳ニ  
努メタリシヲ以テ官憲ノ爲ニ発行ヲ禁止セラレタリ、而シテ  
有徳ノ発行シタル數種ノ雜誌ニ亦同ノ厄ニ會セリ、茲ニ  
於テハ暫時東京ニ竄流ノ客々々止ムヲ得タル至リシカ  
後、氏ノ歸國ニ帰朝スルヤ、迫害ハ依然トシテ繼續シ、遂ニ  
頃ニ連スルニ至リテ、氏ヲ始メ、其ノ友人シテ好個ノ翻譯者、各  
訛者、ハ爾等野史ニ、氏ノ交友ニ同志ハ悉ク逮捕セシメ、  
密偵理ハ付ケラレ且ツ死刑ノ罪ニモ至ルコトナリ

組有  
七、八、九、十、十一、十二、

330

臣民  
21

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Wants Facts of Kotoku Trial / Hippolyte Havel. —28 cm. In [New York Tribune (Nov. 29, 1910)].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: Havel writes to the editor of *The New York Tribune*, asking the Japanese government to disclose the evidence against Kotoku.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. For Japanese Ministry of the Interior report on this letter, see 880404003. For related document, see 890301023.

made to another, which, however, is entitled to pronounce judgment on the "forwardness" of the other.

International courtesy of mind whose gradual expansion is a sign of the spread of a homogeneous international social culture, is based on mutual courtesy. There is in it a counterforce, based on honor as much too rapidly to social civilization through wealth, which at first may look like the genuine culture of the underclass, but which maintains are mostly negative, had are self-assertive. National energy is likely to beget national animosity, which means international hatred. So it was in the days of the great Roman abroad in Greece, it repaid him in veiled contempt. It was in the last century in the of the rapidly enriched English without a background. This country, too, has had its share of the false, which we hope is now in the of withdrawal from circulation. As we are told, it is the turn of Germany, bursting with new power and continental supremacy, and its his spurious small change on the of international social intercourse.

There is still another reason for the opinion of European emigrants—due to its first attempt to assert to pay its own way, socially as well as politically. The spirit of the age, beautiful in its maturity, is in a glimmering likely to be ill-mannered, on a false social small change, of spirit, because, from an age-old tradition of ideas, it repays courtesy continued submissiveness. If we go through that period of democratic growth long ago, Western Europe only just entered upon it. A proud asserting its equality, by aggressive rudeness, is likely to provoke either defensive attitude in those whatever the civil rights of the age are socially superior, with the it that the national manners suffer from top to bottom, the deterioration upon the stock of international manners.

A high price of pork is felt in the quarter. The United States will be more of it in the "pork barrel."

Automobilist who running his car fifteen miles an hour was overtaken by a horse car and a head-on collision with violence occurred. Evidently police were "going some." But it had been the other way, and a moderate method of getting out of the car into the car over the car, and get out of the car. Would the driver have means to know that his machine was making fifteen miles an hour? It is a question of the car.

What is more depressing than a boxcar minus trucks, minus wheels and plus a few ragged holes for windows like broken windows? Moreover, such cars usually bear the initials of the owner of the machine, with sufficiently visible to be read from every part of the car that passes by.

Rightward Don't you think that drinking impairs the memory? Tuzile - Sure thing. How many years ago was it that you bought the first hot drink? Philadelphia Record.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### WANTS FACTS OF KOTOKU TRIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Since the publication of our circular regarding Dr. Denjro Kotoku and his comrades we have received promises of aid from numerous organizations and prominent individuals. In response to our appeal hundreds of letters and telegrams of protest have been sent to the Ambassador of Japan at Washington.

Some correspondents have requested us to supply the "facts" concerning the condemnation of Kotoku and his comrades, but the government of Japan has absolutely suppressed all information in regard to the trial of Kotoku et al. and the Japanese press has been forbidden to publish any report on the proceedings. It is because of this very situation that our appeal on behalf of Kotoku has been made; that is, to force the government of Japan to reproduce the proceedings which Kotoku and his comrades have been condemned for plotting against the imperial family.

That the conditions in Japan are as stated is attested by Futosada Zuno, chief of the Oriental Information Agency, No. 35 Nassau street, and even by the Consul General of Japan, No. 60 Wall street. The consul general, as well as Mr. Zuno, also state that the death penalty against Kotoku and his comrades had been recommended by the special trial court, but had not yet been approved by the highest tribunal at Tokio. It is therefore more urgent upon all lovers of justice to make their protest felt before it is too late.

Denjro Kotoku has devoted his abilities and energies to the spreading of libertarian ideas in Japan. Becoming familiar with socialist and anarchist thought, he founded a monthly review "Toshu Kwa" ("Iron and Fire"). This paper, popularizing the ideas of communist anarchism, was suppressed by the authorities, and other magazines published by Kotoku suffered the same fate. He was forced to go into exile to San Francisco. When he later returned to his native land the persecution continued, culminating in the arrest, secret trial and death sentence of himself, his friend, Minor Kamo, a brilliant translator and writer, and all his known comrades.

HIPPOLYTE HAVEL.

New York, Nov. 28, 1910.

### FIRE DRILL IN FACTORIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The recent catastrophe at Newark recalls to my mind the value and necessity of the "fire drill" in factories. The drill prepared by me and introduced into the factory at Newark, N. J., has been successful in saving lives and property.

New York, Nov. 28, 1910.

greatest task being that of going through a mass of departmental reports and data. Mr. Taft worked on the message until 12:30 o'clock last night, and at an early hour this morning took at his desk, in the library. He hopes to have his message finished in time to read at the next cabinet meeting, which he has postponed from tomorrow to Wednesday.

The members of the Black and Bond Commission called on the White House this morning to pay their respects to the President. Senator Carter and Representative Parsons and Kennedy called at the executive offices, but did not see the President.

### THE CABINET.

From The Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Secretary of the Interior will leave here tomorrow for Chicago, where he goes to meet Mrs. Ballinger, who is en route from Seattle. They will return to Washington on December 2, and will occupy an apartment at Stoneleigh Court for the winter.

Mrs. Franklin McVeigh will go to New York on Thursday, to be absent for some days.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

From The Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, and Baroness Elizabeth Rosen are preparing to sail for Russia to spend the winter at St. Petersburg. They will probably sail about the middle of December, and Baroness Elizabeth Rosen will enter the court circle while in Russia. She is head of honor to the Empress of Russia.

The Minister from Panama is entertaining Señor Francisco Arias, of Panama, and has invited a number of young diplomats to dine with him to-night at the New Willard. Mr. Arias, who has received an official appointment in Panama, will remain in Washington until after New Year.

### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

From The Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Miss Helen Taft met a large contingent of the younger members of society at a tea at Fort Myer this afternoon, when the Misses Clara, daughter of Colonel Joseph Vinton, commander, and Mrs. Clara, entertained in her honor. There were three tables presided over by Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Clara Swift and Miss Catherine Bluff. For all army girls.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiser and Miss Helen Taft were hosts at a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Eleanor Terry and her family. Lieutenant Chamberlain, their other guests were Miss Helen Taft, the Postmaster General, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Miss Meyer, the sister of Lieutenant Chamberlain, who is here for his wedding. Miss Margaret Cotton, Mrs. Preston Vinton, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Brigadier General Edwards, Brigadier General Crozier, Lord Fairfax, British Attaché, General Beaupre and Frank Ellis.

Mrs. John H. McLean entertained a number of people at a modest last night of conversation to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Senator Swanson, former Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Hanson are the guests of Mrs. George T. Meyer. The law firm of the home of ex-Governor William H. McLean, in both cases, and will take possession of it in a few days.

Miss Clara, daughter of Colonel Joseph Vinton, commander, and Mrs. Clara, entertained in her honor. There were three tables presided over by Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Clara Swift and Miss Catherine Bluff. For all army girls.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiser and Miss Helen Taft were hosts at a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Eleanor Terry and her family. Lieutenant Chamberlain, their other guests were Miss Helen Taft, the Postmaster General, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Miss Meyer, the sister of Lieutenant Chamberlain, who is here for his wedding.

Miss Margaret Cotton, Mrs. Preston Vinton, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Brigadier General Edwards, Brigadier General Crozier, Lord Fairfax, British Attaché, General Beaupre and Frank Ellis.

Mrs. John H. McLean entertained a number of people at a modest last night of conversation to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Senator Swanson, former Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Hanson are the guests of Mrs. George T. Meyer.

The law firm of the home of ex-Governor William H. McLean, in both cases, and will take possession of it in a few days.

Miss Clara, daughter of Colonel Joseph Vinton, commander, and Mrs. Clara, entertained in her honor. There were three tables presided over by Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Clara Swift and Miss Catherine Bluff. For all army girls.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiser and Miss Helen Taft were hosts at a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Eleanor Terry and her family. Lieutenant Chamberlain, their other guests were Miss Helen Taft, the Postmaster General, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Miss Meyer, the sister of Lieutenant Chamberlain, who is here for his wedding.

Miss Margaret Cotton, Mrs. Preston Vinton, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Brigadier General Edwards, Brigadier General Crozier, Lord Fairfax, British Attaché, General Beaupre and Frank Ellis.

Mrs. John H. McLean entertained a number of people at a modest last night of conversation to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Senator Swanson, former Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Hanson are the guests of Mrs. George T. Meyer.

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Japanese Ministry of the Interior reports on a meeting in New York to protest the Kotoku trial at which Goldman spoke.

**Notes:** In Japanese. One shot of two pages. For account of same meeting in *New York Call*, see 890301024.

1910.12.12

New York  
Lyric  
Hall

[illegible]

開催セル大會ニ於テ我等紐育ノ自由主義者ニ意欲全其  
ノ全志ニ下セル暴虐ニ判決ニ対シ強硬ニ反對ス

電報

○エンマカールマンヨウ桂  
總理大臣宛

ハタヒノ袋電ノ有明ナラズ

卷之四

電報局方日會衆二促全

此日、演説會に於て、エニキ、下シ、九記、總理、大空、宛

一四十三年十二月十二日 組有、ワラックホール

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Speakers of Seven Nations in Protest—28 cm. In New York Call (Dec. 13, 1910) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a meeting to protest the death sentences in the Kotoku case. Goldman read a telegram for the Japanese premier.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Three shots of one page. For related document, see 880404004.

## IN BRAZIL QUIETING DOWN

Marines' Not  
Enough to Oppose  
Insurgent Forces.

ANAIRO, Dec. 12.—The revolt of the naval garrison, the brutal conditions of the prisoners, their bad food and their lack of shelter over today. Goyos now occupy Cobras. The men were found in the city surrendered without resistance. The city is in normal condition. The strike ship sailors, this revolt is silent. It is indicated further trouble yet. The line on Saturday, which had ended in the control by the government. 200 were either killed or the 600 men who constituted the island garrison. The other surrendered or while attempting to mutiny. The civilians also met the water front while the progress of the town. The losses in killed and the government were said to 50 to 100 officers and men and on the war. The thunderous fire was directed between the ships. People fled hither in terror, many of them in wounds.

The damage was done to several buildings by the fire of the treasury, the furniture and the departments of the telegraphs, all structures, were defaced and red only at great cost.

The guns turned upon the city of the scout ship Rio. Engaged in the bombardment of Cobras Island were two warships and a destroyer. Interruptions in time to time to allow

## SPEAKERS OF SEVEN NATIONS IN PROTEST

Aid and Sympathy Pledged  
to the Condemned of  
Japan.

The first public meeting held in New York to protest against the action of the Japanese government in condemning twenty-six people to death, ostensibly on the charge of conspiring to take the life of the mikado, but in reality because these people were disseminating radical and socialist ideas among their countrymen, was held last night in Lyric Hall.

In seven languages a dozen speakers laid the case of the twenty-six Japanese prisoners of radicalism before an audience which filled the hall to the last seat.

Leonard Albert presided, and in a brief address, he outlined the case, showing that the twenty-six have been condemned to death unjustly, that they were not guilty of the crimes with which they were charged, that the government wanted the life of these men much the same as the government of Spain wanted the life of Francisco Ferrer—because his teachings and influence with the people was dangerous to the ruling powers.

The subsequent speakers one and all showed that there was not the slightest ground for the statement of the Japanese government that Dr. Kotoku and his twenty-five comrades, who are condemned to death with him, were making designs upon the life of the mikado. What these people are guilty of, it was emphasized, is their planning for the overthrow of the present autocratic system with the tyrannical and oppressive it breeds. It is this, it was said, by death, the speakers added, that there are millions of millions whose lives are not safe.

Charge Won't Hold.

That the charge of making designs upon the life of the emperor, for which these thinkers are now facing death is unfounded, was proven by

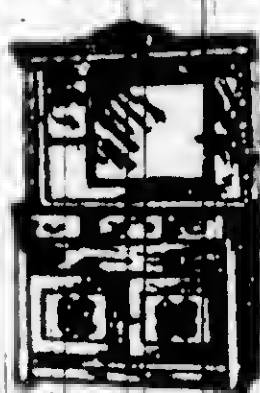
Dec. 3, 1910  
THE NEW YORK CALL—TUESDAY, DE

## DEUTSCH BR THE RELIABLE CREDIT

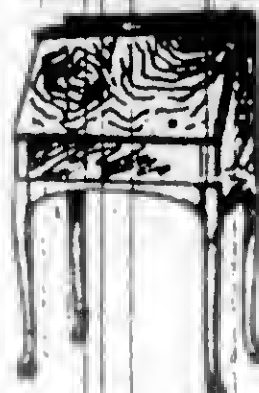
Save Money By Buying Your Christmas

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED IN PRICE  
A Super Selection of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTH  
A HINT FOR SUITABLE PRESENTS.

Sideboards, Desks, Book



\$15.50



\$3.50

### N. Y. Call Coupon

To all Call Readers presenting this Coupon we allow 10 per cent. discount on all purchases.

We have  
thing to  
easy!

Credit  
very eas  
tio

58-60 AVE A  
COR 4TH ST

342-44 3  
COR 3RD ST

## CALL THE MAYOR A STRIKEBREAKER

Chauffeurs Not Surprised  
When Taxi Companies  
Thank Gaynor.

The officers of the taximeters' union were highly indignant yesterday over the reports printed in the capitalist papers, trying to put the blame for the death of Warner, the young millionaire who was stabbed during the recent express strike, and other

## KOTOKU'S CASE "EXPLAINING" GOVERNMENT

(Continued from

page of a series of anti-meetings to be held in Canada. Iwano, for about 400 English speakers who were present, spoke in English and, without of his hearers, launched an array of his native the methods now being the spirit of Social. The meeting was addressed by the Japanese, but by Dewitt, Fred Sellart, Selig Behndorf and a dozen other authors and poets announced to speakable to attend.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

718

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Speakers of Seven Nations in Protest—28 cm. In New York Call (Dec. 13, 1910) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a meeting to protest the death sentences in the Kotoku case. Goldman read a telegram for the Japanese premier.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Three shots of one page. For related document, see 880404004.

turned upon the city of the great ship Rio. Engaged in the battle, two warships and a destroyer. Intermittent fire to time to time to allow of the dead and

ming of dusk there was of hostilities. The completely government forces, added in wait until daybreak the surrender of

In order to prevent in the darkness destroyed at points near the precaution proved to was one. At midnight the mutineers put out in while others attempted the mainland. The demand sure of the men and then picked up those making them all pris-

ral district and Netheroy has been declared by houses having responsibility to the receipt of President. Punishment of is to be meted out joined in the revolt.

falls in Rio Janeiro are civilians, soldiers and were wounded by shot flying fragments of ma-

## OVER TAX BILL

TON, Dec. 12.—Extraor- was aroused in the by the introduction of an tax bill for the District of

urance of the measure members from the long- and heated debate

## BS & HARRIS

on St., Corner Gold St. NABLE TAILORS

or \$18

coats... DE TO ORDER

At Workmanship

CTLY UNION MADE

Give Us a Trial,

Discreet to Call Retailers.

## Franken u. Sterbe-Kasse

er. Staaten von America.

Back and Death Benefit

Fund of the United

States of America.

ociety was founded in

84 by workmen imbued

spirit of solidarity and so-

lity. Its numerical strength

composed of 240 local

Charge Won't Hold.

That the charge of making desam upon the life of the emperor, for which these thinkers are now facing death in prison, was proven by a careful analysis of the makeup of these men. There are among them, one speaker pointed out, four farmers, seven writers, three Buddhist preachers, a number of merchants and several lawyers.

At the conclusion of the meetings letters were read from a number of radicals and radicals throughout the country, including a letter from Eugene V. Debs and a copy of a telegram which Jack London had sent to the Japanese ambassador. Among the papers was also a copy of a letter of protest which Ben Keeler of Cincinnati, sent to the Japanese ambassador and one which Harold Foster Loomis, of Chicago, had forwarded.

The letter from Debs said:

"Your letter was long delayed in reaching me as I have not been in Japan. Of course I am with you in all that can be done for our Japanese comrades. I have just sent an appeal in their behalf to The Call and am extremely sorry not to be able to attend the protest meeting. My heart will be there. The comrades who have been condemned to death by the Imperial government call loudly to us in the name of international solidarity, and it is our duty to join them without delay, every effort within human power to rescue them from their atrocious fate."

The one letter which offered his life as a sacrifice to a sufficient sacrifice and martyrdom. That monstrous crime must not be repeated if it is within human power to prevent it. I am compelled to leave here to take the place of Warren who is to go to jail, but you can count on me to serve in any way I can in whatever action may be necessary to save the lives of our comrades and ourselves from dishonor. Yours fraternally,

"EUGENE V. DEBS."

The telegram which Jack London sent to the Japanese ambassador reads:

Glenn Ellen, Cal., N.Y. 24, 1910.

"Japanese Ambassador Washington, D. C."

"As a lover of liberty and citizen of the world, I do most earnestly protest to you and, through you, protest to your country against the unjustly contemplated execution of Dr. Kotoku, his wife and their twenty-four comrades. I deem it one of the great army of the international soldiers of freedom."

JACK LONDON.

Emma Goldman, who made a passionate appeal for the imprisoned Japanese radicals, ended her speech by reading a telegram which will be sent at once to the Japanese premier. Another telegram, she said, will be sent directly to the prison where the Japanese patriots are now awaiting death.

Will Penetrate Iron Walls.

Miss Goldman said this she knew well that the telegram which will be sent to

the report printed in the capitalist papers, trying to put the blame for the death of Warren, the young engineer who was stabbed during the recent express strike, and other strikebreakers who were beaten during the strike, on the union and its officials.

Practically all the papers have had stories to the effect that the "doing up" of Warren and others was conducted from Washington Hall, the headquarters of the chauffeurs, and that the officers of the union were in charge of the "entertainment committee." The papers, it seems, have been busy digging up the records of people who have been beaten, and they put all the blame on the officers of the union. The capitalist press is very anxious about the recovery of the shotgun, which was taken from Warren; and once the gun is recovered, the papers say, the police will be able to prove that the slugging was conducted from the headquarters of the union.

When called to the attention of Millard C. Perkins, president of the chauffeurs and cab drivers, he absolutely denied that the union had any connection with the death of Warren or that its officers sent out "gangs" to "do up" Warren and others whom the papers named.

Capitalist Papers All Misrepresent.

"All of the papers have misrepresented us while we were out on strike, and it looks as though they had taken the opportunity to cast reflections on the union," said Perkins. "I am not surprised to see them lie so much about the union, as practically all of them are controlled by the big advertisers."

When asked what he thought of the letter of thanks sent to Mayor Gaynor by the New York Transportation Company, Perkins said that he was not surprised to see the companies thank the Mayor, because he helped them to break the strike.

"Gaynor supplied the taxi companies with cops and has proven to be a faithful servant of theirs, and why they should not thank him for that?" remarked Perkins.

Several chauffeurs who have taken part in the recent strike, when asked what they thought of the letter of the New York Transportation Company, said that Gaynor was a strikebreaker and that he had tried to occupy the Mayor's chair. They condemned him as a servant of the big bosses and as an enemy of his workers. In general the chauffeurs did not seem to have much love for the "little father" of New York.

## RUSSIAN HALTED IN ELLIS ISLAND "PEN"

It looked yesterday as if Karl Louis, a Russian revolutionist from the Baltic provinces, who escaped from Siberia after years of hard labor

The meeting was added by the Japanese, but by Dewitt, Fred Salbert, Selig Heimbach and others. The author and heep announced to speak able to attend.

## Iwasa Makes Thrilling

During the last week quarters of the city have with circulars announcing the verdict of has been passed against

Iwasa. In 1907, was the convicted man in build up the Japanese party with headquarters

In addressing himself of Japanese Socialism, for up awakening and Japanese now in the Ur who still owe allegiance

"Awake!" cried he that your brothers in their native land are by the despoliation of the ally that the best interest behind the gr so successfully employ club of the court ar There are thousands of elators now waiting a opportune moment to for liberty.

## Emperor's Throne on

"The throne of a stabilizing on a volcano well aware of. If the he encouraged here some possible means sage of miracle at ho nations of the earth, our fellows will beat a new and more ar life will be born age of the present deep bureaucracy."

The great fault case with which the cure spies to contr a dissatisfaction. Ko a victim to this inl The Socialists of Japi of it. I believe there today to report my v try's representatives. make myself an exile but above love for co for humanity."

## Cheered by the Audle

Iwasa was loudly English speaking Soc thanking them for t turned to the section occupied by his c spoke, through nun flops, to the 300 revo the mikado.

The eloquence of t sized figure on the pl the signal for p among the audience. elusion of his addre burst of enthusiasm pressed sympathy an Iwasa will continu



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Speakers of Seven Nations in Protest—28 cm. In New York Call (Dec. 13, 1910) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a meeting to protest the death sentences in the Kotoku case. Goldman read a telegram for the Japanese premier.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Three shots of one page. For related document, see 880404004.

181 OVER THE CANAL...  
TUES., Dec. 12.—Extraor-  
dinary was aroused in the  
by the introduction of an  
an bill for the District of  
Columbia of the measure  
members from the long-  
and heated debate

**IS & HARRIS**  
in St., Corner Gold St.  
**ABLE TAILORS**

**\$18**  
oats..  
DE TO ORDER  
At Workmanship  
TRY UNION MADE  
Give Us a Trial.  
Account to Call Readers.

**ranken u. Sterbe-Kasse**  
**r. Staaten von America.**

Back and Death Benefit  
Fund of the United  
States of America.  
A society was founded in  
84 by workingmen imbued  
with solidarity and So-  
cialism. Its numerical strength  
(composed of 248 local  
with 34,100 male and 7,000  
members) is rapidly increas-  
ing. Workingmen who believe  
in the rights of the modern labor  
Workingmen between 18  
years of age may be admitted  
help in any of the branches  
of an initiation fee of  
\$1.00 and \$3.00 for  
class. Members belonging  
to class are entitled to a sick  
benefit of \$2.00 for 40 weeks and of  
\$4.00 for 40 weeks, whether  
or with interruption. Mem-  
bership in the second class re-  
quires the same circumstances  
of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, re-  
spective death benefit guaran-  
teed. Beneficiaries of every mem-  
ber's wife and unmarried  
children between 18 and  
21 years may be admitted to  
class upon payment of an  
fee of \$1.00. Monthly as-  
sessment levied upon the three  
classes of members of \$1,  
\$2 and 25 cents, respectively.  
If large are not accepted,  
didates have to join exist-  
ing. In cities and towns  
where a branch exists, a new branch  
may be organized by 15 workingmen in  
the city, and men adhering to the  
principles are invited to do so.  
All communications to Will-  
iam, Financial Secretary, 1-5  
E. 10th St., New York City.

to receive them from their atrocious  
deeds.

"The one thing which offered his life  
so heroically is a sufficient sacrifice  
and martyrdom. That monstrous  
crime must not be repeated if it is  
within human power to prevent it. I  
am compelled to leave here to take  
the place of Warren who is to go to  
jail; that you can count on me to serve  
in any way I can in whatever action  
may be necessary to save the lives of  
our comrades but ourselves from dis-  
honor. Yours fraternally,

"EUGENE V. DEBS."

The telegram which Jack London  
sent to the Japanese ambassador  
reads:

Olen Ellen, Cal., Nov. 24, 1910.  
"Japanese Ambassador, Washington,  
D. C."

"As a lover of liberty and citizen  
of the world, I do most earnestly pro-  
test to you and, through you, protest  
to your country against the unjustly  
contemplated execution of Dr. Kotoku,  
his wife and their twenty-four com-  
rades. I claim myself one of the great  
army of the international soldiers of  
freedom."

JACK LONDON.

Emma Goldman, who made a passion-  
ate appeal for the imprisoned Japanese  
radicals, ended her speech by reading a  
telegram which will be sent at once to  
the Japanese premier. Another telegram,  
she said, will be sent directly to the  
prison where the Japanese patriots are  
now awaiting death.

Will Penetration Draw Walls.

Miss Goldman said this she knew well  
that the telegram which will be sent to  
the men in prison will not be obtained by  
them directly. The government, she said,  
would see to it that  
such an expression of sympathy does not  
penetrate through the prison walls. But  
this telegram and the spirit of Comrade-  
ship and solidarity which it conveys will  
reach the prisoners indirectly, she said,  
and in spite of all the efforts of the  
Japanese government to suppress it. There  
will be men who will carry the news to  
the prisoners in spite of all restrictions.

Rayard Brown said:

"What a great era we live in! The gov-  
ernments are becoming more and more cen-  
tralized, more and more wanton and cru-  
el. But on the other hand, the people  
are becoming more and more individ-  
ualistic and conscious of their own strength.  
Evolution is rapidly bridging over the  
gap toward revolution. If Kotoku is  
killed it will be a clarion call to revolu-  
tionists all over the world."

"We have often been charged with pro-  
testing too often. Those who make these  
charges seem to forget that we are pro-  
testing against wrongs and abuses which  
are really too bad. Besides, against tyranny  
one cannot protest too much or too often."

Other speakers

Among the other speakers were Grace

Capitulation papers in the Japanese case.

"All of the papers have interrepre-  
ted us while we were out on strike,  
and it looks as though they had taken  
the opportunity to cast reflections on  
the union," said Perkins. "I am not  
surprised to see them do so much  
about the union, as practically all of  
them are controlled by the big adver-  
tisers."

When asked what he thought of the  
letter of thanks sent to Mayor Gaynor  
by the New York Transportation Com-  
pany, Perkins said that he was not  
surprised to see the companies thank  
the Mayor because he helped them  
to break the strike.

Gaynor supplied the taxi com-  
panies with cops and has proven to be  
a faithful servant of theirs, and why  
should not they thank him for that?" remarked Perkins.

Several chauffeurs who have taken part  
in the recent strike, when asked what they  
thought of the letter of the New York  
Transportation Company, said that Gay-  
nor was a strikebreaker and that he was  
unfit to occupy the Mayor's chair. They  
condemned him as a servant of the big  
business and as an enemy of his workers.  
In general the chauffeurs did not seem to  
have much love for the "little father" of  
New York.

## RUSSIAN HALTED IN ELLIS ISLAND "PEN"

It looked yesterday as if Karl Louis,  
a Russian revolutionist from the Kas-  
tan province, who escaped from Si-  
beria after three years of hard labor  
and arrived on the Campania at New  
York, or rather at the detention "pen-  
it at Ellis Island, Sunday, had braved  
dangers in vain.

The immigration authorities will  
try to send him back to Russia be-  
cause he lacks the required amount  
of money which an immigrant should  
have on landing here.

Louis, when this was made clear to him,  
at once telephoned to a brother of his  
who lives in East Pittsburg. The brother  
has appealed to Washington stating that  
to send his brother back would be equiva-  
lent to sending him to death.

In the meantime Karl Louis is spending  
anxious days and nights at Ellis Island.

Potter, Arthur Bullard, Hippolyte Havel,  
R. Yanovsky, Arthur Caroti, Jaime Vi-  
dal, Max Baginski, Michel Dumas and  
Vaclav Rejsek.

At the conclusion of the meeting the  
chairman of the evening, Leonard Abbott,  
called the attention of the audience to the  
fact that injustice is not incident to  
Japan, but it is being committed in the  
United States with extreme audacity and  
boldness in the Warren case.

stabilizing on a volcano  
well aware of. If the  
he encouraged here  
some possible means  
ways of miracle at ho-  
nations of the earth,  
our fellows will beg  
a new and more ap-  
life will be born again  
of the present deep  
bureaucracy.

"The great fault  
case with which the  
curses spies to consti-  
any disaffection. Ko-  
a victim to this in-  
The Socialists of Japa-  
of it. I believe there  
today to report my wo-  
try's representatives.  
make myself an exile  
but above love for co-  
for humanity."

Cheered by the Audie

Iwasa was loudly  
English speaking Soc-  
English speaking Soc-  
(thanking them for the  
turned to the section  
occupied by his c-  
apple, through num-  
tious, to the 200 revol-  
the mikado.

The eloquence of the  
fixed figure on the pla-  
the signal for pass-  
among the audience,  
clusion of his address  
burst of enthusiastic  
pressed sympathy and

Iwasa will continue  
anese audiences in the  
about the hay. He  
successor of Kotoku  
re-establish the Japa-  
ary party on the shore  
coast.

While the meeting  
a protest against the  
Mexico, the plea o-  
turned attention to  
while much was said  
and the trusts of the  
the sympathy of the  
to the cause of Soc-

## CITY DEATH

In the 1,434 deaths  
was an increase of 30  
total for the correspond-  
year. The death rate  
1,000 of population, a  
rate of 16.37 last year  
caused 240 deaths, a  
monary tuberculosis,  
last year. Heart dis-  
deaths, an increase  
fever caused 18 deaths  
and croup 26.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

720

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Kotoku Protest Meeting in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 333-334 ; 14.5 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Jan. 29, 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Japanese Ministry of the Interior reports on a meeting at New York's Webster Hall to protest the execution of Kotoku. Goldman sent a telegram.

Notes: In Japanese. One shot of two pages.

1911.1.29

New York

Webster  
Hall

7

在米社会主義者・加政府主権を治事

一月十四年一月二十九日紐約「ウェーバース・ホール」

「幸徳等処刑事件に反対の集会」

幸徳及其同伴は日本政府の爲に法律的に虐殺せられた

コト

幸徳一派の衆は、方佛者ヲ断つて現社会制度を改  
良思想を傳播するに力をつくすに決意せられたるが、然るに  
断つてコト

従つて本件は西班牙に於て所謂「エラ」虐殺事件に同一ナル  
コト

依つて兩紀念の年會に集合したる會員ハ大ニ日本政府ノ暴  
狀野蠻ヲ責メ之に對シ幸徳其ノ他ノ義死ヲ復讐する爲メ  
國際的革命運動ヲ以テスルコト及幸徳ノ勇敢高尚  
ナル事業ヲ讃美し彼等横死ノ感激一段ノ奮勵ヲ  
爲スコト

決議せられたる使哥ハ之満了スル集會者中示成ノ爲日本  
政府に對シ抗議文ヲ提出せしむる事ヲ決定せしむる事ヲ



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Kotoku Protest in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 335-345 ; 22 cm. In *Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku* — Tokyo [Jan. 30, 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior translates a *New York Tribune* article on the New York demonstration protesting Kotoku's execution.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009.

ハル威運動  
幸徳事件に對し米國社會黨政府黨員ノ反抗的態度ヲ採  
ラシカ爲メ示威運動ヲ試シシト一毎ニシテ正マスト至四十年一月  
廿九日紐育市、主クスターホムニ於テ開カレタル幸徳事件演説  
會後ニ於ケル示威運動ノ如キ蓋シ注目ニ價スルモノモヘキヲ以テ  
左ニトビエニ新聞ノ報ス所ヲ譯載シ  
○一人ノ巡查ヨク無政府主義者ノ行列ヲ告  
(一九一一年一月三十日)

△赤旗ヲ掲立ラバ人餘ノ人々ハ口々ニ日本人ヲ誹下

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

722

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Kotoku Protest in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 335-345 ; 22 cm. In *Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku* — Tokyo [Jan. 30, 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior translates a *New York Tribune* article on the New York demonstration protesting Kotoku's execution.

Notes: In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者の暴行

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者の暴行

破等ハロケル日本人ヲ殺スト喚キ叫ベリ之ヲ聞クヤ否ヤレリ  
リハ直チニ此ノ行列ハ東京上野公園ニ會館ニ開シ  
タル集會ノ結果ニシテ幸徳秋水君ノ崇拜者カ日本領  
事館ニ押入リ行ク所ナルベシト悟リ群衆ノ前ニ身ヲ躍ラ  
シ行列ノ許可ヲ得タルヤ否ヤ聞ヘルニ一人ノ青年矢庭ニ  
ソノ持タル赤旗ヲ他人ニ授ゲヤリテ素早く群衆ノ  
中ニ身ヲ隠セリコノ青年ハ後ニ逮捕セラレシガソノ故ヲ所

337

先頭ノ行列ノ中央ニ波ノ如ク跳ビ伊太利語ヲ印刷セル旗又  
ハ行列ニ續ケル群衆ニ配布セシメツテ各人叫喚ノ  
声ハ天地ヲ震動シ意氣旺盛ニシテ吾ルベカラサルモノアリシ  
ヲ云フ

△日本人ヲ殺セ

レリリリノ語ヲ所ニシテ當日午後六時彼ハゴロトウエス及  
ビボワイシ街ノ北頭ニ立寄リ居リシガ忽チ大地ヲ揺カス叫  
喚ノ聲ヲ身ニシタルハ何年ナラントゴロトウエスノ方ヲ見ヤレハ  
衆手腹ノ如キニ群衆ノ方ヲ指シテ叫喚ス

336

叫フ目的ハ東京へ抗議軍隊ノ援助ヲ得テ五名ノ  
拘引

ロオナルド街警察署ノ巡查ウイリアム・レイリーガ昨夜7  
トウエス街ニテ無政府主義者ノ行列ヲ差トメソノ銃ヲ赤旗  
ヲ奪ヒ取り遂ニ軍隊ノ援助ヲ得テ止名ヲ拘引セル出来事  
アリレイリーガ此等ニ對シ銃ヲ持チ片手ニ一人ノ異教徒ヲ捕ヘ  
傍ノ少年ニ警告笛ヲ吹キ吳レト依頼シタル時僅ニ一人ノ巡查  
ノ漸ク應援ニ來リ居リシ沢村カサノ戦ハ爾時ニ至リ夫  
チ人ニ餘ル群衆ヲ只一人ヲ列變ケ居タルナリ

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

723

**Notes:** In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009.

*Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.*

**Notes:** In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009

△軍隊出兵

程ナノ警署署長ケビトハハリハブートウイニ暴徒起レル  
 旨ヲ告ケント警署本群ニ赴ケリニ余名ノ援隊一ナ名ハ  
 巡邏車ニ乗リハ名ハ徒歩ニテ一ナゾリニ中尉ニ指揮セウ  
 レトオモド街ヨリ現場ニト全速力ヲ以テ馳セ来リ  
 斯クテ巡查等ハ力ヲ限セ漸ク行列ヲ解散セシメタリア上ノ  
 行列ハ見カウレガ暫時ノ間ハ物見島キ群集ニ周圍ニ圍  
 繞シテタノ騒動ノ原因ヲサメキ合ヒ耳ヲ行列カハブードウエ

當日辯士ノ入リテ日本革命家省領ノ知人トシテハ  
府党、社会党、社会主義労働組合自由党其他多數ノ  
行キ革々令的懐会ノ毒質ニ依リ東京ニ於テ一月二十四日ニ親  
ニ公然ノ抗議ヲ為サントシテ開会セラルモノナリト  
バロンビヤ天津校校長ヤン・ロウ・ツエーニ依リテ司會セラレ辯士  
顔鵬ハリス、シリ、ワレイナ、サイモン・ボースター、アホット、カール、サンダケ  
カイメン、オー、ホロツ、ヒイムス、シユワズベンゲン、エイチ、ヤノスキー及ビド  
ロツンニテ各辯士ハ方勵者ノ居街ヲ説キ日本政府ノ行動  
ヲ痛ミテ非難セリ之ニ出席シタル人々ノ語ル處ニ依リテ政府



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Kotoku Protest in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 335-345 ; 22 cm. In *Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku* — Tokyo [Jan. 30, 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asian Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior translates a *New York Tribune* article on the New York demonstration protesting Kotoku's execution.

Notes: In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者記事

級制度ト有制主義ヲ廢棄シ以テ社会ヲ進化ヲ  
図ラントシタル所ニ依リ殺戮セラルタル日本人及ビ其  
他ノ殉道者ノ死ニ対シテハ必ず復讐者スベキ意志ヲ  
有ストノ通告ヲ日本政府ニ送フル事ト  
第二台等ハ清土幸徳秋水郎及ビソノ同志ノ由力  
致ニシテ尊敬スベキ行為ニ対シ台等ノ尊敬ト賞  
賛ノ念ヲ表ハス且ツ吾等ノ身ヲ殉ジタル自由爲  
ノ奮闘ヲ尊敬シ繼續セシフトテ其約スル事ト  
該集會ノ最後ニ於テハ人ノ聴衆カウチテ宜シノ日本領事館  
ニ押掛クベシト建議シタルニコノ建議ハ満場一致ヲ以テ迎ヘ  
ラレ直チニ聴衆ハ會館ヲ出テ三百人以上ノ男女ハ被褥中ノ

343

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者記事

幸徳傳以計及ビ其同志ト名ニ日本政府ノ手ニシ  
法律ニ依リ處殺セラルル而シテ此等同志ノ唯一  
ノ犯罪ハ労働者ノ悲慘ト階級トヲ来ス社会制  
度顛覆ノ運動ヲ生セシメカ爲メ人民ノ間ニ科  
学思想ノ傳播ヲ努メタルソノ所謂「皇帝ノ  
皇位ト玉體ニ對シテ叛逆ヲ謀リタルノ罪過ハ處  
偽ニシテ何等ノ証拠モ無シ而シテ該事件ハ所謂  
「カレリスコフエー」ノ審理ト死刑ニ類似セラルシテ  
世上ニ多ク数存在スル事件ノ一ナリ  
以上ノ事實ニ依リ吾人ハ左ノ件ヲ決議ス

342

此ノ下ノ如キ決議ハ満場一致ヲ以テ採用セラル

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

726

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Kotoku Protest in New York] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 335-345 ; 22 cm. In Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Jan. 30, 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior translates a New York Tribune article on the New York demonstration protesting Kotoku's execution.

Notes: In Japanese. Six shots of eleven pages. For original article, see 890302008. For related document, see 890302009.

政府主義者の暴行

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者の暴行

去り度ハ皆被害者有リタル言フニシテ使ハ群衆中ニテシテ  
彼等が如何ナルコトヲ叫ビタルカ聞クヲ得ヤリキ或群衆中  
ハコレヲノ聲ノ起レルヲ目シニシテ中ニ此等三名者ヲ  
認メテリシ言ハタリ又タ撒布セラルル撒文ハハトモ  
傳記ト著作ト聞セルモノアリト云ヘナリ

審判セラル五有弗ノ保証ヲ得ヌ許サレリハシテハ單  
ニ見物人ニ過ギスト辨明シ而シテ之レヲ否定スル証拠ハ一モ無  
カリシガ以テ放免セラレタリ被告費巻ノ違法ノ行列既ニ先  
徒捕集罪ニ問レタリ  
フツツノ審問ニ付シテ巡査ハ右三名者ハ「日本人ヲ殺シ」巡  
査ヲ殺シテト口々ニ叫ベ有リ言明セルニシ人ハ一切之レヲ

一人ニテ指揮セシテガール街大ナリ者日本総領事館前  
ニ面会セントシテワードウエーヲ起シ美レリ會館ニ巡査數名  
詰ルヲ居タレドモ何人モヲ群衆ヲ差止ントハ為ラズ漸ク  
ボワイト街ニ至リテ巡査ニ差止メラレタリ

△警察官法廷ニ於テ証告

# The Emma Goldman Papers

One Patrolman Stops Anarchist Procession—28 cm. In New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Tribune describes a march to the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Five shots of two pages. For Japanese government report of same march, see 880404022. For related document, see 890302009.

# Work



NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.—TWELVE PAGES

OM DEATH

w and Life-  
nk, Mass.

20.—Eighteen  
ed, crews of  
n. G. Hart and  
aving Blanton,  
every of Man-  
Frank Veeder,  
heavy aquella  
in the barker-  
yesterday on  
ship's crew and  
two fishermen,  
on their efforts  
safety on land  
er's big power  
and all the elph-  
to take to the  
en craft made  
so much water  
had to throw

overturned the  
men clinging to  
captain Jackson,  
a power dory,  
though a heavy  
at against his  
in her hull, he  
with his boat  
he, assisted the  
safety.  
time, who was  
ed into a dory  
y rescued the  
ere floundering  
ken to the life-  
there the crew  
transferred to  
er Aqueduct to  
took a train for

ROMANCE

New Jersey  
s' Courtship.

21.—Harry  
Kent, England,  
No. 1233 Jeffere-  
he was work-  
y, figured in a  
day at Palm  
e days' court-  
to Miss Joubert

## ONE PATROLMAN STOPS ANARCHIST PROCESSION

"Death to Japanese!" Shouted  
the Marchers, 1,000 Strong,  
Headed by a Red Banner.

OBJECT: PROTEST TO TOKIO

Punishment of Kotoku Con-  
spiracy Leads to Five Arrests  
After Disorder in Broad-  
way Requiring Reserves.

A solitary patrolman—William Rellly, of the Leonard street station—held up a procession of anarchists in lower Broad-  
way last night, took from them a red  
banner they waved as part of their pro-  
test against his Japanese majesty for  
having permitted the death of Kotoku,  
the radical conspirator, and the punish-  
ment of his companions in far away  
Tokio, and, in the end, made five ar-  
rests, aided by the reserves, who came  
on the scene later. Only one other pa-  
trolman was within reach when Rellly,  
having a revolver in one hand and a  
prisoner in the other, asked a small boy  
to blow his whistle for him. At the  
most critical moment he stood alone, one  
against a thousand.

Rellly was on post at the northwest  
corner of Broadway and White street  
at 11 o'clock, when he heard the shouting,  
and, looking up Broadway, saw a mass  
of men and women approaching. They  
filled the west sidewalk and extended to  
the southbound car track in the road.

According to the patrolman the parade  
reached fully two blocks to the north  
and he saw the red flag wildly waved by  
a man in the centre of the foremost  
ranks. Men and women who trailed the  
parade were handing out circulars print-  
ed in Italian, and each of the paraders  
seemed to outvie his neighbor in the  
vigor of his cries.

"Kill the Japanese."

## RAIDS GIVE CUE TO ELSIE SIGEL'S SLAYER

Whereabouts Said To Be Dis-  
closed by Papers Seized in  
Opium Dens.

SAY POLICE ARE IMPLICATED

Officials Declare Mass of Letters  
Found Contain Evidence  
of Many Other  
Crimes.

Evidence which may prove to be of  
the utmost importance in clearing up  
the mystery surrounding the murder of  
Elsie Sigel, the granddaughter of Gen-  
eral Franz Sigel, whose body was found  
on June 18, 1900, in a trunk in the room  
of Leon Ling, a young Chinaman who  
has never since been found, despite a  
world-wide search, was placed in the  
hands of the Police Department yester-  
day.

A great many letters and other data,  
for the most part written in Chinese,  
were found in one of the opium dens  
raided by the customs inspectors last  
week.

They not alone refer to the Sigel case  
and give a pretty good clue to the  
whereabouts and method of escape of  
the slayer of the girl. It was said, but  
also contain information concerning  
other murder cases which have never  
been solved by the police.

Evidence of police protection to the  
opium merchants and other Chinese  
criminals in this city, contained in the  
documents unearthed by the federal au-  
thorities during the recent raids, points  
to the guilty officials with considerable  
accuracy. It was said yesterday by one  
who was closely concerned in the raids

The Police Department, according to  
Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn, will  
begin to follow the clues in the Sigel



MISS DOG

Who, it is now known, was seen  
evening

POPULAR ANGER STC

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

728



# The Emma Goldman Papers

One Patrolman Stops Anarchist Procession—28 cm. In New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Tribune describes a march to the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Five shots of two pages. For Japanese government report of same march, see 880404022. For related document, see 890302009.

## "Kill the Japanese."

"Kill the Japanese!" they shouted. That was enough for Reilly. He didn't wait to learn that the parade followed a meeting which crowded Webster Hall, in East 11th street, to its utmost capacity, and that adherents of Denjiro Kotoku were marching on the Japanese Consulate.

Jumping in front of the crowd, he denounced to know if they had a permit to parade. As he did so a man, whom he afterward arrested and who gave his name as Benjamin Weinstein, twenty-four years old, a Russian tailor, of No. 134 Wallabout street, Brooklyn, tossed the hammer, to another parader and disappeared in the crowd.

While Reilly was holding up the paraders, Patrolman Elman, of the Elizabeth street station, whose post was on the east side of Broadway, came up, and the two officers followed the crowd a block down Broadway, where Weinstein was seen again by Reilly, who rushed into the crowd and seized him.

Reilly rushed his prisoner into the hallway of the office building at No. 335 Broadway, and, drawing his revolver, threatened to shoot any one who interfered. The crowd was shouting at Reilly in several languages.

A small boy ran up to the officer and said: "Mister, I'll help you. What can I do?"

"Get into my back pocket," replied Reilly. "Get out my whistle and blow as hard as you can."

The lad, who slipped away in the after excitement without giving his name, did as he was told, and three more officers—Haggen and Lowenthal, of the Leonard street station, and Pollock, of the Elizabeth street station—came to the rescue.

As Reilly was guarding his prisoner, a woman from the parade stepped up and threatened him, he said. He seized her, and handing her over to Patrolman Haggen, prevented Weinstein from getting away. The other officers got busy and arrested inside of five minutes, besides Weinstein, the woman, Lillie Sherman, twenty-three years old, a Russian dressmaker, of No. 410 East 8th street; Simon Friedman, eighteen years old, a Russian hair goods worker, of No. 148 East 98th street; Dominick Volentini, forty-seven years old, an Italian silversmith, of No. 244 East 31st street, and Victor Housseur, twenty-two years old, a Swiss cook, of No. 429 Seventh avenue.

The last two named were locked up in the Elizabeth street station, while the other three prisoners, including the woman, were hurried to the Leonard street station.

## Reserves Called Out.

In the mean time, David Barry, superintendent of the office building, had called up Police Headquarters to say that there was a riot in progress on Broadway. The reserves—some twenty strong from Leonard street—were rushed to the scene in command of Lieutenant Woodbridge, a dozen in a patrol wagon and

Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn, who began to follow the news in the Sigel case and other cases referred to as soon as the letters and memoranda have all been translated.

"There is a great mass of data in the form of letters and memoranda," said Commissioner Flynn yesterday. "and half of it hasn't been gone through and translated yet. So far sufficient evidence has been brought to my attention probably to afford some important clues in the Elsie Sigel murder and other crimes which have remained unravelled. We will get busy as soon as we have all the evidence in hand."

## Local Police in the Case.

It is likely that as the investigation proceeds some members of the Police Department, whose names are said to appear in correspondence with Chinamen who have been influential in the smuggling of opium and other criminal practices, will be called to Police Headquarters to answer to serious charges.

All the papers found in the opium raids made by the customs inspectors on places in Seventh and Eighth avenues in the neighborhood of 42d street have been turned over to the office of the United States Attorney. At the same time, it was said, Police Headquarters was informed by the customs officials of the nature of the evidence. The Treasury Department at Washington also was made aware of the facts, and it is understood that the federal Secret Service men there have been called in to work on certain phases of the case.

While the government authorities are particularly concerned in running down the Chinamen who are known to have been active in the smuggling and sale of opium, with the apprehension of these same men, it is said, important witnesses will be secured who have knowledge of the whereabouts and manner of escape of the murderer of Elsie Sigel and Chinamen implicated in other homicides. Some of the Chinamen most wanted are said to have fled from this country to Canada, as well as other foreign lands, but the federal authorities are hopeful of soon having the men in custody.

Henry A. Wiles, United States Attorney for this district, said yesterday that he had not given the discovery of the evidence found in the opium raids his personal attention, and that it would not be expedient, at any rate, to talk about a matter under investigation by his office. It is understood that J. J. Carr and Wolcott H. Plitkin, Assistant United States Attorneys, have charge of the investigation in their office, and are having the numerous letters and documents translated as quickly as possible.

## Trail of Crime to Other Cities.

The trail of crime and police corruption in connection with the opium trade and other illegal adventure does not seem to stop at a spot that is disclosed

## FUGITIVE ANGLICAN GALAPAGOS I

## Crowd Marches on Palace Forces Alfaro to Cease Negotiations.

## TROOPS HOLD BACK

## Great Hostility Shown to Americans in Guayaquil—orders Not Yet Checked—A Conference.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 29.—Position of the people to the lease of the Galapagos Islands United States has resulted in serious demonstrations of all against everything American which began on Friday, and all through Saturday, and today a great crowd, number fewer than ten thousand persons by Ignacio Robles, marched to government palace for the purpose of protesting to President Alfaro.

Troops with loaded rifles prevented crowds from approaching, and Señor Robles was received by a delegate as the people's delegate formed President Alfaro the demands were opposed to any new with the United States on the lease of the Galapagos Islands. After a interview, the President said that of the manifest opposition the ment would withdraw his proposition to negotiate the lease.

Notwithstanding this, some crowds still remained in the streets, and in many of the thoroughfares troops have been distributed all parts of the city for the maintaining order. Detachments of armed guards also surrounded the President, Alfaro has been arranging a meeting of prominent men from various parts of the republic to ascertain the country's opinion on the question, and, as far as is known, not yet been decided to allow conference.

## CITY COUNSEL QUARANTINED

## Scarlet Fever Forces Official to Advise by 'Pl'

Orange, N. J., Jan. 29 (Special Counsel William A. Lord, of the quarantined at his home on Line with scarlet fever. It is a severe case, but he must remain and such business as he alone to must be transacted over the for the next four weeks, at least

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

729



# The Emma Goldman Papers

One Patrolman Stops Anarchist Procession—28 cm. In New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Tribune describes a march to the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Five shots of two pages. For Japanese government report of same march, see 880404022. For related document, see 890302009.

of his country  
show of the  
suddenly  
under part like  
nd from Law  
Lime hours  
mill of the  
many.

sted company  
merican Hun  
up a visit to  
ron Fitz, and  
d in sending  
the mill busi-

dy reports for  
gress of his  
s in Hungary  
the constructe  
ed manufact-

## OPE GEM

kel for Fa,  
he Says.

the worth a  
but give any  
old May Vole,  
Francis Hope,  
of the famous  
en also as a  
old last week  
McLean, son

to look at,"  
the appear-  
than of a  
Lord Hope's  
about. As far  
lost its terror

## ILL MAYOR

Vas Found by  
Praise Him.

Mayor Gaynor  
copy will re-  
ing. Patrolman  
York station,  
and Pollock, at  
New York, the

Station house  
and, not told of  
ed a diamond  
en to a friend  
ables just after  
Gibson's report-  
stake and watch  
Mrs. Pollock  
ed identified the  
she would write  
a communication

## EL OPENED.

w Washington  
which congress  
to be lessened  
pected the form  
was put into  
d, which passed  
of the Chicago  
last 1909.

as hard as you can."

The lad, who slipped away in the after-  
excitement without giving his name, did  
as he was told, and three more officers—  
Hugan and Lowenthal, of the Leonard  
street station, and Pollock, of the Eliza-  
beth street station—came to the rescue.

As Reilly was guarding his prisoner a  
woman from the parade stepped up and  
threatened him, he said. He seized her,  
and handing her over to Patrolman Ha-  
gan, prevented Weinstein from getting  
away. The other officers got busy and  
arrested inside of five minutes. Besides  
Weinstein, the woman, Lillie Chessman,  
twenty-three years old, a Russian dress-  
maker, of No. 410 East 9th street; Simon  
Frenson, eighteen years old, a Russian  
hair goods worker, of No. 148 East 98th  
street; Dominick Valentini, forty-seven  
years old, an Italian silvermith, of No.  
244 East 21st street, and Victor Flasseur,  
twenty-two years old, a Swiss cook, of  
No. 429 Seventh avenue.

The last two named were locked up in  
the Elizabeth street station, while the  
other three prisoners, including the  
woman, were hurried to the Leonard  
street station.

### Reserves Called Out.

In the mean time David Barry, super-  
intendent of the office building, had  
called up Police Headquarters to say that  
there was a riot in progress on Broad-  
way. The reserves—some twenty strong  
from Leonard street—were rushed to the  
scene in command of Lieutenant Wood-  
ridge, a dozen in a patrol wagon and  
eight sprinting along the sidewalk, to  
Broadway and Leonard street, where the  
mob then centred.

Vigorous work by the police resulted  
in scattering the paraders, and no further  
arrests were made, though for some time  
groups of excited persons gathered in the  
neighborhood inquiring the cause of the  
excitement and commenting on the man-  
ner in which the paraders had marched  
a mile down Broadway to White street  
before being stopped by the police.

At the home of Alexander Berkman,  
who it was reported, had been one of the  
speakers, a friend of the revolutionary  
leader, said: "The meeting was called  
by a committee of the Russian revolu-  
tionists, the Anarchists, the Socialists,  
the Socialist Labor Party and the 'Lib-  
ertists,' and a number of minor revo-  
lutionary societies, to make formal pro-  
test against the Japanese government  
for the execution, on January 21, of  
twelve revolutionists, including one  
woman, in Tokyo."

The list of speakers at the meeting,  
which was presided over by Hayard  
Hoyesen, a tutor at Columbia Univer-  
sity, was made up of Louis F. Traina,  
Alfred P. Abbott, Karl Harnenberg,  
Simon G. Pollock, James Schlossberg, H.  
Yimasky and B. Hoxson. The speakers  
rehearsed the wrongs of the working-  
men and criticized severely the action  
of the Japanese government.

According to several men who were

Continued on second page.

stood that the federal Secret Service  
men there have been called in to work  
on certain phases of the case.

While the government authorities are  
particularly concerned in running down  
the Chinamen who are known to have  
been active in the smuggling and sale  
of opium, with the apprehension of  
these same men, it is said, important  
witnesses will be secured who have  
knowledge of the whereabouts and man-  
ner of escape of the murderer of Elsie  
Sigel and Chinamen implicated in other  
homicides. Some of the Chinamen most  
wanted are said to have fled from this  
country to Canada, as well as other  
foreign lands, but the federal authorities  
are hopeful of soon having the men in  
custody.

Henry A. Wise, United States Attor-  
ney for this district, said yesterday that  
he had not given the discovery of the  
evidence found in the opium raids his  
personal attention, and that it would  
not be expedient, at any rate, to talk  
about a matter under investigation by  
his office. It is understood that G. H.  
Dorr and Wolcott H. Pitkin, Assistant  
United States Attorneys, have charge  
of the investigation in their office, and  
are having the numerous letters and  
documents translated as quickly as pos-  
sible.

### Trail of Crims to Other Cities.

The trail of crime and police corrup-  
tion in connection with the opium trade  
and other illegal adventures does not  
stop in this city—a fact that is discov-  
ered in the far-reaching correspondence ac-  
cused, it is said—but includes Philade-  
lphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago and  
other large cities as centres of activity.

It has long been a mystery to the fed-  
eral authorities how the drug which  
leads so many dreamers of pleasant  
dreams to ultimate destruction has been  
brought into this country in such large  
quantities without any law. It is  
understood that the evidence, which  
quite accidentally fell into the hands of  
the customs inspectors last week in-  
cludes express receipts showing that the  
opium came over the border from Mon-  
tréal. Quantities of so-called "slack," a  
poor and adulterated quality of opium,  
has been sold as the genuine article to  
merchants who were willing to deal in  
the drug, and it is expected that some of  
these merchants will readily turn state  
evidence against the big dealers who  
have swindled them.

On the other hand, pure opium has in-  
tentionally been labelled and put in stock  
as "slack" at some of the local dispen-  
saries recently visited by the customs  
officials. In one of the recent raids the  
inspectors came across a large quantity  
of this supposed "slack." They were told  
by the Chinamen apprehended in the  
place that the drug in stock was noth-  
ing more than "slack" and harmless. It  
was put in the form of the adulterated

Continued on second page.

crowds from approaching, and  
Señor Rodas was received by the  
dent as the people's delegate.  
formed President Alfaro that  
doras were opposed to any nego-  
tiation with the United States on the sub-  
ject of the Galapagos Islands. After a  
interview, the President said that  
of the manifest opposition the  
nient would withdraw his propo-  
negotiate the lease.

Notwithstanding this promise  
crowds still remained in the street  
rading in many of the thorough-  
fairs. Mounted troops have been distrib-  
all parts of the city for the pur-  
maintaining order. Detachme-  
armed guards also surround the  
President. Alfaro has been arrang-  
a meeting of prominent men from  
oua parts of the republic in or-  
certain the country's opinion  
question, and, as far as is known,  
not yet been decided to attend  
conference.

## CITY COUNSEL QUARANT

Scarlet Fever Forces  
Official to Advise by 'Pho

Orange, N. J., Jan. 29 (Special  
Council William A. Lord, of this  
quarantined at his home on Pa-  
uno with scarlet fever. It is no  
vere case, but he must remain  
and such business as he alone can  
to must be transacted over the te-  
for the next four weeks, at least.

The city's legal adviser finds  
most inconvenient time to be put  
shelf, as he has just got under  
legislative scheme which would  
mand his close attention from  
until the adjournment of the  
ure. He drew a number of bills  
to compel the railroads of the  
abolish grade crossings at the  
fixed number each year. The  
been given to Assemblyman Bra-  
introduction, and it had been  
pose of Mr. Lord to press the  
sage.

Mr. Lord has a telephone at  
side, and, in spite of his illness,  
it turns out to be a severe attack  
will be able to keep in touch w  
outer world. He had scarlet fever  
he was seven years old and near  
from it, so the doctors do not  
hard case of it this time.

## NAVY OFFICER AS AV

Lieutenant Ellison Manip  
a Biplane at San Diego

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28—A comm-  
officer of the United States navy  
an aeroplane today for the first  
the history of the navy.

The flight was made by Lieutena-  
dore G. Ellison in a biplane, and  
nessed by a large crowd at the  
country club. The flight was ab-  
successful.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

One Patrolman Stops Anarchist Procession—28 cm. In New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Tribune describes a march to the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Five shots of two pages. For Japanese government report of same march, see 880404022. For related document, see 890302009.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

NGLY  
IPROCITY

dvocate of  
ior and

ERABLE

reement of  
ared with  
it Into  
ys.

regu.)  
ior Bavardge.  
nators to take  
Canadian recd-  
the following

of Canadian  
nd written for  
this proposed  
brings the  
y within eight  
y should labor  
ever before.

they must ap-  
ple message of  
contributing to  
current. That  
unanswerable

ody raises to  
self, every be-  
a with Canada  
sree with this  
that historic

foes not apply  
er lands, nota-  
Canada has no  
paid laborers  
laborers need  
Europe have  
riads working  
Orient is sold

nada is on an  
Indeed, we  
with Canada,  
ope, as com-  
to apply our

policy of pro-  
ther countries,  
ally between

ed agreement  
but after all  
ompared with  
nce the policy  
is an accom-  
it will be con-  
fect that some  
not by certain

## STOPS ANARCHIST PARADE

Continued From First page.

present, no reference to anarchy was made by any one of the speakers. At the conclusion of the address the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, Dr. Denjro Kotoku and eleven of his comrades have been legally assassinated by the Japanese government; and

Whereas, The only crime of these comrades was the effort to disseminate scientific thought among their people to the end of creating a movement for the overthrow of a social system that breeds misery and degradation for the workers, the charge "conspiring against the throne and person of the emperor" being false and unproven; and

Whereas, This incident is one of many incidents of a similar nature, it having a close relation to the so-called trial and legal assassination of Francisco Ferrer; be it therefore

Resolved, First, that we, the workingmen of New York, in memorial demonstration assembled at Webster Hall, condemn emphatically the brutality and barbarism of the Japanese government, and give it notice that the international revolutionary movement will avenge the death of the Japanese and other martyrs to the cause of social progress by the abolition of class rule and despotism; and

Resolved, Second, that we express our appreciation and admiration of the intrepidly noble work of Dr. Denjro Kotoku and his comrades and pledge ourselves vigorously to carry forward the emancipatory struggle for which they were assassinated.

At the conclusion of the meeting one of the audience proposed that a call be made on the Japanese Consul. His remarks were cheered, and as the audience left the hall three hundred or more men and women, according to one of their number, marched through Broadway and down that thoroughfare, intent upon calling on Kokiichi Midauno, the Japanese Consul General, whose offices are at No. 69 Wall street. There were several policemen on duty at the hall, but no attempt was made to stop the crowd, and it was not until they reached White street that they were molested.

Prisoners in the Night Court.

Weinstein, Friedman and Flaasour were each held in \$500 bail for trial by Magistrate Butts in the men's night court. Valentini was discharged. He said he had merely been a curious looker on, and there was no evidence to the contrary. All of the prisoners were charged with unlawfully parading and with inciting a riot.

At the hearing before the magistrate the police asserted that the three men held were shouting "Kill the Japanese" and "Shoot the police."

The prisoners all denied this. They called as a witness Hippolyte Havel, editor of "Mother Earth," an anarchist paper, who testified that he was in the crowd and did not hear the defendants shouting what they were said to have cried. He admitted there was some

## NEW ERUPTION OF TAAL

Two Earthquakes Follow Outburst in the Philippines.

### ISLAND SINKS FIVE FEET

Constabulary Prostrated by the Shocks—One Man Killed—Railway Line Blocked.

Manila, Jan. 30.—Observers sent out by the Bureau of Science to investigate the eruptions of the volcano Taal have telegraphed a report that a terrific eruption occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning simultaneously with two prolonged earthquakes. The island on which the volcano is situated sank five feet. A heavy mud shower fell and then for half an hour hot ashes.

The observatory at Manila corroborates the report of the earthquake, and adds that a remarkable electrical storm continued for two hours, with deafening thunder, within the smoke and gas umbrella above the volcano. Lava and stones were thrown to a height of three thousand feet.

The constabulary assisted the panic-stricken natives. One cavalryman was killed by the wreck of a house on the lake shore. Following the shaking of the island a wave four feet high swept over the lake shore for a radius of a mile, destroying hundreds of bamboo checks. These, however, had been evacuated after the eruption early yesterday morning.

The heavy explosions prostrated many of the constabulary. The observatory here reports a total of 332 shocks. The Southern Railroad has not been damaged, but three inches of mud and ashes cover the tracks in places and have held up traffic. The observatory authorities say that Manila is in no danger.

It is believed that the towns of Taal and Lemery have been considerably damaged by mud and stones. Pallasay is partly submerged and all the crops are ruined.

## WIFE SENTENCES HUSBAND

Sends Him to Jail for a Year on Invitation of the Court.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Nathan Kirkwood this morning sentenced her husband to one year in the House of Correction.

The woman appeared against Kirkwood in the Manayunk police court, which is presided over by Magistrate Grella. After hearing the testimony the magistrate called Mrs. Kirkwood to the bench and informed her that she would have to be the judge as to the length of time her husband should remain in jail.

"You go to the House of Correction for one year," Mrs. Kirkwood snapped at her husband without a second's hesitation.

## TALK OF A COMPROMISE

Leaders in Senatorship Return to Albany.

### INSURGENT RANKS IN

Roosevelt Says No Surrender Will Be Made to Tammany—Murphy and Sheehan Retain

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Jan. 29.—The leaders of the insurgents in the United States senate returned to Albany to-night, and up their forces practically to the last week to continue the contest to-morrow. There has been much compromise candidates, and of an agreement by which the could be settled up during the coming week. William F. Sheehan arrived to-night. Mr. Murphy and Philip Donohue, the leader's right hand men in the Hall.

That the insurgents are far from being shown by a talk with D. Roosevelt, their leader, who returned to Albany from his home in County early in the evening. It is that the insurgent ranks were as ever and that they never would surrender to Sheehan. He also said that the regular organization held Sheehan would only bring added to the Democratic party.

"It's about time the leaders of the took notice of this," added Senator Roosevelt, with a good deal of emphasis. He declared that Mr. Sheehan would not be the candidate of the Democratic party, and the determination of the party leader here to him now could only result in further party dissensions.

When Mr. Murphy was told of Roosevelt's comment on the situation made only the curt reply, "Senator Roosevelt speaks for himself."

"Do you think the deadlock can be broken this week?" he was asked. "Well, you never can tell. I don't know," he said.

"Did you have any conference in New York or see anybody in reference to senatorship?"

"Haven't been out of the house, conference."

Apparently the chief worry Mr. Sheehan had to-night was the loss of his dog Tige, a Great Dane, which is from his estate at East Quogue, which he has offered a reward.

When Mr. Sheehan was seen surrounded by the newspaper men he was very reluctant to answer the queries, but it was apparent that he intended to withdraw unless he could do so.

"Do you intend to stay here until the fight is over?" he was asked.

"I always answer the call of duty," he said.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

731



# The Emma Goldman Papers

One Parolman Stops Anarchist Procession—28 cm. In New York Daily Tribune (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Tribune describes a march to the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible. Five shots of two pages. For Japanese government report of same march, see 880404022. For related document, see 890302009.

Canada has no  
aid laborers  
laborers need  
Europe have  
ads working  
rient is said

ida is on all  
Indeed, we  
ith Canada  
pe, as com-  
to apply our

they of pro-  
er countries  
ity between

I agreement  
out after all  
mpared with  
e the police  
an accom-  
will be cor-  
et that some  
t by certain  
hat they are  
helped. The  
e nothing to  
body alarm  
nd salaried  
race, and so  
stries as a

apparent in-  
worked by  
nurses are  
the policy  
if these few  
ome items  
with the ex-  
in the whole  
am for this  
that it may  
son"

only placed  
is campaign  
stance, at  
recent cam-  
ridge said:  
with Canada.

world does  
ghor. That  
ican man-  
orders, built  
ital on the  
an working.

at home to  
to supply  
I admit the  
n paper free  
ng our agri-  
ness, jump  
We should  
to American  
today's freely  
manufacturing

riff arrange-  
or and ratio-  
can millions  
to Indiana's  
man vote  
from us"

## GROWS

Theory  
Autopsy

That Grace  
met death  
his red-  
torney have

## Prisoners in the Night Court.

Weinstein, Friedman and Flasseur were each held in \$500 bail for trial by Magistrate Butts in the men's night court. Valentini was discharged. He said he had merely been a cyrilus looker on, and there was no evidence to the contrary. All of the prisoners were charged with unlawfully parading and with inciting a riot.

At the hearing before the magistrate the police asserted that the three men held were shouting "Kill the Japanese" and "Shoot the police!"

The prisoners all denied this. They called as a witness Hippolyte Hufel, editor of "Mother Earth," an anarchist paper, who testified that he was in the crowd and did not hear the defendants shouting what they were said to have cried. He admitted there was some shouting, but the placards, he said, were not among those who were guilty of it. It was said also on behalf of the prisoners that the handbills distributed related to the life and work of Leo Tolstoy.

## AKED DEFINES SOCIALISM

Big Audience, Including John D. Rockefeller, Hears Sermon.

The progress of the Baptist Church and the session of the Baptist World Alliance in Philadelphia next June were the subjects of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Aked at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. John D. Rockefeller was present, walking to the church and walking home again after service. The church was so crowded that the Sunday school rooms had to be used for the overflow.

Dr. Aked said the influence of Christ was greater to-day than ever before and that all signs pointed to a great spreading of the Gospel in the near future. "Indeed," he said, "had fallen away from its old gods and was ready for a better religion, Christianity, was spreading with great rapidity in Korea and China, and Europe was on the eve of a great religious movement."

"The breakdown of ecclesiasticism in Europe is complete," he said. "The churches are still standing, but the people are out of them; and if the people are there, the old spirit is gone. Ecclesiasticism is but an empty shell, and any one who knows France outside of Paris and I know it knows that this is true. Atheist France of to-day is the answer to ecclesiastical France of yesterday. It is the same in Italy, Spain, and elsewhere."

"The growth of international socialism is another thing that shows the spirit of Europe. Socialism as an economic doctrine is to be repudiated. But if you were born in the midst of modern Europe you, too, would have been socialists and revolutionists. International socialism as Europe knows it is a movement toward democracy and liberty. And it shows that Europe is ready for the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The old gods have fallen down."

## PASTOR STRICKEN IN PULPIT

Negro Clergyman Dies Shortly

merged and all the crops are ruined.

## WIFE SENTENCES HUSBAND

Sends Him to Jail for a Year on Invitation of the Court.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Nathan Kirkwood this morning sentenced her husband to one year in the House of Correction.

The woman appeared against Kirkwood in the Mansyunk police court, which is presided over by Magistrate Grella. After hearing the testimony the magistrate called Mrs. Kirkwood to the bench and informed her that she would have to be the judge as to the length of time her husband should remain in jail.

"You go to the House of Correction for one year," Mrs. Kirkwood snapped at her husband, without a second's hesitation. According to Mrs. Kirkwood, her husband imbibed too freely and sold all the shoes in the home in order to get money with which to purchase intoxicating drink.

## MURDERER SEEKS PRISON

Farmer, Sentenced to Ten Years, Abandons His Appeal.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 29.—William A. Hurt, a young Shannon County farmer, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Elijah McMullen, in a dispute over a tract of land last May, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, travelled 250 miles, unaccompanied, to surrender to the warden of the prison yesterday.

An appeal was pending in Hurt's case in the Supreme Court, but he decided to abandon it. He obtained commitment papers from the Sheriff of Howell County, where he was tried, bade his wife and six children goodbye and came here to begin his term.

## WHAT SOCIALISM COSTS

Waukegan Alderman Calls Attention to Increased Payroll.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Waukegan, Jan. 29.—While the city administration is busying itself trying to explain the increase in the burden of taxes it may not be amiss to call attention to some of its alleged accomplishments," says Alderman Frederic C. Bogg in an open letter published to-day.

"The combined city payrolls have been increased \$118,593 during the first six months of the present administration. The city since last October has borrowed from banks \$1,130,000. The interest on this item amounts to from \$12,000 to \$16,000.

"No other administration has ever found it necessary to borrow more than a few hundred thousand dollars just before taxpaying time, and in such case no interest was paid."

## THEIR LETTERS IN RED INK

vell speaks for himself."

"Do you think the deadlock can be this week?" he was asked.

"Well, you never can tell. I hope so," he said.

"Did you have any conferences in New York or see anybody in reference to senatorship?"

"Haven't been out of the house. I have conferences."

Apparently the chief worry Mr. Sheehan had to-night was the loss of his dog Tige, a Great Dane, which is from his estate at East Quogue, which he has offered a reward.

When Mr. Sheehan was seen soonward by the newspaper men he was very reluctant to answer the queries, but it was apparent that he had intention of withdrawing unless he is to do so.

"Do you intend to stay here until night is over?" he was asked.

"I always answer the call of duty," he said.

"That's more or less enigmatical error."

"That's my answer to your question," he replied. "The Tammany senatorship call after a pause."

Mr. Sheehan said that he had been confident, but declined to answer query as to whether he expected any more votes this week.

"How long do you think the fight will last?" asked one of his interviewers.

"I really don't know," he replied.

"Is there any possibility that you will withdraw?"

"I am sorry, I can't tell you any more," he said.

Like Mr. Murphy, the candidate said he had no conferences while in New York.

Many of the Senators and Assemblymen returned to Albany to-night, and it is expected nearly the entire membership of both houses will be here to-morrow.

Governor Dix also came back to Albany to-night, travelling by automobile from home at Thompson, where he and Mr. Sheehan went on Saturday afternoon.

## "BOSS" TO QUIT SHE

Limit of Union in Senate Feb. 1, Tammany Men Say

William F. Sheehan, with Charles Murphy, left this city for Albany yesterday afternoon to renew the fight for the United States senate, leaving behind them the rumor that would stand united at least until January 1.

For the "Boss" it was stated that he said he was going to stick, and though his henchmen could give no word of Murphy's that the compact with Sheehan would be held only until the first of next month, that story persistently the rounds.

Congressman William Sulzer came to Washington over Sunday. Democrats there, he said, were watching the locked situation at Albany closely.

"It's none of my business, except every Democrat's business," was Mr. Sulzer's only comment on the situation.

The name of Justice Victor J. Doonan into the corridor gossip yesterday and Tammany men were freely predicting that, with the Sheehan compact ended February 1, "Boss" Murphy would

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

732

# The Emma Goldman Papers

890302009

Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" - 28 cm. In [New York] Call (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doc Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a mass meeting and spontaneous march on the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Five shots of two pages. For related documents, see 8804014022 and 890302008.

# Call

## The Weather.

CLOUDY; PROBABLY RAIN OR SNOW.

Working People.

Jan. 30, 1911

TELEPHONE 1000 BEEKMAN.

1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## POLICE TURN KOTOKU PROTEST MARCH INTO AN AWFUL "RIOT"

### LA FOLLETTE GUNNING FOR THE PRESIDENCY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—What is believed to be the beginning of a determined effort on the part of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, to land the Republican nomination for President, was the opening in this city of La Follette's headquarters in the Pioneer Press building, in charge of C. M. Christensen, formerly connected with the Johnson Memorial publication.

He will have charge of Minnesota and the Dakotas and will employ a staff of field men ostensibly to garner news and ideas for La Follette's weekly, but the real purpose, it is believed by old politicians, will be the advancement of La Follette's stock in this section of the Northwest. The same tactics have been undertaken by La Follette's campaign managers before, but have not been successfully worked out. Mr. Christensen refused to make any comment on the work which he is supposed to do in the three states when interviewed.

### PROMINENT LAWYER MAY GET 18 MONTHS

Steals Money From Town-ship---Brother Serves Eight

Demonstration Arising From Mass Meeting Broken Into by Cops Who Are Horrified at Red and Black Flag.

### FIVE ARE ARRESTED AND ROUGHLY HANDLED

Marchers Were Proceeding to Office of Japanese Consul When Interrupted by Guardians of "Law and Order." Four Men and Woman Seized and Jailed.

Policeman Meyer Pollock, of the Elizabeth street station, last evening held the most ringing protest meeting against the execution of Dr. Kotoku and his eleven radical comrades by the Japanese government that the Western Hemisphere has seen. The story of his demonstration was probably telegraphed and cabled around the world before midnight, and this morning the millions will read it.

Pollock saw a body of about 300 men and women marching down Center street past the Tomba prison, yesterday afternoon, about 5.30. He also discerned that one of them carried in his hand a red flag with a black hor-

It was extremely evident that it was the red flag alone at which, with true instinct, the magistrate and police were horrified.

Boston Hall's bail for one of the prisoners was refused.

The police told horrible tales of the enormous crowds with which they were besieged.

Considering how little information the police have to guide them in such matters, they must be congratulated on the effectiveness of the protest in favor of Kotoku. Shortly following the brutalities in front of the Tomba, some one told a keeper, who was high desk inside of the prison, that the marchers were making

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

733



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" — 28 cm. *In* [New York] *Call* (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The *New York Call* describes a mass meeting and spontaneous march on the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Five shots of two pages. For related documents, see 880404022 and 890302008.

## Steals Money From Township---Brother Serves Eight Months Then Is Pardoned.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 29.—After fighting in the higher courts of the state for a year for his liberty, Horace Codrington, a lawyer well known throughout Somerset county and formerly a political leader of Warren township, is confined in the Somerset county jail tonight with a prospect of being removed to the state prison at Trenton during the coming week to serve a sentence of eighteen months for misappropriating the funds of Warren township, unless his counsel succeeds in again securing his release under heavy bail pending the appeal of his case to the court of last resort.

Horace Codrington and his brother, Joel Codrington, formerly the treasurer of Warren township, were sentenced by Judge Louis H. Schenck in the Somerset Circuit Court about a year ago to serve eighteen and twelve months respectively in the state prison for misappropriating the funds of the township after one of the most sensational trials in the history of Somerset county. Joel Codrington decided to serve his sentence rather than to continue the legal fight for his liberty. After serving eight months of his sentence he was pardoned. He returned to his old home in Warren township, where he is now treated as a martyr by the political faction which he formerly controlled.

Horace Codrington appealed to the Supreme Court to have his sentence set aside on the novel ground that Justice Charles W. Parker had discharged two members of the grand jury selected by the sheriff of the county to consider his case before the members of the jury had been sworn. Justice Parker discharged the jurors for reasons which he failed to make public after a former grand jury had failed to indict the Codringtons. The Supreme Court, after considering this and other technicalities and points in the case, sustained the conviction of the lower court a week ago, but Codrington, who was out under bail, made no move to surrender or to carry his case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, so he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Frank Rods in his office in the First National Bank building and is now making an effort to secure his release on bail, but it is the opinion of lawyers here that

he will at last get the Tombs prison, yesterday afternoon, about 5.30. He also discerned that one of them carried in his hand a red flag with a black border. These men and women had broken away from a meeting of protest against the official murder of Kotoku and his comrades, held in Webster Hall, on East 11th street, and had started downtown to the consulate general of his celestial highness, the mikado, at 60 Wall street, to make a demonstration. Probably 150 started from the hall and various on-lookers swelled the crowd to several hundred.

Pollock saw an opportunity and seized it by the scruff of the neck. He grabbed hold of the man bearing the red flag and demanded that he release the flag. The flag bearer protested, and a number of marchers crowded about the policeman and his prisoner.

Policeman Pollock gave an alarm, and several other policemen hurried to his assistance. These other policemen called still more policemen, and a score or more bluecoats were soon busily engaged in emphasizing the fact that an Oriental despot cannot assassinate a scholar who makes translations for his people and "get away with it" without protest from the civilized portions of the world.

### Clubbing Begins Now.

Pollock and his colleagues strode into the company of citizens and lay about them with their clubs. Many of the citizens fled to escape the clubs of law and order; others remained to be beaten. When the cops grew tired of Exercise A, of the police-made riot code, they decided to arrest some one. A Tammany warrior must take some scalps home with him or lose his own.

Several arrests were made, five of the victims being: Dominick Valentini, 214 East 21st street; Victor Flasiur, 427 Seventh avenue; Benjamin Weinstein, a tailor, of 124 Wallabout street, Brooklyn; Simon Freidman, a hair goods worker, of 145 East 95th street, and Tillie Cheamen, a dress-maker, of 410 East 9th street.

The first two prisoners were taken to the Elizabeth street station house and the latter three to the Leonard street station. All were arraigned later in the Night Court at 57th street

the brutality in front of the Tombs. Some one told a keeper, who sits in a high dock inside of the prison, that the marchers were making a protest against the killing of Kotoku, the Japanese scholar whom the mikado had murdered.

"A Japanese, heh?" responded the keeper. "Why, them fellows, there wasn't Japanese, was there?"

### Trumping Up Charges.

Over at the Elizabeth street station Valentini and Flasiur were quickly searched and thrown into cells. A number of handbills advertising the Webster Hall meeting were found on Flasiur, and since they happened to be printed in Italian the police thought they were worth keeping for evidence of some dark plot of a midnight assassination. In Dominick's pocket were found patent papers, which had recently been forwarded him from the United States government. When the prisoner explained with great patience that the papers represented the official recognition of Uncle Sam of his mechanical ingenuity the guardians of the law stepped back a pace each and took another look at their prisoner. Then both the dangerous pupils of Ibsen and James Brown were locked up in their cells.

As they were being led away the lieutenant's telephone bell began ringing and some one from police headquarters or the Leonard street station wanted to know what evidence of a felonious purpose had been discovered on the two prisoners.

"Well, I just booked 'em," said the lieutenant, "and there don't seem to be much to it. We can't do much, but charge 'em with parading without a permit and carryin' a red flag, but somethin' may turn up later so we'll put in a serious charge. No, we didn't find nothin' on 'em but some papers about an anarchist meetin' to be held tonight on 11th street. We'll have to see about that meetin', though, by."

The lieutenant hung up the receiver and then some one carefully pointed out to the police chief that the meeting he was going to prevent had been held three hours before.

### The Protest Meeting.

The mass meeting, called as a memorial demonstration against the recent legal murder by the Japanese government of Dr. Kotoku, Minami Kane, and ten other radicals, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Webster Hall, on 11th street, near Third avenue. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, though it was

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

734

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" - 28 cm. In [New York] Call (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a mass meeting and spontaneous march on the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Five shots of two pages. For related documents, see 880404022 and 890302008.

release under heavy bail pending the appeal of his case to the court of last resort.

Horace Codington and his brother, Joel Codington, formerly the treasurer of Warren township, were sentenced by Judge Louis H. Schenck in the Southern District Court about a year ago to serve eighteen and twelve months respectively in the state prison for misappropriating the funds of the township after one of the most sensational trials in the history of Somerset county. Joel Codington decided to serve his sentence rather than to continue the legal fight for his liberty. After serving eight months of his sentence he was pardoned. He returned to his old home in Warren township, where he is now treated as a martyr by the political faction which he formerly controlled.

Horace Codington appealed to the Supreme Court to have his sentence set aside on the novel ground that Justice Charles W. Parker had discharged two members of the grand jury selected by the sheriff of the county to consider his case before the members of the jury had been sworn. Justice Parker discharged the jurors for reasons which he failed to make public after a former grand jury had failed to indict the Codingtons. The Supreme Court, after considering this and other technicalities and points in the case, sustained the conviction of the lower court a week ago, but Codington, who was out under bail, made no move to surrender or to carry his case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, so he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Frank Rose in his office in the First National Bank Building and is now making an effort to secure his release on bail, but it is the opinion of lawyers here that the court will not again release him on bail.

## "NAPOLEON DID NOT DIE IN ST. HELENA"

PARIS, Jan. 29.—That Napoleon did not die on the island of St. Helena, but that the man who did die there was Napoleon's double, is the contention of Charles Omerta, who brings forward curious documents which, according to him, prove his contention. This double is alleged to have been seized and placed on board the Bellerophon while the real Napoleon fled to Austria and died at last under the windows of his only son, the ill-fated l'Aiglon. French people take small stock in the "discovery."

tested, and a number of marchers crowded about the policeman and his prisoner.

Policeman Pollock gave an alarm, and several other policemen hurried to his assistance. These other policemen called still more policemen, and a score or more bluecoats were soon busily engaged in emphasizing the fact that an Oriental despot cannot assassinate a scholar who makes translations for his people and "get away with it" without protest from the civilized portions of the world.

### Clubbing Begins Now.

Pollock and his colleagues strode into the company of citizens and lay about them with their clubs. Many of the citizens fled to escape the clubs of law and order; others remained to be beaten. When the cops grew tired of Exercise A, of the police-made riot code, they decided to arrest some one. A Tammany warrior must take some scalps home with him or lose his own.

Several arrests were made, five of the victims being: Dominick Valentine, 214 East 21st street; Victor Fleasner, 427 Seventh avenue; Benjamin Weinstein, a tailor, of 124 Wallabout street, Brooklyn; Simon Frierman, a hair goods worker, of 148 East 98th street, and Tillie Chesman, a dressmaker, of 410 East 9th street.

The first two prisoners were taken to the Elizabeth street station house and the latter three to the Leonard street station. All were arraigned later in the Night Court at 57th street and Lenox avenue.

At the Night Court Valentine was discharged. Frierman was locked up by Magistrate Butts under \$500 for unlawful assemblage, as was Fleasner and Weinstein.

Mias Chesman was taken to Jefferson Market Court, and the disposition of her case could not be learned.

Butts was incensed at "this demonstration against a friendly nation. It was anarchy."

"Unless restrained by the law," said Butts, "this gang will overthrow the government. They carry the red flag of anarchy. Those who denounce their rulers should be punished."

night massacre. In Dominick's pocket were found patent papers which had recently been forwarded him from the United States government. When the prisoner explained with great patience that the papers represented the official recognition of Uncle Sam of his mechanical ingenuity the guardians of the law stepped back a pace each and look another look at their prisoner. Then both the dangerous pupils of Ibsen and John Brown were locked up in their cells.

As they were being led away the lieutenant's telephone bell began ringing and some one from police headquarters or the Leonard street station wanted to know what evidence of felonious purpose had been discovered on the two prisoners.

"Well, I just hooked 'em," said the lieutenant, "and there don't seem to be much to it. We can't do nothing but charge 'em with parading without a permit and carryin' a red flag, but somethin' may turn up later so we can put in a serious charge. No, we didn't find nothin' on 'em but some papers about an anarchist meeting to be held tonight on 11th street. We'll have to see about that meetin'." Quickly by.

The lieutenant hung up the receiver and then some one carefully pointed out to the police chief that the meeting he was going to prevent had been held three hours before.

### The Protest Meeting.

The mass meeting called as a memorial demonstration against the recent legal murder by the Japanese government of Dr. Kotoku, Dr. Kano, and ten other radicals, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Webster Hall, on 11th street, near Third avenue. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, though it was a snowy and disagreeable afternoon. Probably a thousand people were present in and around the hall, practically all of them wage-earning men and women. Feeling was high, it being evident that the outrage committed in Japan was fresh in the minds of every one.

Bayward Boyce, who presided, gave a short sketch of Kotoku's life of his persecution at the hands of the authorities, and finally the death of himself and his comrades. There were three agencies he accused of having a hand in the stirring and ignorant sentiment against the Japanese—the Japanese ambassador at Washington, the Japanese consulate at San Francisco, and the Oriental agency, located in New York.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

735



# The Emma Goldman Papers

890302009

Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" — 28 cm. In [New York] Call (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The New York Call describes a mass meeting and spontaneous march on the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Five shots of two pages. For related documents, see 880404022 and 890302008.

3

THE NEW YORK

trouble-maker, M. Honda. Boyesen also told of the fake news handed out from the Japanese embassy in London. He told how Kotoku's paper in San Francisco was suppressed by the United States at the instigation of Japan's representatives. He described how more than 300 Socialists and radicals are being allowed to rot in Japanese jails without even a chance at a hearing.

L. C. Fraňa sketched the rise of capitalism in Japan and how Kotoku and his comrades were done away with by a capitalist dominated government. Simon O. Pollock followed in Russian, telling how the Kotoku case was intimately related with that of Pourshin, Rudowits, and other revolutionists. He read from a letter of Kotoku's to his friend Johnson, a Pennsylvania man, who had taught him English. Kotoku told how he was being incessantly watched and followed, but of his determination to keep up his work till the last. A short letter from Madama Kano was also read, in which she said: "I shall live for liberty or I shall die for liberty, for liberty is my life."

A telegram of greeting from Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman was then read.

## Sign of Growth.

Alexander Berkman told how the execution of the radicals is a sign of the growth of the new revolutionary movement in Japan; how feudalism is giving way to capitalism, with its brutal exploitation of women and tender children. The government selected the bravest and most intelligent representatives of the new movement, he said, because it fears the spread of education and enlightenment among the masses.

Boyesen then announced the news of the arrest of 109 anarchists in Russia, of the sentencing of fifty of them to die. He re-read the letters from Kotoku and Kano in English.

Karl Dahnberg followed with a stirring speech in German. He explained that the killing of the Japanese radicals was simply part of the ceaseless conflict between the working class and the capitalists of all nations. It was a fight, he declared, that the working class of all countries must take up.

## JANE ADDAMS TALKS AT WELFARE MEETING

Tells Big Audience That Cities Should Care for Children of Citizens.

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, spoke to about 1,000 persons at the Child Welfare Exhibit, in the Flat Regiment Armory, last night, and used the example and teachings of Leo Tolstoy in pointing out the duty of society toward the helpless children of the poor in every modern city.

Count Tolstoy, she said, wanted to help those who labor. When he was fifty-four he developed a new theory of art, and continued to develop it until his death. She mentioned a story of his, in which he told of the farm hand who found a reed in the fields and played upon it. He went to Paris and joined a band of professional musicians, but he played not in a professional manner, and returned to the fields where he delighted the peasants. It was those people that Tolstoy loved and helped.

"Tolstoy divided labor into four parts," said Miss Addams. "The first kind of labor he classified as muscular, that which is done by the arms. The second work was done with the wrists and hands. The third was teaching and writing, and the fourth had to do with civic co-operation."

She spoke of gymnastics and manual training for those who fall under the first class.

"But what of those boys and girls who leave the factory every night? What happens to them after supper?"

Miss Addams asked. "Is it wrong that they should go to cheap dance halls and cheap entertainments? There should be sufficient recreation for them afforded by the cities. A department of recreation should take care of the children."

## WOMAN STRANGLED IN BRYANT HOTEL

The body of a woman was found last night in a room on the second floor of the Bryant Hotel at 44th street and Sixth avenue. There were blue marks on the face and neck. A

## MEXICAN REBEL STATES MAY SET UP A REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1.)

embassy from the south will so weaken his hold on the peninsula and "contract the forces" of that region that he will have a nation-wide revolution to suppress.

If the rebels can pose a few more regiments north by their present tactics they will do so. If not they will begin an attack on the large cities and trust to the fortunes of war to bring about the desired result—the overthrow of Diaz and the establishment of a liberal republic.

## OUR TROOPS RUSHED TO RESCUE OF DIAZ

FORT SAN HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—The largest concentration of American troops on the Rio Grande frontier that has taken place for twenty years will be in effect within the next week or ten days.

Not only will the six remaining troops of the 3d Cavalry at Fort San Houston be distributed along the frontier, but two troops of the same cavalry will be sent to the border from Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Detachments of troops from Fort Clark and Fort Bliss have also been ordered into the field patrol duty. There are already four troops of cavalry on the border.

Stanley W. Finch, chief examiner of the Department of Justice, will arrive in San Antonio tomorrow from Washington and take personal charge of a large force of secret men, which will be distributed along the border to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico.

It is reported that this sudden activity by the War Department was caused by positive representations made by the Mexican government that the revolutionists are obtaining their supplies of arms and ammunition from the side of the border through well organized smugglers and agents.

ONAYATA, Mexico, Jan. 29.—A force of rebel Indians are again giving considerable trouble in the vicinity of Ojiltan, this state. They bring to the same band that had a fight three days ago at that place with federal troops.

The Indians are commanded by Pablo Ortega, who has been a leader among the people of that region for several years. Troops are being con-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

736

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Police Turn Kotoku Protest March into an Awful "Riot" — 28 cm. *In* [New York] *Call* (Jan. 30, 1911) / [author unknown].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: The *New York Call* describes a mass meeting and spontaneous march on the Japanese Embassy to protest the Kotoku executions.

Notes: Dark copy; portions illegible. Five shots of two pages. For related documents, see 880404022 and 890302008.

class and the capitalists of all nations. It was a fight, he declared, that the working class of all countries must take up.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted with a great shout:

"Whereas Dr. Denjro Kotoku and eleven of his comrades have been hanged, legally assassinated, by the Japanese government; and

"Whereas the only 'crime' of these comrades was the effort to disseminate scientific thought among their people, to the end of creating a movement for the overthrow of a social system that breeds misery and degradation for the workers; the charge of 'conspiring against the throne and person of the emperor' being false and unproven; and

"Whereas this incident is but one of many incidents of similar nature, bearing close relation to the so-called trial and legal assassination of Francisco Ferrer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, working men and working women of New York in memorial demonstration assembled at Webster Hall this 29th day of January, 1911, condemn emphatically the brutality and barbarism of the Japanese government, and give it notice that the International Revolutionary Movement will avenge the death of the Japanese and other martyrs to the cause of social progress by the abolition of all class rule and despotism; be it further

"Resolved, That we express our appreciation and admiration of the intrepidly noble work of Dr. Denjro Kotoku and his comrades, and pledge ourselves to vigorously carry forward the emancipatory struggle for which they were assassinated."

Other speakers were Joseph Schlossberg, E. Yanovsky and E. Rossoni.

After the addresses were over some one made a motion that a demonstration be made through the streets and down to the consul's office. This was opposed by some as being too sudden and uncalculated for, but some of the more radically inclined got together of their own accord, placed a red and black flag at their head and began a march downtown.

There was much enthusiasm, but no disorder till the police interfered. One or two bluecoats tried to seize the flag at Spring street, but could not get through the crowd. Two or three times on the way lone cops tried to stop the procession, but it wasn't till Center street was reached and the head of the procession was about opposite the Tomb that forceful dispersal was attempted by the police. Several attempts were made to seize the flag, and one woman who got in the way was grabbed by a cop, hurled into the mud and water next the curb, then jerked to her feet by an enraged cop, who dragged her away. Two or three cops pulled their revolvers and fired several times, but no one was hit, as far as could be learned. Then the arrests were made and the crowd broken up.

C. GRAU

floor of the Bryant Hotel at 44th street and Sixth avenue. There were blue marks on the face and neck. A handkerchief had been crowded into her mouth and well back into her throat. Coroner Hellenstein looked at the body and said it looked to him like a case of murder by strangulation.

A chambermaid made the discovery at 2:40 o'clock last night and William Droge, the proprietor, called in Policeman Cook. The body was lying half on the bed and was dressed except for disarrangement of the clothing, which seemed to indicate a struggle. It was that of a woman about thirty-three years old, five feet two inches in height and weighing 140 pounds.

## STRUCK BY CAR, HE DROWNS

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—William Lally and Peter Anderson were walking across a trolley line bridge over a branch of the Saugus river, in Woburn, late this afternoon, when a car struck them. Anderson was hurled from the structure, and his head went through the ice. Before he could be reached he drowned. Lally received severe internal injuries.

## TRIES TO DIE IN STREET

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Irene Fields, a handsome young woman, attempted to end her life after a quarrel with a man by taking the contents of a bottle of iodine in the street today. The man, alarmed at the girl's action, called the police and Miss Fields was taken to the hospital, where her life was saved.

Pablo Orlaga, who has been a leader among the people of that region for several years. Troops are being concentrated in the disturbed district.

## N. Y. VILLAGE NEARLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Creighton's Hall in Rensselaer Falls, about thirteen miles from here, and for a time it was thought that the village would be wiped out. Aid was sent from Ogdenburg and the department was all ready to board the cars when another message announced that the flames were under control. Creighton's Hall was occupied by the opera house, a roller skating rink, banquet hall, boat works, automobile garage, blacksmith shop and justice of the peace office. There were four automobiles destroyed. They were owned by Melvin A. Creighton, F. Morrison, Vernon Lamson and the Henry Stock Company, which had been playing at the opera house. The Congregational Church, the parsonage adjoining and a couple of barns were badly damaged. The loss cannot be learned at this hour, but will be heavy. The village has no fire protection and the flames were fought by a bucket brigade.

## CRUISER GROUND

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 29.—The United States cruiser Des Moines went aground on Greenberry point bar at the mouth of Annapolis harbor at 7:30 this morning and was floated at 3:20 this afternoon.

## Shaking the Socialist Bogey

The subjoined editorials from two Boston newspapers, dealing with the shooting of David Graham Phillips, shows how far and how fast a lie can travel. The foolish falsehood that the demented musician who killed Phillips was a Socialist has evidently been disseminated far and wide by the news agencies which serve capitalist papers, and, therefore, cater to their tastes. A cynical and ignorant view is given by the Boston Herald, under the heading "By Their Fruits, etc." For pure misinformation it is a gem:

"David Graham Phillips, a successful and popular writer of fiction, was fatally wounded while walking in Grammercy Park in New York. His assailant, who later killed himself, was identified as a musician living at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, an institution which now disavows any connection with the murderer, and even declares that he had no Socialist leanings, a statement to be expected from the Rand School under the conditions."

This Rand School was founded by the

ways to propagate Socialist teachings. Heron is, and has been, a familiar figure at the national conventions of the Socialist party, and was the author of one or more of the national Socialist platforms. It is only natural for him to assert that the murderer did not come under the influence of the school, but the world at large which is getting many demonstrations of the effect of these teachings, on immature, unbalanced or vicious minds, may hold a different opinion.

A more sane and liberal view of the case is given by the Boston Globe, which has a laugh at the expense of the alarmists, as follows:

"In the accounts of the tragedy in which a famous novelist was seriously wounded by a demented musician, who then committed suicide, the emphasis laid upon the fact that the musician was a Socialist is somewhat puzzling. It may be that there was no intention to convey the impression that the economic clews entertained by the suicide were in any way responsible for his desperate deed, but a hasty reading of the reports—such as probably nine-tenths of the public devotees to a newspaper story—certainly does give that impression.

"If the suicide had been a free trader, or had believed in a tariff for revenue

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

737



Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

在社会主义制度下，应

(二) 米國無政府黨之道德事件に對する感想二班

○無政府主義万歳

(マカ、マカ記)

（マカブリス）雜誌 明治四十四年二月號 自三〇頁至三九頁

アーネスト・レーン曰ク、國民中ノ最大人物ハ國民ノ之ヲ死スルヲ見ス

~~2~~  
 202  
 202  
 202

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

738

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880403006

[Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. In Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者治事

小説神話に化して、時に於て道に在る者、  
 芳名、永く、昂々たる人類進歩の道に、  
 ノ最たる者、  
 志打せし、  
 罪重き、  
 惟、  
 野、  
 何、  
 ノ、  
 監、  
 存、

347

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者治事

彈、  
 最、  
 残、  
 行、  
 面、  
 冷、  
 ノ、  
 然、  
 ノ、  
 ル、  
 吾、  
 同、

346

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

739

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of Mother Earth.

Notes: In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者の事

殺害せらるゝノヲヤ此精神ハ既往ニ於テ然リ今更ニ於テ然リ  
將來モ亦タ然レノミ打テ勝テラ上進レ上進レテ遂ニ自由  
ト生人ノトニ到達セカレ止マカレベシ  
無政府主義ハ万歳ヲ歴史上ノ絶叫ハ今ヤ其友御者ヲ  
極東ニ見レニ至リ從來トラス屢々之ヲ市成古(米國)巴里  
(併國)カエノス、フイレス重アル出テ、維納(奧地利)彼得堡(露  
ハルセロフ)西舞身、其他各所ニ於テハ殉道者ノ唇端より囁  
而シテ輒ニ數十年來世界到處ニ暴君及能刑者ヲ  
恐怖セシメタリ此クテ彼等各自拷問臺ニ或ハ首ヲ刎木  
ヲレ或ハ電氣刑ヲ受ケ又ハ絞首セシメ或ハ銃殺セシメ以テ  
百万新思想ノ宣傳ヲ阻礙セシメ彼等ノ聲ハ遂ニ  
沈静シホレノ無カリヤ

成リ東西兩洋相立ニ見知ニ至リ  
吾等ノ僚友ハ吾等ヲ死ニ就ケテ其後傳次群「無政府  
主義」分蔵コト叫ベテ奮闘死ニ就ケテ其共ニ企テ其ノ傳  
友ニル一味ノ面々ハ自ニ之レニ唱和シテ万歳ヲ呼ベリ  
彼等ハ何レモ吾等ト既懇ノ間柄ナリ吾等ハ敢テ哀傷セズ  
但レニ余彼ノ可憐ナル遺骸ヲ相見シテ聊カ惘然タラ  
カレタ得ズ彼等ヲ追憶スルハ吾等ニ於テ寔ニ愉快ノ事柄ナ  
然レニ種花僅ニ一朝ノ榮ヲ誇リ無残ナル絞首人ノ凶身ニ  
委ネラレタリ彼女固ト是レ蒲柳ノ質ニシテ天性ノ脆弱  
病魔ノタメニ甚シヤ加ヘ更ニ長期ノ在獄ノタメニ層ノ痛  
苦ヲ増メ而カニ同ク泰然自若トシテ極刑ニ就ク其決心  
何スレゾ健氣ナルヤ「妾ハ自由ノタメニ生存シタル者ナラ

345

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者の事

殺害せらるゝノヲヤ此精神ハ既往ニ於テ然リ今更ニ於テ然リ  
將來モ亦タ然レノミ打テ勝テラ上進レ上進レテ遂ニ自由  
ト生人ノトニ到達セカレ止マカレベシ  
無政府主義ハ万歳ヲ歴史上ノ絶叫ハ今ヤ其友御者ヲ  
極東ニ見レニ至リ從來トラス屢々之ヲ市成古(米國)巴里  
(併國)カエノス、フイレス重アル出テ、維納(奧地利)彼得堡(露  
ハルセロフ)西舞身、其他各所ニ於テハ殉道者ノ唇端より囁  
而シテ輒ニ數十年來世界到處ニ暴君及能刑者ヲ  
恐怖セシメタリ此クテ彼等各自拷問臺ニ或ハ首ヲ刎木  
ヲレ或ハ電氣刑ヲ受ケ又ハ絞首セシメ或ハ銃殺セシメ以テ  
百万新思想ノ宣傳ヲ阻礙セシメ彼等ノ聲ハ遂ニ  
沈静シホレノ無カリヤ

348

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

740

# The Emma Goldman Papers

88040-8006

[Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

日本社会主義者・無政府主義者記事

日本社会主義者・無政府主義者記事

又ハ自由ノ為ニ死スル自由ハ妾ノ生命ナレバ是レ彼等  
最近桑港ニ在ル英語教師ニ著シテ其所ナリ  
温厚ナル復讐子ニ御身ハ武ナノ娘ナリ御身ノ國ノ國會議  
ノ娘ナリオナリナリ又記者ナリ而シテ御身ト志ヲ  
同ナスル露國ノ姉妹トシテ身ヲ張シバ人ノ相ニ入リ  
好シテ自由ヲ先取ト困難ニ戦フニ曝ス之ニ対シテ彼  
等官憲(徒)ハ百万カヲ盡クレテ御身ノ品性ト名聞トヲ汚  
辱セリナリ然レテ夫レ睡仁ハ多妻主義ノ生活ヲ實踐ス者  
ニ非ズヤ其嗣子トシテ是レ又妾腹ノ産子ナラヤ然レニ  
此等ノ代表者ト彼ノ淫賣屋ノ娘ヲ妻ニ擇ビレ柱總理  
大臣ノ従僕等一即チ終ベテ是等ノ名譽ヲ人々ハ  
御身ハ幸徳秋水ト交善シテ其ヲ愛シ御身ヲ凌辱  
カエラ、フガグナス (Vina Regius) 及ビマリヤ、スビー、ノリス  
(Maria Spiridonova) 等ニ對シテ其ニ對シテ其ニ對シテ  
代表者ノ一人ヲ殺シタル漢ナリ浮ハ極東ニ於ケル社会主義  
無政府主義思想ノ開拓者ナリ彼ノ數多ノ翻譯物即チ  
カールゼークスノ「資本」ローター、クロバトキンノ相互扶助  
(Mutual Aid) 麵包ヲ略取 (Conquest of Bread) 畑  
地製造所、工場、(Hills, Factories, and Workshops)  
青年ハ新 (Appeal to the Young) 及ビ自餘若干ノ  
當代著作ノ翻譯物實ニ是レ泰西文明ニ対シテ其何  
日本ノ開放ヲ為シタル者ナリ

351

御身ハ幸徳秋水ト交善シテ其ヲ愛シ御身ヲ凌辱  
カエラ、フガグナス (Vina Regius) 及ビマリヤ、スビー、ノリス  
(Maria Spiridonova) 等ニ對シテ其ニ對シテ其ニ對シテ  
代表者ノ一人ヲ殺シタル漢ナリ浮ハ極東ニ於ケル社会主義  
無政府主義思想ノ開拓者ナリ彼ノ數多ノ翻譯物即チ  
カールゼークスノ「資本」ローター、クロバトキンノ相互扶助  
(Mutual Aid) 麵包ヲ略取 (Conquest of Bread) 畑  
地製造所、工場、(Hills, Factories, and Workshops)  
青年ハ新 (Appeal to the Young) 及ビ自餘若干ノ  
當代著作ノ翻譯物實ニ是レ泰西文明ニ対シテ其何  
日本ノ開放ヲ為シタル者ナリ

350

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

741



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Muscifushugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者論議

此等最モ直ク最モ腹起タルモノ即チ此等、経済学人類  
同胞主義ヲ説ク純佛敎、皆等ノ代表者、吾等醒シタル  
明敏ナル平民ハ相共ニ吾等官憲ガ現代ノ世界思想ノ有  
エル痕跡ヲ刺滅セシムル希望ヲ下ニ悉ク殺戮セシム  
借大ニシテ其教諭ナル人々ヲ力チ吾等等々且チ懐カレ、  
トシテ此ノ愛護者天石、吾等ニ寄セタル古キ手紙  
ヲ展讀スルニ彼ハ力ヲ盡ク旦ワ明晰ニ英語ヲ以テ先チ米國  
僑友ニ好ミ授けテ述べ次キ、彼ノ同国人民ニ配布スルニ  
ニ無政府主義ノ文字物ヲ要求シ来リシヲ愛スベク親シキ  
新官ノ刀圭家ハ身ヲ捧ケ數千ノ傷病者ヲ救済シタリ  
而シテ報酬トシテ瀕チ得タルハ唯夫レ絞首臺ノミ

353

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者論議

幸徳傳次郎ハ「トリス」次イテ最モ強硬ニ非戰論者  
ナリ而シテ「トリス」(Trist)ノ如ク非軍備主義ノ宣傳ニ  
最モ勇氣ト熱心ト有ス日露戰役中、米國戰勝ニ醉  
フヤ幸徳ハ独リ熱心トシテ萬朝報紙上ニ論陣ヲ張リ  
以テ戰爭ノ唯タ是レ極人事業ニ外ナカルヲ暴露セリ  
作伴者ヨリ豫言者ノ聲ニ應ジテ「トリス」ニ喪失セラルノ恐  
シテ彼亦タ其運入中ヲ等フセリ彼ニ先チ「トリス」ニ  
「トリス」ト「トリス」ト「トリス」ト「トリス」ト「トリス」ト  
均シク彼又故山ヲ進シテ米國東港ニ放浪スル餘儀ナキ  
ニ至リシガハトリヲヘンリー生トース、ペン出ラレエフ  
起リタル此ノ米國ニ於テ思ヒキヤ彼又タ華盛頓政府ノ手  
前ニ執リテ新ナリ進出ヲ蒙リ、以テ米國ノ社會不

352

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

742

**Notes:** In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

抱一乘的親裁ニ付然スレバ寧ろ隨テ理想的公正ヲ得タル  
 モノ、如レ露國ニ於テオブリヌツ (*obedient*) ノ時代以來  
 今ヲ圖日本政府ノ行ヘタル如キ酷烈凶暴ハ他ニ殆ト類例ヲ見レ  
 ヲ得ズ  
 強イラ古ハ日本ノ為政者等 (*Peoples*) 僅ニ一吊ヲは遂ケル  
 ニ於テ或功セリ他ニレ使等ハ世界各國ノ自由分子ノ憎惡ヲ集  
 身ニ集中セシメタリ是等ノ自由分子ハ社會解放ノ大業ヲ有  
 スニ於テ何モ覺醒シタル日本ノ平法トテヲ擧ゲテトモベシ  
 要スルニ日本ノ如ヘタル虐殺ハ單ニ吾等ノ條衣ヲ殉道者タ  
 ラシメタルニナラズ併セテ彼等ヲ永代不朽ノ者タラシメタリ想  
 フニ彼等ノ魂モレ碧血中ヨリ怒ラリ新シキ殺逆起リ且ノ後  
 變者出テ虐殺者ト其ノ制度トテ地球ノ表面ヨリ一掃ス

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: Hippolyte Havel article in *Mother Earth*, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 345-356 ; 16.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

*Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.*

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior's analysis of foreign reporting of the Kotoku case includes a complete translation of Hippolyte Havel's article, "Long Live Anarchy," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Seven shots of twelve pages.

ヘレン・ギンズ  
亦々愉快ナキヤ、  
無政府主義万歳

ヘレン・ギンズ  
手記

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

744

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: F. Sako article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 316-323 ; 16.5 cm. In Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Ministry of the Interior provides a complete translation of F. Sako's article, "Barbarous Japan," from the February 1911 issue of Mother Earth.

Notes: In Japanese. Four shots of eight pages.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者沿革

在米社会主義

米國無政府黨員ハ如何ニ米國ニ喧傳セシヤ  
紐育市ニ於テ發行ノ無政府黨ノ機關雜誌「マザー・アース」所  
載ノ一節ヲ左ニ記載スヘシ

○野査ニ日本 エフ・サコ (F. Sako)

(明治四十四年二月號)

(右雜誌編輯者野査ニ於テハ米國無政府黨ノ同業者ニ對シテ)

西帝國ノ野査状態ヲ叙述セリ余亦タ反ニ米國傳次郎  
及其同志ノ審判ニ関シテ數言ヲ追加セント欲ス  
身徳及其同志ハ舊曆陰謀ノ罪案ヲ以テ逮捕セラルル警  
吏ハ之ヲ對シテ何等ノ痕跡ヲ掌ラズ能ク東京警察本部ハ警  
視廳ニ於テハ何等ノ密偵ハ四方ニ派シテ之ヲ若クハ証人  
モヲ製造シ之ニ基テ被告ヲ特別裁判所ニ回付セリ被告等ノ  
同裁判所ニ在リテ一切外間ト連絡ヲ断テリ理訴ノ機會全ク無ク  
而シテ審理ハ二月十日ノ第一日ニ於テ僅々十五分間公開セシ  
タルノミニシテ他ハ幕ヲ閉塞シ附セシメリ右裁判所ハ開廷後  
禁止年二百餘ノ警官大ト武装兵士ヲ以テ之ヲ固メテ各被告ハ  
政府ノ任人ニ依リ官選辯護士ヲ任セリ審理終了後本年  
一月十日(十八日)ニ於テ死刑ヲ宣告セラル

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

745



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: F. Sako article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan].— p. 316-323 ; 16.5 cm. *In* Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior provides a complete translation of F. Sako's article, "Barbarous Japan," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Four shots of eight pages.

在來社會主義者，無政府主義者治事

余ハ教テ一言ヲ授スルヲ能ハズ他ナシ彼等被告が果シテみかど  
織造ノ陰謀ヲ企策スルヲ得シヤ否ヤハ彼等就辯ノ際ニ當然  
之ヲ分明ナラシムベキ事ナリシニ非ズヤ

青徳ハ東京ヲ距ル六十哩ノ竹柏根ニ於テ逮捕セシ彼ハ一書ヲ表  
 ハカンガキメ東京ヲ箱根ニ至リ流置數週シテ此奇禍ニ罹  
 レルナリ彼ノ罪ニ東京ニ至ヤ警吏ハ常ニ之ヲ監視シ旦少  
 到ル處ニ追跡ス其ノ郵便物ト比テ没収セシ存スル密書  
 文ノ開封スル所ト戒メ彼ノ境過既ニ此ク如シ其間如何ニシテ  
 何等陰謀ヲ劃策シ又ハ何等秘密通信ヲ交換シ若否秘  
 密出版ヲ企ムルヲ得ニヤ

年徳ハ彼ト個人的交誼ヲ有シ香港  
 (Johnson) ハサテナ(加村)ノロオンフレツチマン (Leon Fleichmann)  
 及ニ香港至・日カ・セシ多敷同本人ノ懇知知カノ篤實温厚

戰爭終止論者ニシテ之ニカクテ曰 露戰後不閉ルヤ云云 國主

宣致う存告しえん。よし。非新スル。金部。ヲ委ニ。書キ。ニ日本才一。流。ノ。日。新聞社。マ。餉。府。セ。ラ。ニ。至。リ。タ。リ。其。後。根。

同春十一年、早稲田大學教授、要軒、應龍、萬軒、賴玄、老境、  
福川、白水、社會主義者、領袖、中山、浩吉、結シテ、週刊、社會

主義新闢、予民ヲ利行セリ然レニ端ナク筆楮ヲ墨ト新闢  
ハ官憲ニ由テ監服セシテ幸徳ハ四月月間ノ入獄ヲ命セリ

空歟後彼ハ飄然柔港ニ来リ拮据勉勵以テ左留日本青年

改米とんニ至リテリ

ルニ日本學問ノ之レが空賣ヲ禁止セリ彼ハ新聞ノ自由思想

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior provides a complete translation of F. Sako's article, "Barbarous Japan," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Four shots of eight pages.

及ヒ難達(吾等ノ平気) (Our proletarian) ヲ利益ニ向者共ニ  
程總理大臣ノ禁遏ヲ蒙リ彼後ヲ逮捕セシキ  
醫師夫石蔵之助ハ並未利加ニ於テ教育ヲ受クモテ也亦京  
ヲ脱シ四百哩ノ加哥ル其新室ノ郷里ニ開業セリ同地ハ鉄道  
ノ便利飽ニテ然シ御免彼ヲ呼ビテ富ニシ社会主義者ト爲シ  
收量走卒ニ至ルニテ彼ヲ知ラズ者ナシ貧民ハ彼ヲ仰イテ聖  
人ト爲セリ彼ノ徒弟ニ大石<sup>スリルカ</sup> (Humei Oishi) ナル者  
アリ目下外國ボストンニ勉學中ナリ新室<sup>スリルカ</sup> 於ニ二人ノ佛教  
僧侶オヲ罪ニ坐シテ捕縛セシキ  
右ノ如ク彼等被苦ハ其ノ東京ニ在ルト否ヲ問ハズ一切軒硬物  
ヲ差押エテ密偵常ニ其身辺ヲ圍繞ス斯ルニ事情ノ下ニ  
アリテ如何ニシテ何等革命今又ハ陰謀ヲ劃策スル餘地

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report in re: F. Sako article in Mother Earth, February 1911] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 316-323 ; 16.5 cm. In *Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku* — Tokyo [Feb. 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Ministry of the Interior provides a complete translation of F. Sako's article, "Barbarous Japan," from the February 1911 issue of *Mother Earth*.

**Notes:** In Japanese. Four shots of eight pages.

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者治事

在米社会主義者・無政府主義者治事

起稿者ハ近ニ無キ様言ハセテ其ノ年又ハヨリ以上リ  
送テホレ可キ諸外國ヨリ日本ニ入ル秘テ印刷物ハ郵便白ニ  
於テ開封セシ官憲ニ由テ検閲セシ甚シキ信書ハ秘密  
スラ躊躇セシ万国聯合新便規則ハ滔々トテ破壊シ去  
テハ人道主義ノ朋友ミ、御等願フ日本ノ野蠻行為ヲ  
鎖國ニ戻シ、實現代思潮ニ付スル直接シテ有力ニ振興  
有タルヲ認識セシ、同時、御等ハ日本ノ文明國ト呼称  
スルニ拘ラズ其實全ク貴族主義、専制君主國ニナ  
リ  
余等諸君ニ臨ミ、余ハ更ニ幸徳ノ審判ニ関シテ能ク感  
懷スベク懷懐酸鼻スベキ一帯ヲ讀者ニ告ゲンス  
幸徳先生ヲリ親睦既ニモナシ連日旦暮明ニ倚テ其  
死ヲ望ミ、其ノ死ヲ待テ然レ其見解ハ大衆ヲ得テ國ニ  
骨ヲ刺ス時運々上佐ヨリ上京ヨリ日獄令ハ其見解ニ對シ  
立會ノ上僅ニ數刻惜別ノ對面ヲ為ス情急溢レテ言辭  
乏シク震ヘテ唇端ヲ嚙ミ締メナク僅ニ僅ニ辭古武士  
ノ如キ寛裕ヲ以テ懇キ最期ヲ遂ケヨリ一言ヲ遺レスト  
イッソク凶徒度ヲ據リテ雙頬一滴ノ淚痕ナレ流石ノ幸徳  
ス何キ親レ能ハズ答ヘテシテ話塞ガリタリキ其母思フ果  
シテ郷里ニ歸者ニ後ニ白シテ湍馬長逝ス或人ノ之ガ計電  
ヲ受テ審理終了ノ日ヲ以テ之ヲ幸徳ニ示シモニ彼又僞  
省一語無カリト云フ斯クノ如クシテ所謂文明國ニ世界  
億兆ノ眼前ニ於テ公然殺人罪ヲ犯レツヤナリ  
死刑宣告下ニ時被害者同聲ヲ合セラ無政府主義  
万歳ヲ唱ヘリ

323

斯クノ如クシテ日本ノフランシス、フエーテ (Francisco)  
Hansen) ハ今後數日內ニ絞首セラルトナレ (見)

322

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

748

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880404001

[United States Protest Movement Against Kotoku Trial] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 314-316 ; 14 cm. In Zaihei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku — Tokyo [March? 1911?].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

Summary: The Japanese Ministry of the Interior compiles reports of American protests against the Kotoku high treason trial. The report refers to Goldman's January 1911 speech and to *Mother Earth* articles.

Notes: In Japanese. One shot of three pages.

日本社会主義者政府の報告

主権者社会主義

主権者社会主義

## 二 米國社會黨無政府黨實行動

前記ノ如ク幸徳事件ニ對スル一般米國人ノ態度ハ極メラ  
 靜穩ナリト雖一掃急進社會黨員及ニ無政府黨員ハ事  
 件ノ真相ヲ詳ニモス知ラザル幸徳等ハ單純ナル社會主義者ト  
 シテ労働者救護ニ力シタルモノト信シタルモノノ如ク明治四  
 十一年ハ九月一幸徳等ハ東京ニ於テ大規模ノ集會ヲ行フ  
 成運動ヲ試シ幸徳等救護ノ勸告走メ所ナリト云フ  
 米國労働者中ニ漫ニ資本家並ニ政府等ニ對シ反動ノ態度  
 ニ出ツレク者多キ者多シト又労働者ノ狀況ハ能ハズテ後ニ海派  
 生活ヲ爲ス者多キトカレンシアランドンノ如キエンモールマンノ  
 如キ社會黨又ハ無政府黨有領ノ運動ニ依リ此種運動ハ會  
 社合ニ好ミテハ稍々其ノ効ヲ奏シ然レモ同情ヲ以テ歡迎セシタル  
 者如レト雖モ國ヲ一觀人子ハ注意ヲ惹クニ至ラザリナリ南米幸徳  
 事件ハ對スル米國社會黨元然政府黨員ノ運動ハ主ニ米國  
 中心トスル加州ノ地方ニ止リ其他ニ於テハ殆ト何事見ルベキ  
 影響ナカリシカ如ク元百十一年(明治四十四年)二月以來幸徳  
 事件ニ對シ米國各地ヲ遊説中ナリ無政府黨ノ有領五  
 エンモールマンハ市俄古カ其狀況ヲ短言ノ本邦報ニ  
 カ一フニ四十四年三月号ニテ云フ  
 市俄古ニ於テ最モ残念ニ思ハレハ幸徳等ヲ追吊  
 紀念スルニ就テ何等我友人等(全主義者ノ意思)ヲ動か  
 ス一能ハカリシニナリナリ此場合生憎ニ出演料ナラズ  
 スレバナリ是レ畢竟元々日本ノ餘リ遠距離ナルヲ以テ人  
 々ノ之ニ関心ヲ智識ニ感興ミ自ラ強弱ニ由ル云々  
 以テ其ノ一斑ヲ察知シ得ベシ

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

749



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Gegen einseitige Klassen-Propaganda / Emma Goldman. — 33 cm. In Der Sozialist [Berlin (March 1, 1911)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: Der Sozialist reprints Goldman's article from Mother Earth in which she argues that the anarchists should direct their propaganda to the upper and middle classes as well as to the workers.

Notes: In German.

15

*Der Sozialist*

*Nr. 5.*

*Berlin, 1. März 1911.*

## Gegen einseitige Klassen-Propaganda

Wendet sich Emma Goldman in ihrer Zeitschrift Mother Earth in treffenden Worten, die auch unsern Lesern bekannt werden sollen. Sie schreibt:

ANZ gewiß ist es richtig, daß unsere Aufgabe ist, unter den Armen, den Unwissenden, den Rohen, den enterbten Männern und Frauen zu wirken. Ich habe mein Teil mit ihnen und unter ihnen seit fünf und zwanzig Jahren gewirkt. Ich kenne die sogenannten Massen aus unmittelbarer Berührung mit ihnen, in und außerhalb der Werkstatt. Und gerade aus dieser Kenntnis heraus glaube ich nicht, daß wir unsere Wirksamkeit ausschließlich auf diese Kreise zu beschränken haben. Und zwar aus folgenden Gründen:

Die Pioniere jeglichen neuen Gedankens kommen selten aus den Reihen der Arbeiter. Wahrscheinlich, weil die Peitsche ihrer wirtschaftlichen Not ihnen selten Gelegenheit gibt, eine Wahrheit leicht zu fassen. Außerdem ist es eine unbestrittene Tatsache, daß die, die nichts zu verlieren haben, als ihre Ketten, sich mit über Hartnäckigkeit an sie klammern.

Die Männer und Frauen, die sich zuerst einer neuen, freundschaftlichen Idee anschließen, gehen im allgemeinen aus den sogenannten oberen Gesellschaftsklassen hervor. Rußland, Deutschland, England und selbst Amerika bestätigen diese Behauptung. Die erste Verschwörung gegen den russischen Despoten, der Bund der Dekabristen, die den russischen Adel repräsentierten, entstand in seinem eigenen Palaste. Die geistigen Vorkämpfer der revolutionären und anarchistischen Ideen in Deutschland kamen aus den oberen Klassen. Die Frauen, die heutzutage in England den Hungerstreik für ihre Ideen auf sich nehmen, stammen ebenfalls nicht aus den Reihen der Arbeiter. Das Entsprechende gilt für fast jedes Land und jede Epoche.

Es liegt mir ganz fern, die Armen, die Unwissenden und Enterbten herabzusetzen. Ohne Frage sind sie die mächtigste Macht, wenn sie nur aus ihrer Trägheit erweckt werden könnten. Aber ich behaupte, wenn man seine Tätigkeit auf sie beschränken will, so ist das nicht nur ein Fehler, sondern ein Widerspruch gegen den Geist des Anarchismus. Im Gegensatz zu den sozialistischen Theorien stützt sich der Anarchismus nicht auf Klassen, sondern auf Menschen. Vielleicht bin ich im Irrtum, aber meine Meinung ist von jeher gewesen, daß der Anarchismus alle freiheitlichen Kräfte im Kampf gegen die Autorität aufruft.

Daß die Beschränkung auf eine Propaganda lediglich unter den Unterdrückten nicht immer die gewünschten Ergebnisse zeitigt, das wird durch mehr als eine geschichtliche Tatsache bewiesen. Unsere Kameraden in Chicago agitierten nur unter den Arbeitern; sie gaben die Wahrheit freudig ihr Leben für die Unterdrückten. Wo waren die während der furchtbaren achtzehn Monate

der Justizkomödie? Sind nicht die Anarchisten von Chicago gerade von der Organisation, die Parsons und Spieß mitgegründet hatten, den Rittern der Arbeit schändlich verraten worden? Und ist nicht der Geiz der Zeit in die Kanäle des Konservatismus geflossen, wie ihn die amerikanische Föderation der Arbeit vertritt?

Johann Most wirkte fünf und zwanzig Jahre ausschließlich unter den Arbeitern. Er war ganz wie ich auf der Suche nach den Gebildeten. Und er ist ärmer und erbärmlicher die Zuhörerschaft war, als der prächtvollere war Mosts Beredsamkeit. Wo sind die Ergebnisse seiner Propaganda? Warum war der Mann in den letzten Jahren seiner Tätigkeit so maßlos einsam? Warum kann die Freiheit trotz aller zweifelnden Anstrengungen nicht am Leben gehalten werden?

Ich meine, die Antwort ist nicht schwer: der Grund liegt gerade in der Beschränkung auf eine ausschließlich proletarische Propaganda. Jawohl, das ist nach meiner Überzeugung die Ursache, warum wir in der Vergangenheit so wenig vorwärts gekommen sind. Der wirtschaftliche Faktor kommt ohne Frage sehr in Betracht. Er bewirkt es sicherlich, daß viele Radikale, dem Augenblick, wo es ihnen besser geht, ihre Ideen verlieren. Hunderte von Anarchisten, Sozialisten, wütenden Revolutionären, die vor 20 Jahren glühende Kämpfer waren, sind jetzt echte und tiefe Philister geworden, viel schlimmere als viele unter den Angehörigen der oberen Klassen, auf die man nicht zu wirken sollte. Das sollte jedoch den Anarchisten nicht entmutigen, unter den Enterbten zu wirken; nur sollte es ihnen die entscheidende Entscheidung beibringen, daß geistiger Hunger und geistige Unzufriedenheit oft die dauerhaftesten Vorwärtsbeweger sind.

Der Anarchismus schließt keinen aus und keinen ein. Er hat kein Brief und Siegel oder Privileg auf Wahrheit und Schönheit. Vor allem ist zu sagen, daß der Anarchismus, wie ich ihn verstehe, es jedem freistellt, welche Art der Tätigkeit er sich entscheidet. Die Entscheidung kann jederzeit nur von dem individuellen Urteil, der Erfahrung und den geistigen Neigungen des Einzelnen getroffen werden. In der anarchistischen Bewegung ist für jeden Platz, der ernsthaft am Kampf gegen autoritären Gewalt, der physischen wie der geistigen, zu arbeiten beehrt.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

750

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Emma Goldman Donates Money to Victims of Kotoku Case] / [Ministry of the Interior, Japan]. — p. 383-384 ; 14.5 cm. In *Zaibei Shakai Shugisha Museifu Shugisha Enkaku* — Tokyo [April? 1911].

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: East Asiatic Library.

**Summary:** The Japanese Ministry of the Interior reports the names of the recipients of money that Goldman sent for distribution to the families of those executed in the high treason case.

**Notes:** In Japanese. One shot of two pages.

証券会社工務部・無任時毛親有計奉

幸徳事件ノ米國ニ及ホシス影響者ノ大略前記ノ如シ猶ホ茲ニ附  
記スヘキモノアリトモヨリ幸徳等ノ遺家族ニ対シ金四送付ノ  
一事項ナリ乃チ至リテ本年(西十四年)三月頃  
時次郎ニ対シ遺族救護ノ為金四送付方ヲ通知シ越エテ翌四  
月米貨撥算額金百二十四日横濱野村銀行拂トシテ送  
付シ来レリ依テ其配分方ヲ辨別考ニ委嘱シ之ヲ  
夫々大逆事件被告人タリシ者ノ遺家族ニ分與セリ其内金  
送ニ判明セシモノ次ノ如シ

森 進 運 平 實 身 良 平	金 十 四
坂 本 清 馬 實 父 幸 三 郎	金 十 四
成 石 平 四 郎 寡 婦 一 氏	金 五 四
成 石 勘 三 郎 家 族	金 五 四
新 田 融 妻 一 氏	金 十 四
以 上	

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report from Stanton] / F. B.—33 cm. In Der Freie Arbeiter [Berlin (April 22, 1911)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

Summary: F.B. describes the efforts of the city council, the police, and the landlords to prevent Goldman from speaking in Stanton.

Notes: In German.

16

*Der Freie Arbeiter (Berlin)*

*Nr. 16*

*Datum: 22. April 1911*

Stanton. Am Sonntag, den 3. März sollte hier unsere Genossin Emma Goldman in 2 öffentlichen Versammlungen (deutsch und englisch) sprechen. Für diesen Zweck wurde eine geräumige Halle gemietet und Propaganda gemacht. Trotzdem hier schon früher anarchistische Versammlungen abgehalten wurden, versuchte man jetzt dieselben auf jede Art und Weise zu hintertreiben. Bekanntlich darf Emma Goldman trotz der amerikanischen Press- und Redefreiheit in vielen Städten der Ver. Staaten nicht sprechen. Natürlich möchte auch Stanton zur „Rettung des Vaterlandes“ etwas beizutragen, indem Unterschriften gesammelt wurden, um die Versammlungen zu verhindern.

Abends noch wurde Stadtratssitzung einberufen; Beschlüsse Versammlung unter allen Umständen zu verteilen. Zu diesem Zwecke wurden deshalb verschiedene Pinkertons eingestellt und bewaffnet, da die hiesige Polizei sich nicht stark genug fühlte gegenüber einer Frau. Sonnabend wurde uns Bescheid, dass wir die Halle nicht bekommen können. Den Inhaber konnte man nicht antreffen, jedenfalls war er nicht freiwillig ausgezogen. Es gelang uns doch noch unter Verschwiegenheit des wahren Sachverhalts einen kleinen Saal zu mieten und durch mündliche Agitation zum Besuch für die Versammlung Propaganda zu machen. Sonntagmorgen war der Bahnhof von der Polizei besetzt um Emma Goldman, die von St. Louis hier eintraf, den nötigen Schutts zu geben, worauf wir aber herzlich gern verzichteten. Inzwischen wurden die verschiedenartigsten Gerüchte über Emma Goldman verbreitet. Z. B. dass sie gar nicht hier aussteigen darf und nicht reden wird.

Als E. G. in dem betreffenden Saal ankam, wurde sie von Reportern umringt, stürte sich aber wenig daran und verteilte Flugblätter über Pflanzschulen. Ihr Begleiter, ein Genosse aus St. Louis, vertrieb Literatur, was einen Polizeier veranlasste, ihm solche abzukaufeln und nach dem Gewerbeschein zu fragen. Als E. G. erklärte, dass sie durch die ganzen Ver. Staaten gekommen ist und niemals eines solchen bedürfte, wurde der Genosse verhaftet. Als E. G. mit ihm die Sache in der City Hall bei dem Friedensrichter regeln wollte, setzte derselbe den Termin erst auf Freitag fest und behielt den Genossen in Haft. (Ueber den Ausgang des Termins wird noch berichtet.) Erst nach einer Bürgschaft von 200 Dollar wurde er auf freien Fuß gesetzt.

Dieser ganze Zwischenfall hat soviel Aufsehen erregt, dass eine sogenannte Völkerwanderung nach dem

Versammlungsorte stattfand, um E. G. sprechen zu hören. Doch ein neues Hindernis stellte sich uns in der Person der Besitzerin des Saales in den Weg, indem dieselbe erklärte: Hier darf heute keine Versammlung stattfinden, wenn ihr sprechen wollt, müsst ihr 2000 D. Bürgschaft stellen! (Aus welchem Grund und zu welchem Zweck?) Wir störten uns aber wenig daran und wollten nur der Gewalt weichen und schon war E. G. am Tische. Eine Rednertribüne war gar nicht da, ergriff selbst das Wort, kritisierte zunächst in scharfen Worten das Verhalten der Polizei, um dann gemäß dem Thema auch in englischer Sprache über den Anarchismus zu sprechen. Und sie sprach trotz aller Hindernisse sehr sachlich und überzeugend, erntete reichen Beifall, wie in St. Louis, so auch hier in Stanton, das konnte man am besten bei der sogenannten Sammlung konstatieren, die unter den ca. 120 Personen, die der Saal fassen konnte 18 Dollar betrug. Auch Literatur wurde trotz Polizeiverbot viel verkauft und so war unsere Meeting wenn auch keine Glanznummer, so doch noch kein Flakos.

Das Referat in deutscher Sprache konnte E. G. nicht halten, weil der Polenklub in dem Saal seine Geschäftsitzung abhielt. Eine von Genossen zu diesem Zweck zur Verfügung gestellte 3räumige Wohnung reichte aus, um ein angenehmes Referat halten zu können und beschränkte sich E. G. auf eine kurze Ansprache, um die herbeigeeilten Menschenmassen nicht ganz enttäuscht zu lassen.

Uns Stantonener Anarchisten ist es aber zur Genug-tunung, dass E. G. wenn auch unter ganz besonderen Umständen hier sprechen konnte, und sie wird noch mehrmals hier sprechen trotz Reaktion und Polizeianarchie.

F. B.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

752



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Aus unserer Bewegung — 17 cm. In Der Anarchist [Leipzig (Aug. 15, 1911)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Zentrales Staatsarchiv (DDR), Merseburg, Germany.

**Summary:** *Der Anarchist* reports that the British paper, *Justice*, has repeated the accusation that Goldman is an agent for the Russian secret police.

**Notes:** In German.

17

*Der Anarchist*

*Nr. 17....*

*Leipzig, 15. Aug. .... 1911.*

## Aus unserer Bewegung.

Daß die Sozialdemokraten nicht nur bei uns die Verleumdung unserer Genossen betreiben, möge man aus folgender Notiz ersehen, die die in London erscheinende „Justice“ am 13. Mai brachte: „Es ist nicht allgemein bekannt, daß Emma Goldmann in Diensten der Polizei steht, obschon diese Tatsache schon vor längerer Zeit an den Tag gekommen ist. Sie wurde von A. E. Olafowsky, einem hohen Beamten der Russischen Geheimpolizei in San Francisco als Agentin und Spionin gebraucht.“

Diese Gemeinheit des sozialdemokratischen Blattes richtet sich selbst. Emma Goldmann ist nicht nur in Amerika als unermüdete und geachtete anarchistische Agitatorin bekannt und beliebt. Die Lügen der „Justice“ werden nur dazu beitragen, daß sich jeder wahrheitsliebende Mensch von dieser Sorte Freiheitskämpfer voll Abscheu abwendet.

Wie wir vernehmen, ist auch unser Genosse Malatesta von einer schweren Krankheit genesen. Wir wünschen ihm nun dauernde Gesundheit. Alle diejenigen, welche mit Malatesta korrespondieren, mögen von dessen neue Adresse Notiz nehmen. Islington, London, High Street 92.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

753



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Recipient of Prohibited Literature] Rome, 1911 Nov. 1 / [author unknown].—

1 p. ; 33 x 24 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: An Italian government document shows that Goldman is receiving copies of *L'Agitatore Di Bologna*, a publication censored due to its anti-militarism.

Notes: In Italian. For follow-up, see 880511017.

*Ex  
New York*

*Stampa antimilitarista*

*Personne ed Enti, cui erano indirizzate copie del giornale "L'Agitatore di Bologna", sequestrato d'ordine di quel Questore in seguito a denuncia di associazione a delinquere e di altri delitti specifici.*

*Precedenti.*

*Archivio*

*Schedario*

*Oblazioni e Irreperibili*

*Roma 1° novembre 1911*

*46*

*Goldman Emma*  
*55 West 28 (S. 26)*

*New York N.Y.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

754

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1911 Nov. 4, Melbourne [Australia to] E. Penfold, Sydney [Australia] / King O'Malley, Department of Home Affairs. — 1 p. ; 26 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Boston University Libraries. Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Collection, Special Collections.

Summary: O'Malley referred Penfield's inquiry about Goldman's admission to Australia to the Department of External Affairs.

Notes: For related documents, see 831002184 and 831002186.



D.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Melbourne, 4th November, 1911.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo relative to Miss Emma Goldman (an American Anarchist Lecturer) who wishes to tour Australia, and to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Department of External Affairs for attention. Immediately upon receipt of a reply in the matter I will again communicate with you.

Yours faithfully,

*King O'Malley*

E. Penfold, Esquire,  
Box 1701,  
G. P. O.,  
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1911 Nov. 6, Melbourne [Australia to] E. Penfold, Sydney [Australia] / [Arlee?] Hunt, Secretary, Department of External Affairs. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.  
*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Boston University Libraries. Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Collection, Special Collections.*  
**Summary:** Hunt explains that Goldman is not excludable under Australia's immigration law.  
**Notes:** Enclosed with 831002186.

No.



## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

IN REPLY  
 PLEASE QUOTE  
 No. 11/17887.

Melbourne, 6th November, 1911.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th October addressed to the Minister for External Affairs, respecting the question of the admission to the Commonwealth of Miss Emma Goldman, an anarchist lecturer; I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the Immigration Restriction Laws of Australia are designed for the purpose of excluding coloured persons, persons of bad moral character, and persons likely for reasons of health to become a burden on the State or to spread contagious disease. It is not the practice to exclude any other classes of persons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Secretary.

Mr E. Penfold,

Box 1701, G.P.O. SYDNEY.

756

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1911 Nov. 17, Sydney [Australia to unknown recipient (fragment)] / [E. Penfold]. — 1 p. ; 13 x 21 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Boston University Libraries. Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Collection, Special Collections.*

**Summary:** Penfold reports back to one of Goldman's friends that the Australian authorities will not try to keep her out of Australia.

**Notes:** For enclosures, see 831002183 and 831002184.

Box 1701,  
G.P.O.  
Sydney  
Nov 17th 1911

Dear Old Girl,

Your letter re Miss Goldman to hand, I have made enquiries re this matter and I enclose you replies from our Commonwealth Government re same, you will see that there is not any objection to her landing here or in any other part of Australia, I put her case exactly before the Authorities in every detail as you wished and the enclosed is their reply, I have made out a copy of their replies in case Miss Goldman mislays the originals.

Very depressed letter of Sept 29th to hand also — Old Girl

Yours

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

757



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1912 April 5, New York [to] Ministero dell' Interno, Rome / [Console Generale d' Italia]. — 1 p. ; 31 × 24 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome.

Summary: The Italian consul general in New York reports that Goldman, who receives the anti-militarist journal, *L'Agitatore di Bologna*, is a famous Jewish anarchist of German origin and the editor of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: In Italian. Follow-up to 880511016.

R. Consolato Generale d'Italia.

Ufficio Ricerche

New York, 5 Aprile 1912.

No. 13238/95

Goldman Emma

A parziale riscontro del dispaccio di contesto R. Ministero del 10 febbraio u.s. No. 26674 U.R. mi onore di riferire che la Emma Goldman, destinataria del giornale antimilitarista "L'Agitatore" di Bologna, è una notissima anarchica israelita, tedesca di origine, residente a New York, conferenziera ed editrice di una rivista mensile anarchica di lingua inglese dal titolo "Mother Earth".

La Goldman convive con altro anarchico tedesco, tal Alexander Berkman.

Il R. Console Generale

On. Ministero dell'Interno  
Direzione Gen.P.S.  
R O M A.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earne[st] E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the San Diego County Court.

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reitman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

In The Superior Court of the County of San Diego,  
State of California.

No 18849

Dept No 1.

The People of the State of California,  
Plaintiff

-vs-

Earnests E. Kirk, Defendant.

Affidavit of Defendant  
in support of  
Application for Re-  
moval of above entit-  
led action to another  
County.  
---ooo---

State of California, )  
County of San Diego, ) S. S.

EARNERST E. KIRK, being first duly sworn on his oath de-  
poses and says:

That he is the defendant in the above entitled action;  
that he is now, and for more than eightt years last past has  
been an attorney at law in good standing, and is admitted to  
practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California;  
that at the time of the filing of the indictment herein, he  
was, as an attorney at law, duly retained by, and acting as  
such for and on behalf of a labor organization, known as the  
Industrial Workers of the World; that at the time of the fil-  
ing of the indiotment herein, defendant was, and still is, ~~an~~  
and is publicly known as an endorser and sympathizer with the  
objects and aims of said organization; that at the time of the  
filing of the indictment herein, defendant was, and now is un-  
der indiotment in this court, charging said defendant jointly  
with some two or five other persons, amongst whom are more than  
twenty members of the said Industrial Workers of the World, with  
a conspiracy to violate an Ordinance known as Ordinance #4825,  
of the City of San Diego, State of California, and which Ord-  
inance purports to prohibit public speaking on portions of cer-  
tain streets in said City of San Diego; that defendant is now  
under bail to answer before this court on said conspiracy charge.

-1-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

759

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earnest E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the San Diego County Court.

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reitman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

1           That at the time of the filing of the indictment herein,  
2           and for more than three years prior thereto, defendant has  
3           been duly retained and appeared and acted for and on behalf  
4           of one Emma Goldman, a public lecturer and dramatic critic, and  
5           for and on behalf of one Dr. Ben Reitman, business manager  
6           for said Emma Goldman, and has acted and appeared for both of  
7           said persons in both criminal actions instituted against said  
8           Emma Goldman, and Dr. Ben Reitman, in the City and County of  
9           San Francisco, State of California; and in other legal matter  
10          concerning the private business affairs of said Emma Goldman  
11          and Dr Ben Reitman; that in addition to acting for and on be-  
12          half of said Emma Goldman, and said Reitman as an attorney at  
13          law, said defendant has maintained, and still maintains per-  
14          sonal friendly relations with said Emma Goldman and Dr Ben  
15          Reitman, and is constantly in said correspondence with said  
16          persons; that on May 8th, May 9th, and May 10th, 1911, said  
17          Emma Goldman came to the City of San Diego, and was then and  
18          there the personal guest of defendant at the home of defendant;  
19          that while in said San Diego, on said May 8th, and May 9th,  
20          1911, said Emma Goldman, delivered two public lectures at  
21          Germaina Hall, corner 9th and G streets, and at each of said  
22          lectures, said defendant was publicly advertised as chair-  
23          man, and acted as chairman at said lectures delivered by said  
24          Emma Goldman; that prior to the filing of the indictment here-  
25          in, said Emma Goldman had written to defendant and asked him  
26          to secure a hall for her in which to lecture in said San  
27          Diego, on or about the 15th day of May, 1912; That on receipt of  
28          said letter, said defendant replied by letter to Emma Goldman,  
29          agreeing to undertake the renting of a hall for her in which to  
30          deliver public lectures on or about said May 15th, 1912; that  
31          defendant did secure a hall for said lectures, said hall being  
32          situated in the Cassen block, at 1521 D street, and the dates  
33          being fixed for said lectures for May 14 and 15th, 1912.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

760

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earne[st] E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

*Obtained from the San Diego County Court.*

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reitman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

1        That defendant, for the purpose of fully informing this Hon-  
2        orable court of the progress of this action since its comm-  
3        encement, respectfully refers to his affidavit for a con-  
4        tinuance for forty eight hours in order to prepare his app-  
5        lication for a removal of this action to another county, and  
6        which affidavit was filed in this court on May 16th, and which  
7        said motion was duly granted by said court on May 17th, 1912,  
8        continuing said cause until May 20th, 1912; that defendant,  
9        for the purpose of fully informing this Honorable Court of  
10       the public state of mind with reference to the Industrial  
11       Workers of the World, its friends, endorsers, and attorneys,  
12       respectfully refers to the affidavits of himself and of all  
13       others filed in this action on the 9th day of May, 1912, and  
14       on the 13th day of May, 1912, and defendant hereby makes each  
15       and all of said affidavits on file a part of this affidavit,  
16       and requests that they be considered in connection herewith;

17       That affiant makes this affidavit in support of his  
18       application for a ~~change~~ removal of this action from the  
19       Superior Court of the County of San Diego, and for <sup>further</sup> grounds  
20       for said application and motion for a change of place of trial,  
21       affiant alleges as follows:  
22

23       That there has existed in the minds of a great number of  
24       the citizens and tax-payers of the County of San Diego, and  
25       still exists in the minds of said citizens and tax-payers of  
26       said county, a hatred, bias, prejudice and ill-will against the  
27       Industrial Workers of the World, its members, sympathizers and  
28       attorneys; that said state of mind as aforesaid has been  
29       created by reason of the ~~public~~ public belief that said In-  
30       dustrial Workers of the World, its sympathizers and attorneys,  
31       have organized and conspired together for the purpose of viol-  
32       ating the provision of said Ordinance 4623 of the City of San  
33       Diego.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earnest E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the San Diego County Court.

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reilman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

1           Affiant further alleges that various commercial bodies  
2           in said city of San Diego, have by resolutions, petitions, and  
3           otherwise, denounced and have all persons who spoke or attempted  
4           to speak on those portions of the streets of San Diego prohib-  
5           ited by said Ordinance #4623, and have by said resolution,  
6           petitions and otherwise, declared said public speaking on the  
7           streets of said city to be a nuisance and a detriment to the  
8           public welfare of said city, and said commercial organizations  
9           in the same manner, denounced said Industrial Workers of the  
10          World, its sympathizers, endorsers and attorneys.

11          Affiant further alleges that the hatred, ill-will bias  
12          prejudice and public sentiment of a great number of the County  
13          of San Diego, toward members, endorsers and sympathizers of the  
14          Industrial Workers of the World, is so great that a so-called  
15          Citizens Committee, also known as a Vigilance Committee has  
16          been publicly organized, and more that one hundred citizens  
17          of the County of San Diego are active members of said Committee;  
18          that said committee unlawfully and without warrant or autho-  
19          rity of law has taken, during the last forty days, more than  
20          two hundred persons, suspected by said Committee to be mem-  
21          bers or sympathizers or endorsers of said Industrial Workers  
22          of the World, and by the unlawful exercise of force and fear  
23          have driven said persons out of the County of San Diego, and  
24          have in numerous instances, during said past forty days, in-  
25          flicted upon said persons, great bodily injury, and affiant  
26          alleges that such unlawful infliction of great bodily injury,  
27          the illegal exercise of force and fear upon said persons, and  
28          the driving of said persons out of said County by said unlaw-  
29          ful Citizens Committee, have been publicly known, and been  
30          printed, published and circulated by the daily newspapers of  
31          the city of San Diego, and actually circulated in the county  
32          of San Diego, and among the citizens and tax-payers of said  
33          county. From whom a jury to try this defendant must be drawn.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

762

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earne[st] E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the San Diego County Court.

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reitman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

Affiant further alleges, on information and belief, that certain members of the so-called Citizens Committee, have, since the commence of the trial of this action, and while the examination of the witnesses on their voir dire was progressing, have called upon many bondsmen, who are sureties of certain co-defendants, charged jointly with this defendant on said conspiracy charge, and have, by the unlawful exercise of force and fear, have compelled at least four of said bondsmen, to-wit Sol Stone, , Sam Stotsky, \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvester and \_\_\_\_\_ Smiley, to come into court and offer to surrender, and in at least one instance, have surrendered said co-defendants of this defendant, to the sheriff of the county of San Diego; that one of said bondsman, to-wit, Sam Stotsky, was threatened with great bodily harm and with the destruction of his business, unless he forthwith surrendered this defendant to the said sheriff, and affiant further alleges that several of said bondsmen, to-wit, Sam Stotsky, \_\_\_\_\_ Smiley Sol Stone and \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvester, have appeared in the department of the Superior Court in which this action is being tried, and have informed the Honorable W. R. Guy, presiding therein, of the facts of the exercise of such force and fear, by said organized and unlawful committee, to which facts as stated to said Judge W. R. Guy, this affiant respectfully refers and makes a part of this showing.

That on the 14th day of May, this defendant, was openly and publicly threatened with death, and with great bodily harm, between the hour of one and two o'clock p. m. of said day, on B. street, one of the principle streets of said San Diego, while riding on the automobile of the U. S. Grant Hotel of said City: that said threats were made by many persons, who formed part of a crowd of more than one thousand, and said threats were made by loud shouting, and by such such expressions as: "We'll kill you, you s\_\_\_\_\_ of a b\_\_\_\_\_" "We'll mind the police in the day-time today, but we'll get you at night", and other like expressions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

763

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of the State of California v. Earnest E. Kirk: Affidavit, 1912 May 18, in support of removal / Earnest E. Kirk. — 6 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

Obtained from the San Diego County Court.

**Summary:** Under indictment with members of the I.W.W. for conspiracy to violate San Diego's public speaking law, Kirk asks the judge to transfer the case out of San Diego because the public is prejudiced against him based on his association with Goldman and Reitman.

**Notes:** Broken type.

That among those who this defendant identified as making said threat is one J. M. Porter, a real estate agent with place of business at 1519 D Street, one Walter P. Moore, Ass't Superintendent of Streets of San Diego City, one Amy Johnson, with the Southern Title and Trust Company, Union Bldg, San Diego, and many others, whose names are at present unknown to this defendant, but who can be positively identified by defendant.

That defendant is informed and believes that said Citizens Committee has threatened the life of Fred H. Moore, counsel for said defendant, in the above entitled action, and have threatened the said Fred H. Moore great bodily harm, unless the said Fred H. Moore would forthwith withdraw from the defense of this defendant, and would forthwith leave the city of San Diego,

That defendant is now, and ever since the filing of the indictment herein has been ready and willing to answer for the crime charged against him in said indictment, and is ready and anxious for a speedy trial of said action, but also alleges that the acts heretofore set forth, and the publicity of said acts, and the open and public threats so made against the defendant, his attorney, his friends and bondsmen, have so prejudiced the people of said county of San Diego, that it is impossible for defendant to have a fair and impartial trial in said County of San Diego

Earnest E. Kirk  
Defendant and affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

18th day of May, 1912

J. J. Butler  
County Clerk, by

C. J. Butler  
Deputy County Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

764

# The Emma Goldman Papers

880329012

[Letter] 1914 July 24, New York [to William H. Lamar] Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department [Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.] / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department]. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Morgan sends Lamar a copy of the July 1914 issue of *Mother Earth* because of its emphasis on violence.

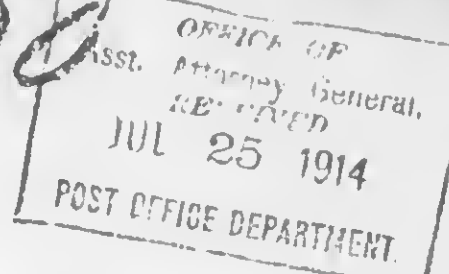
Notes: For reply, see 880329011.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK



1 Enc.

42550

JULY 24, 1914

Assistant Attorney General  
for the Post Office Department.

I submit herewith a copy of the July 1914 issue of "Mother Earth", a monthly periodical published by Emma Goldman, at 74 West 119th Street, New York, N.Y., and entered at this office as second class matter. Attention has been directed to the marked portions of the contents of this issue in view of the provision of Section 480, P. L. & R. The regular monthly mailing of this issue has already been made by the publisher and the mail was despatched, but in view of the character of the matter in the publication the facts are presented for the information of the Department and any action that it is desired to take.

*E. Morgan*  
Postmaster

M-jj

765



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1914 July 28 [Washington, D.C. to E.M. Morgan] Postmaster [Post Office Department], New York / [William H. Lamar, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office, Justice Department].— 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Lamar acknowledges the receipt of Morgan's letter.

**Notes:** Broken type. Reply to 880329012.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

A-42550

July 28, 1914.

Postmaster,  
New York, N. Y.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 24th instant,  
submitting a copy of the July, 1914, issue of Mother Earth.

Solicitor.

EXPLANATORY NOTE  
CITY OF PORTLAND v. EMMA GOLDMAN AND  
BEN REITMAN, AUGUST 1915

---

In *Living My Life*, Goldman-observes that her 1915 tour "met with no police interference until we reached Portland, Oregon, although the subjects I treated were anything but tame: anti-war topics, the fight for Caplan and Schmidt, freedom in love, birth-control, and the problem most tabooed in polite society, homosexuality."(p.555)

On August 6, 1915, the Portland police arrested Goldman and Reitman as Goldman was about to deliver a lecture on birth control. They were charged with violating a city ordinance by distributing birth control information at her lecture on Nietzsche three days earlier. Municipal Court Judge Stadter found them guilty and sentenced them to pay one hundred dollars each.

With the legal help of Portland attorney and poet, C.E.S. Wood, Goldman and Reitman appealed their conviction to the Circuit Court for Multnomah County. On August 13, 1915, Judge William Gatens dismissed the case for lack of evidence.

The following complaint from Mrs. Josephine DeVore Johnson to the Mayor of Portland precipitated Goldman and Reitman's arrest. Mrs. Johnson, a self-styled purity crusader, was the daughter of Reverend John DeVore, an early Methodist preacher in Oregon, and the widow of William Carey Johnson, a prominent Oregon judge and staunch Republican.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

F.  
Tried to stop  
announcing to  
her suit after  
and \$100  
could be  
done under  
the money

8/5/15

318 Oregonian Building  
Portland, Oregon, Aug 5.

Mr. William H. Warren, 10.

My dear Mr. Warren,  
Please present to the  
Mayor the protest of my-  
self and others against  
permitting Emma Goldman  
the anarchist from continuing  
her propaganda of athe-  
ism, anarchy and free  
love in this city to the ex-  
tent and in the manner  
that she has planned.

According to her published  
programme, she is to  
deliver lectures at Scandina-  
vian Socialist Hall, corner  
of Hawthorne and Yamhill  
streets, on the remaining evening  
of this week and on next  
Sunday. She is also endeavor-  
ing to have a fund raised  
to pay her for giving three  
"free" lectures at the same

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

place must make. Also she<sup>2</sup> plans to give one lecture at the Public Library (which is maintained at the city's expense.) The latter lecture, will be conspicuously "literary", say upon the "Russian drama", if it is similar to one delivered in the same place a year ago, and will be calculated to be innocuous, in order to draw the "educated".

Last year we who are hardly protesting reported to the Mayor's office, as he will doubtless remember the substance of the Goldman lectures of the 1914 mission, <sup>sure, being</sup> <sup>pract.</sup> really the same as those of this year; and, in consequence, detectives were sent to the meetings to gather evidence, and in the end this Goldman and her manager, Reitman, were ordered out of the city. This cut short an advertised plan to



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

have Miss Goldman deliver  
a six weeks' course of lectures  
and to found an anarchist  
colony <sup>here</sup> similar to that on Puget  
Sound) all under the patronage  
of certain distinguished citizens.

This year the Goldman  
lectures continue the former feat-  
ures of atheism, anarchy ~~and~~ and  
free love and emphasize what was  
introduced last year for  
the first time, "Birth Control".

Last year (which finally drew  
the city authorities' attention)  
she <sup>was</sup> openly advocated to a  
mixed audience the use of  
certain preventives of concep-  
tion to be bought in the  
drugstores; which communica-  
tion was contrary to the  
law and against the public  
good.

This year the "lecture" course  
of Miss Goldman contains the  
"Birth Control" lecture (for  
Friday evening next) and sup-  
plements this, for the first  
time, by distributing at other

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 x 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

lectures (as last Tuesday night<sup>12</sup> at Cal. B. & S. Woods' lecture on the anarchists ~~Sanitt~~ and Caplan, whom he expects to defend in court, which lecture preceded Miss Goldman's) printed leaflets containing specific directions for prevention of conception, including articles to be bought at the drugstore. Such directions cannot be passed through the mails or printed in a book, as is well known. And the distribution of them constitutes an unlawful act.

This year Miss Goldman has a new lecture, (to be delivered on next Saturday night, and called "A Study in Homosexuality") She defines this to an inquirer as being the advocacy of self-use, that is, "self-abuse". This advocacy is a new and startling note, and one

## The Emma Goldman Papers

890918000

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

That cannot be struck in this city  
without questions being asked  
as to how it is permitted,  
I am taking it for granted  
that <sup>it</sup> will not be permitted for  
<sup>any</sup> certain above-described literature  
to be circulated <sup>long</sup> or for the  
matter of it to be publicly treated  
or for the last mentioned  
unfeakable suggestion to be made <sup>more than</sup>  
(There are ~~some~~ young boys  
<sup>over</sup> who attend Miss Goldman's  
lectures. And there is being an  
effort made, through the  
"Collegiate Socialist Club" I  
believe, to bring out the "intellect-  
ual" people through campus  
meeting tickets. For it is  
is especially detrimental to  
permit this propaganda.)  
The suggestion that we  
make to you is for you to send  
from your force persons who  
will give you full and ac-  
curate stenographic reports of  
Miss Goldman's lectures  
of Friday and Saturday  
(perhaps sitting in the gallery, in

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

be inconspicuous.) in order to obtain absolute and full evidence to be used by your office and also for a larger purpose, if you permit.

The following are the lectures that we desire to refer to particularly

Friday, Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>

The Birth Control (with instructions)

Saturday, Aug. 8<sup>th</sup>

The Intermediate Sex (A Study in Homosexuality.)

We would advise that for the sake of gathering complete evidence, Miss Goldman be permitted to deliver both of the above lectures, and that if she is stopped, it ought to be at the close of the second lecture (which certainly ought not to be repeated in this city.)

It might be that you would desire to have reported to you fully the lecture of Sunday evening <sup>also, on</sup> the 8<sup>th</sup> inst.



## The Emma Goldman Papers

890918000

[Letter, 19] 15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

Summary: Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

on

"Variety or Monogamy."

I would suggest that you have someone gather for you the above-mentioned leaflets also. Then you would have them as evidence in addition to the reports.

We desire that besides gathering evidence against a propagandist who is not only transgressing the Federal and the State laws and working against the good of the city, the Mayor would prohibit to the propagandist the use of the Public Library, even if it were to read the scriptures in.

As it is, the Library is largely used by those inimical to the public welfare. The Rationalist, the Atheists, use the hall every Sunday evening and a small hall once a week and all sorts of "rebels" disseminate treason in one corner or another.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

It is often urged that Miss Goldman should be ignored, because notice advertises her to her profit.

At the same time, it is unlawful and against the public good for her to preach what she preaches — which always influences ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> much as it would be to permit her to preach arson, burglary or murder, which would not be permitted for her to preach to any-sized audience. What she preaches is infinitely more damaging to the public life than the latter things.

It is well known to several of us who have been considering Miss Goldman's kind seriously for some time, and noting their activities, that that the Mayor is a friend of law, order and decency, and we expect him to desire to gain just such information as we can fur-

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]15 Aug. 5, Portland, Ore. [to] William H. Warren [Secretary to the Mayor, Portland, Ore.] / Josephine DeVore Johnson. — 9 p. ; 28 × 17 cm.

Obtained from the Portland Archives & Records Center.

**Summary:** Mrs. Johnson urges the Mayor of Portland, via his secretary, to prevent Goldman from lecturing. She finds Goldman's proposed lectures on birth control and homosexuality particularly offensive.

wish as an aid to his ?  
performance of public duty.

It would be impossible  
to transmit by mail such  
evidence as Miss Goldman's  
list of lectures and the  
above mentioned leaflet. But  
if you will communicate  
with Mr. S. D. Mahon in  
the Panama Building at  
3<sup>rd</sup> and Alder Streets, 6<sup>th</sup>  
floor, phone Main 1886  
you can see both of them.  
I myself obtained them at  
the one of Miss Goldman's lectures  
and put them in his hands.

Counting on your coop-  
eration, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
Josephine DeVore Johnson  
(Mrs. William Carey Johnson)

You can at any time call freely  
upon Mr. Mahon or Mrs. H.  
R. Reynolds or myself and  
others we know for information.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Complaint, Aug. 6, 1915 /  
W.P. La Roche, City Attorney. — 4 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.*

**Summary:** The Portland city attorney charges Goldman and Reitman with illegally distributing birth control information.

**Notes:** Light copy; broken type. Three shots of one page, plus cover page. For related documents, see 880205002 through 880205010.

Case No. 15-175

IN THE  
**Municipal Court For  
The City of Portland**

THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Emma Goldman

Ben Reitman

**COMPLAINT**

Filed this 6th day of

August A. D. 1915

at Portland

by W. P. La Roche Clerk of the Municipal Court.

W. P. LA ROCHE,  
City Attorney.

Complaint

A. B. COOK & CO. PRINTERS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

777



The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Complaint, Aug. 6, 1915 / W.P. La Roche, City Attorney. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: The Portland city attorney charges Goldman and Reitman with illegally distributing birth control information.

Notes: Light copy; broken type. Three shots of one page, plus cover page. For related documents, see 880205002 through 880205010.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

Plaintiff

Defendant

The said defendant Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman is accused by this complaint of violating Ordinance No. 1039, of said City of Portland, entitled, "An Ordinance concerning offences and disorderly conduct," approved by the Mayor of said City June 17th, 1904, as follows:

The said defendant on the day of A. D. 1915, in the City aforesaid, did wilfully and unlawfully within the corporate limits of said City of Portland, Oregon, whereby the peace and quiet of said City was disturbed, contrary to the Ordinance in such case made and provided.

Dated Portland, Oregon, this day of 191

W. P. LA ROCHE,  
City Attorney.

By Deputy.

STATE OF OREGON,  
County of Multnomah,  
CITY OF PORTLAND,

I, having been first duly sworn, say the foregoing complaint is true as I verily believe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

day of A. D. 1912

Clerk of the Municipal Court.

by R. R. Croase

Complainant.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

778

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Complaint, Aug. 6, 1915 /  
W.P. La Roche, City Attorney. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: The Portland city attorney charges Goldman and Reitman with illegally distributing birth control information.

Notes: Light copy; broken type. Three shots of one page, plus cover page. For related documents, see 880205002 through 880205010.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE CITY OF PORTLAND

COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, STATE OF OREGON

Before the Municipal Judge and Ex-officio Justice of the Peace

CITY OF PORTLAND

Plaintiff

vs. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman

Defendant

The said defendant Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman  
is accused by this complaint of violating Ordinance No. 11042, of said City of Portland, entitled "An Ordinance concerning officers and disorderly conduct," approved by the Mayor of said City June 17th, 1904, as follows: .

The said defendant Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman

on the 3rd day of August A. D. 1915, in the City aforesaid, did willfully and unlawfully cause to be distributed within the city of Portland where the same could be seen from the streets, alleys, and other public places of said city, cart in advertisements, bills and notices advertising, giving and purporting to give information where medicines and fluids and remedies of certain kinds might be obtained for the prevention of conception.

within the corporate limits of said City of Portland, Oregon, whereby the peace and quiet of said City was disturbed, contrary to the Ordinance in such case made and provided.

Dated Portland, Oregon, this 5th day of August, 1915

W. P. LA ROCHE,  
City Attorney.

By I. L. Patonette Deputy.

STATE OF OREGON,  
County of Multnomah,  
CITY OF PORTLAND, ) ss.

I, J. De V. Johnson,

having been first duly

sworn, say the foregoing complaint is true as I really believe.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

779

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Complaint, Aug. 6, 1915 /  
W.P. La Roche, City Attorney. — 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: The Portland city attorney charges Goldman and Reitman with illegally distributing birth control information.

Notes: Light copy; broken type. Three shots of one page, plus cover page. For related documents, see 880205002 through 880205010.

*Plaintiff*

*Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman*

*Defendant*

The said defendant *Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman*  
is accused by this complaint of violating Ordinance No. 11018, of said City of Portland, *1915*,  
concerning obscene and disorderly conduct, approved by the Mayor of said City June 17th, 1904, as  
follows: .

The said defendant *Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman*

on the *3rd* day of *AUGUST* A. D. *1915*, in the City aforesaid, did  
willfully and unlawfully cause to be distributed within the city of Portland  
where the same could be seen from the streets, alleys, and other  
public places of said city, cart in advertisements, bills and notices  
advertising, giving and purporting to give information where medicines  
and remedies of certain kinds might be obtained for the prevention  
of conception .

within the corporate limits of said City of Portland, Oregon, whereby the peace and quiet of said City was  
disturbed, contrary to the Ordinance in such case made and provided.

Dated Portland, Oregon, this *6th* day of *AUGUST*, 191*5*

W. P. LA ROCHE,  
City Attorney.

By *L. R. Latourrette* Deputy.

STATE OF OREGON, }  
County of Multnomah, } ss.  
CITY OF PORTLAND, }

I, *J. De V. Johnson* having been first duly  
sworn, say the foregoing complaint is true as I verily believe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
*6th* day of *AUGUST* A. D. *1915*  
*J. D. Boutger*  
Clerk of the Municipal Court.  
by *H. R. Crounse*  
deputy.

*J. De V. Johnson*  
Complainant.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

780

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and Ben Reitman]: Judgment, Aug. 7, 1915  
[against Emma Goldman] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
*Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.*

**Summary:** Acting Judge Stadter finds Goldman guilty of distributing birth control literature and fines her one hundred dollars.

**Notes:** Light copy; broken type; barely legible. Two shots of one page. Enclosed with 880205005. For related documents, see 880205001 and 880205003 through 880205010.

## IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE CITY OF PORTLAND MULTNOMAH COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON BEFORE JOHN H. STEVENSON, MUNICIPAL JUDGE

CITY OF PORTLAND,

vs.

Emma Goldman

Judgment

Defendant.

On this 7th day of August 1915, the above named defendant  
Emma Goldman,

having been brought before me, Municipal Judge for the City of Portland, in the County and State aforesaid  
on a charge of violating Ordinance No. 14053 of said City of Portland, by willfully and  
unlawfully distribute bills relating to the prevention of procreation

in the city of Portland, and the said defendant having thereupon pleaded guilty, and been

duly tried by me, and upon such trial been duly convicted, I have ordered and adjudged that

he be imprisoned in the jail of the City of Portland for a period of 30 days, and

a fine of one Hundred dollars, and that said fine be satisfied out

of the cash bail on deposit for defendant's appearance herein.

Not exceeding 30 days.

Notice of Appeal filed with proof of service endorsed

thereon. Defendant thereupon released upon filing bond of

as undertaking on appeal. Appeal allowed and

other proceedings stayed.

F. W. Stadter  
Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND,  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY,  
STATE OF OREGON,

ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Judgment Entry in the within entitled

action, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Done at Portland, this 9th day of August 1915

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

781



# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and Ben Reitman]: Judgment, Aug. 7, 1915  
[against Emma Goldman] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Acting Judge Stadter finds Goldman guilty of distributing birth control literature and fines her one hundred dollars.

Notes: Light copy; broken type; barely legible. Two shots of one page. Enclosed with 880205005. For related documents, see 880205001 and 880205003 through 880205010.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

vs.

Emma Goldman

**COMMITMENT**

Judgment

Defendant.

On this 7th day of August 1915, the above named defendant

Emma Goldman,

having been brought before me, Municipal Judge for the City of Portland, in the County and State aforesaid,  
on a charge of violating Ordinance No. 14053 of said City of Portland, by willfully and  
unlawfully distribute bills relating to the prevention of procreation

in the city of Portland, and the said defendant having thereupon pleaded guilty, and been

duly tried by me, and upon such trial been duly convicted, I have ordered and adjudged that

he be imprisoned in the jail of the City of Portland for a period of 30 days, pay

a fine of one Hundred dollars, and that said fine be satisfied out

of the cash bail on deposit for defendant's appearance hereof.

Not exceeding 30 days.

Notice of Appeal filed with proof of service endorsed

thereon. Defendant thereupon released upon filing bond of

2000 as undertaking on appeal. Appeal allowed and

other proceedings stayed.

F. W. Stadter  
Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND,  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY,  
STATE OF OREGON,

ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Judgment Entry in the within entitled  
action, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Dated at Portland, this 9th day of August 1915

N. D. Beutgen

Clerk of the Municipal Court for the City of Portland.

by *A. A. [Signature]*  
deputy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

782

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. [Emma Goldman and] Ben Reitman: Judgment, Aug. 7, 1915  
[against Ben Reitman] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Acting Judge Stadter finds Reitman guilty of distributing birth control literature and fines him one hundred dollars.

Notes: Broken type; light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 880205005. For related documents, see 880205001, 880205002, and 880205006 through 880205010.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

vs.

Ben Reitman

Defendant.

On the 7th day of August 1915, the above named defendant

Ben Reitman

having been brought before me, Municipal Judge for the City of Portland, in the County and State aforesaid,  
on a charge of violating Ordinance No. 14053 of said City of Portland, by willfully and  
unlawfully distribute bills relating to prevention of conception

in the city of Portland, and the said defendant having thereupon pleaded not guilty, and been

duly tried by me, and upon such trial been duly convicted, I have ordered and adjudged that

he be imprisoned in the jail of the City of Portland for a period of one hundred days. pay

a fine of One Hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in said jail until such fine be paid

not exceeding 50 days.

of Appeal filed with proof of service endorsed

Defendant thereupon released upon filing bond of

as undertaking on appeal. Appeal allowed and

proceedings stayed.

*F. W. Stadter*  
Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

MULTNOMAH COUNTY,

STATE OF OREGON,

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original judgment there is the whole matter  
action, and that it is a correct transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

Filed at Portland, Ore. 9th day of August 1915

*[Signature]*  
Chief of the Multnomah County for the City of Portland.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

783

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Notice of Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 / [C.E.S.] Wood. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Goldman and Reitman's attorney files a notice that they will appeal the Municipal Court's guilty verdict in their birth control trial.

Notes: Includes cover page. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

## MUNICIPAL COURT

CITY OF PORTLAND

vs.

*Emma Goldman*  
*and Ben Reitman*

## NOTICE OF APPEAL

Filed this 9<sup>th</sup> day

of August 1915

*M. B. Bentyen*  
Clerk of the Municipal Court for the City of  
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

*by M. B. Bentyen*  
deputy Clerk

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

784

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Notice of Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 / [C.E.S.] Wood. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Goldman and Reitman's attorney files a notice that they will appeal the Municipal Court's guilty verdict in their birth control trial.

Notes: Includes cover page. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

## COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, STATE OF OREGON BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL JUDGE

CITY OF PORTLAND,

Plaintiff and Respondent.

vs.

Emma Goldman and  
Ben Reitman  
DefendantS and AppellantS.

TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND, The above named plaintiff and respondent, and to  
W. P. La Roche City Attorney

in and for the said City of Portland, you and each of you are hereby notified that

Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman

the above named defendant S, hereby appealS to the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County, from the judgment which was rendered and entered against them in the above entitled proceeding, and criminal action in the above named court on the eleventh day of August 1915, wherein and whereby said Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman each was adjudged to be guilty, and convicted of violating Ordinance No. 14053 of said City of Portland, entitled, "An Ordinance concerning offences and disorderly conduct"

approved by the Mayor of said City on the 27th day of June 1904 and ordered and adjudged to pay a fine of \$100.00 each or in default of the payment of such fine, to be imprisoned in the City Jail of said City of Portland for the period of fifty days, and the defendant do appeals to the said Circuit Court from the whole and every part of said judgment.

Wood, Montague & Hunt  
Attorney S for Defendant S.

STATE OF OREGON,  
County of Multnomah, } ss.  
City of Portland, }

Due and legal service of the within notice of appeal is hereby accepted this

day of August 1915

Walter P. La Roche  
City Attorney for the City of Portland.

By Richard Drick  
Deputy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

785



# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.  
 Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.  
 Summary: Acting Judge Stadter accepts a bond for Goldman's release pending appeal.  
 Notes: Includes cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

vs.

Plaintiff,

*Emma Goldman*  
*and Ben Reitman*  
 Defendant.

## Undertaking on Appeal

A judgment having been given on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of August 1915  
 whereby Emma Goldman was condemned  
 to pay a fine of \$100.00 and in default thereof, to serve a period of fifty  
 days in the jail of the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; and ~~he~~ she having appealed

from said judgment, and has been duly admitted to bail in the sum of \$200.00

We, Hermon Conrad Uthoff residing at 501 W. Hughes  
 County of Mult State of Oregon, occupation Farmer

and Harry Labovitch residing at 281 Broadway  
 County of Mult State of Oregon, occupation Cashier

hereby undertake that the above named Emma Goldman

shall in all respects abide and perform the orders and judgments of the appellate court upon the ap-  
 peal, and shall pay all costs awarded against ~~him~~ her on the appeal and render ~~himself~~ herself in  
 execution of any judgment rendered against ~~him~~ her on the appeal or if ~~he~~ she fail to do so in any  
 particular, then we will pay to the State of Oregon, the sum of \$200.00

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, ~~I~~ have hereunto set our hands and seals—my hand and seal  
 this 9 day of Aug 1915

Hermon Conrad Uthoff  
Harry Labovitch

taken and acknowledged before me this 9<sup>th</sup> day of August 1915

F.W. Stadter  
 Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.  
Summary: Acting Judge Stadter accepts a bond for Goldman's release pending appeal.  
Notes: Includes cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

STATE OF OREGON  
County of Multnomah,  
City of Portland. }

I, Herma Conrad Uthoff and I, Harry Labouritch

being duly sworn, each for my self, say that I am a resident and a householder, within the State of Oregon, and that I am worth the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, over and above all my just debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt from execution.

Herma Conrad Uthoff

Harry Labouritch

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 1915

F.W. Stadter  
Acting Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND

Emma Goldman

Undertaking on Appeal

Allowed and filed this 7<sup>th</sup>

day of August 1915

F.W. Stadter  
Acting Municipal Judge for the City of Portland

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Judge Stadter accepts bond for Reitman's release from jail pending appeal of his birth control conviction.

Notes: Includes cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

vs.

Plaintiff,

*Emma Goldman*  
and *Ben Reitman*  
Defendant.

## Undertaking on Appeal

A judgment having been given on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 1915  
whereby *Ben Reitman* was condemned  
to pay a fine of \$100.00 and in default thereof, to serve a period of fifty  
days in the jail of the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; and he ~~she~~ having appealed  
from said judgment, and has been duly admitted to bail in the sum of \$200.00

We, *Hermon Conrad Uehoff* residing at 1111 Virginia St  
County of Mult State of Oregon, occupation Farmer  
and *Harry Labovitch* residing at 8 Y. I. St  
County of Mult State of Oregon, occupation Cashier  
hereby undertake that the above named *Ben Reitman*

shall in all respects abide and perform the orders and judgments of the appellate court upon the ap-  
peal, and shall pay all costs awarded against him ~~her~~ on the appeal and render himself ~~herself~~ in  
execution of any judgment rendered against him ~~her~~ on the appeal or if he ~~she~~ fail to do so in any  
particular, then we will pay to the State of Oregon, the sum of \$200.00

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, I have hereunto set our hands and seals ~~my hand and seal~~  
this 9 day of Aug 1915

*Hermon Conrad Uehoff*  
*Harry Labovitch*

Taken and acknowledged before me this 9 day of Aug 1915

*F.W. Stadter*  
Acting Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Undertaking on Appeal, Aug. 9, 1915 [accepting bond] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.  
Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

**Summary:** Judge Stadter accepts bond for Reitman's release from jail pending appeal of his birth control conviction.

**Notes:** Includes cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

STATE OF OREGON  
County of Multnomah,  
City of Portland. }

*Herman Conrad Uchoff* and I, *Harry Labovitch*

being duly sworn, each for my self, say that I am a resident and a householder, within the State of Oregon, and that I am worth the sum of *Two thousand* Dollars, over and above all my just debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt from execution.

*Herman Conrad Uchoff*

*Harry Labovitch*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *9<sup>th</sup>* day of *Aug.* 191*5*

*F.W. Stadter*  
Municipal Judge for the City of Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND

vs.

*Ben Reitman*

Undertaking on Appeal

Allowed and filed this *9<sup>th</sup>*

day of

*August* 191*5*

*F.W. Stadter*

Municipal Judge for the City of Portland



# The Emma Goldman Papers

880205005

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Transcript on Appeal, Aug. 10, 1915 [cover page] / Jo[h]n B. Coffey, Clerk, Circuit Court of Multnomah County.  
— 1 p. ; 21 x 28 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: The court clerk files the Municipal Court transcript with the Circuit Court in preparation for the appeal.

Notes: Light copy. For enclosures, see 880205001 through 880205004, 880205006 and 880205007.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

State of Oregon for Multnomah County

THE CITY OF PORTLAND  
PLAINTIFF  
vs.  
EMMA GOLDMAN  
DEFENDANT

TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL

MUNICIPAL COURT

FILED  
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON  
AUG 10 1915  
JOHN B. COFFEY, CLERK

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

790

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Certificate of Authenticity, Aug. 10, 1915] / F.W. Stadter, Acting Municipal Judge. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Judge Stadter certifies that the transcript of the Municipal Court proceedings against Goldman and Reitman is an accurate copy.

Notes: For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

STATE OF OREGON

County of Multnomah

CITY OF PORTLAND

F. W. STADTER, ACTING

I, JESSE H. BUCKENBERRY, Municipal Judge and ex-officio Justice of the Peace for

the City of Portland, County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing trans-

cript of the Judge's Docket of said cause in the above entitled Court has been by me com-

pared with the original, and that it is a true and correct copy of such original and of the

whole thereof, and contains copies of all and every of the original entries in said docket

relating to said cause on appeal as the same appears of record at my office and in my

custody, and that it has as a part thereof and annexed thereto all and every of the original

papers relating to said cause on appeal, filed with said Judge.

WITNESSES

*F. W. Stadter*

Municipal Judge and ex-officio Justice of the  
Peace for the City of Portland

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

791



# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and] Ben Reitman: [Order] Aug. 13, 1915  
[granting motion to dismiss] / William N. Gatens, Judge, Circuit Court of Multnomah  
County. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

**Summary:** Judge Gatens orders the case against Goldman and Reitman dismissed, citing the law of  
evidence.

**Notes:** Two shots of one page, plus cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

Reg. No. 4776  
Judgment No. 61961

IN THE  
**Circuit Court**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF OREGON**  
FOR  
**MULTNOMAH COUNTY**

June Term, 1915

**JUDGMENT**

Rendered Aug 13 1915  
Docketed 19

City of Portland

vs.  
Emma Goldman  
Ben Reitman

**JUDGMENT**  
Dismissed

Filed Sept 10. 1915  
JNO. E. COFFEY, Clerk  
By M. Mancini Deputy

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

792

# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and] Ben Reitman: [Order] Aug. 13, 1915  
[granting motion to dismiss] / William N. Gatens, Judge, Circuit Court of Multnomah  
County. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Judge Gatens orders the case against Goldman and Reitman dismissed, citing the law of evidence.

Notes: Two shots of one page, plus cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

the County of Multnomah, began and held at the County Court House in the City of Portland, in  
said County and State on MONDAY, the 14<sup>th</sup> day of June  
A. D. 1915, the same being the FIRST MONDAY in said month, and the time fixed by law  
for holding a regular term of said Court.

Present, Hon. John P. Kavanaugh, Robert G. Morrow, Henry E. McGinn, Geo. N. Davis,  
and William N. Gatens, Judge, C. U. Gantenbein

Whereupon, on this Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> day of August.  
A. D. 1915, the same being the 58 Judicial day of said  
term of said Court, among other proceedings the following was had, to-wit:

City of Portland -	} C 4776 Sept 5 <sup>th</sup> August 13 <sup>th</sup> 1915
Emma Goldman	
Ben Reitman	

Came now at this time the above entitled cause re-  
gularly on for trial. The plaintiff being represented by  
Latonette & the defendants by their attorney, C. C. S.  
Gardner. His Honor W. N. Gatens, Presiding. The introduction  
of testimony in behalf of the plaintiff. Came now the  
defendants by their attorney, and moves for a dis-  
missal of the cause at issue, on account of the law  
of evidence.

It is hereby ordered & adjudged that the motion  
as is hereby granted. And that the bonds on appeal  
be exonerated -

Signed W. N. Gatens  
Judge.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

City of Portland v. Emma Goldman [and] Ben Reitman: [Order] Aug. 13, 1915  
[granting motion to dismiss] / William N. Gatens, Judge, Circuit Court of Multnomah  
County. — 3 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

Summary: Judge Gatens orders the case against Goldman and Reitman dismissed, citing the law of evidence.

Notes: Two shots of one page, plus cover sheet. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205010.

The Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, and held in the County Court House in the City of Portland, in  
said County and State on MONDAY, the 17<sup>th</sup> day of August  
A. D. 1915, the same being the FIRST MONDAY in said month, and the time fixed by law  
for holding a regular term of said Court.

Present, Honors: John P. Kerner, Robert G. Harris, Harry E. McClure, Geo. W. Davis,  
and William N. Gatens, Judge, C. D. Court.

~~Continued~~ on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of August.  
A. D. 1915, the same being the 18<sup>th</sup> day of August.  
Term of said Court, pending other proceedings in following case, to-wit:

City of Portland - } C 4776  
vs. } Sept 5  
Emma Goldman } August 13 - 1915  
Ben Reitman }

Now at this time the above entitled cause re-  
mains on for trial. The plaintiff, being represented by  
L. A. L. & the defendant by their attorney, C. E. S.  
Wood, this Honorable Court, presiding, has introduced  
testimony in behalf of the plaintiff. Now the  
defendants by their attorney, and move for a dis-  
missal of the cause at issue, on account of the law  
of evidence.

It is hereby ordered & adjudged that the motion  
as is hereby granted. And that the honor on appeal  
be overruled.

Signed W. N. Gatens  
Judge.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[City of Portland v. Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman: Certificate of Authenticity]  
 Sept. 10, 1915 / Jo[h]n B. Coffey, Clerk, Circuit Court of Multnomah County. —  
 1 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the Archives of the Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon.

**Summary:** The court clerk certifies that the copy of the judge's order in Goldman's birth control appeal is correct.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880205008. For related documents, see 880205001 through 880205007.

STATE OF OREGON. }  
 County of Multnomah. }

I, JNO. B. COFFEY, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of JOURNAL ORDER of legal fees compared by me with the original, and that said Journal Order is correct, true and of the whole of such original JOURNAL ORDER as the same appears of record in my office and in my custody.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 12th day of Sept A. D. 1915

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

795

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Sept. 11, Schenectady, N.Y. [to] William Sanger, [New York (government transcript)] / Mr. and Mrs. Richard Verhagen. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Mr. and Mrs. Verhagen offer Sanger their support following his recent conviction for distributing birth control literature.

Notes: Enclosed with 810402104. Transcript probably made by United States Military Intelligence.

ASSESSORS  
H.C. Bulmaster  
Richard J. Verhagen  
Stephen Schwartz  
W F McMillan

CITY OF SCHENECTADY.

10110-1422

Schenectady, N.Y., Sept 11, 1915.

Mr. William Sanger;

Dear Comrade and co-worker:

We have seen by the papers this morning that you are sacrificed at the altar of ignorance. But be of good cheer, we are with you in this fight, in order to free the workers of this manacle, so called witch craft law. This law must be taken of the statute books of this state and nation. My wife and myself have been active in this fight, or in other words this most enlightend movement, in this country.

Please except our friendship and apprieceation of the splended stand you have taken, on the stand yesterday. All inlightend people will support Mrs. Sanger and you in this fight, I have been in communication with Mr. Abbott and also Miss Emma Goldman, you may inquire of them, so that you may rest asured that we are not any of those be loved friends of Comstockery. If we can do anything for you please call upon us, and we will try not to dispoint you. Because we are all interested in this work.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

We are your co-workers

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Verhagen.

EXPLANATORY NOTE  
HAR DAYAL LETTERS, OCTOBER 1915

---

On June 15, 1917, United States Marshal McCarthy, Agent McGee of the Bureau of Investigation, and New York City Police officers arrested Goldman and Berkman and ransacked the offices of *Mother Earth* and *The Blast*. According to Goldman's account in *Living My Life*, among the items seized were subscription lists, checkbooks, correspondence files, manuscripts, and Goldman's typewritten lectures on American literature, as well as a library of books.

The following two letters from Har Dayal to Alexander Berkman are among the few remaining letters taken in this raid. They come from the major Bureau of Investigation file on Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, Old German file 15446. In these letters, Har Dayal, an Indian nationalist, solicits Berkman's help in his work, asking for money and reliable comrades.

In February 1918, John Lord O'Brian, in the name of Attorney General Gregory, sought out and publicized these letters in an attempt to show that Goldman and Berkman were German spies. According to his logic, since Dayal was trying to free India from British domination and since Britain was an ally of the United States in the war against Germany, Dayal's supporters were German spies, or could at least be smeared as such. Goldman's response to these charges, printed in the New York *Evening Post* of March 13, 1918, is included in the Government Documents series.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 4 p. ; 15 × 10 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000 through 8603002 and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171, and 810113173.

To Allcom Israel Aaronson  
 of Madras Kanchi  
 116 Indo Scheringingen  
 Scheringingen  
 Oct. 20, 1915 (Holland)

Dear Comrade,  
 I am well & busy.  
 Can you send some earnest and  
 sincere comrades, men & women,  
 to help our Indian revolutionary  
 party at this juncture? They should  
 be persons of good character. If  
 Jannabhai is free, would he like  
 to come? Please keep this matter strictly  
 secret & confidential. Kindly don't  
 discuss it with many people.  
 This is a great opportunity  
 for our party. I need the cooperation  
 of earnest comrades for very important  
 work. Several of our comrades have  
 come from India with sincere energy  
 and messages.  
 If some comrades can  
 come please write & write

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

798

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 4 p. ; 15 × 10 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

Notes: Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000 through 8603002 and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171, and 810113173.

telegraph. Let it be a name begin-  
ning with B. I shall understand  
the telegraph in your  
own name.

Kindly also word the  
telegraph in such a way that I  
can understand how many comrades  
are coming. If five comrades wish  
to come, please write:-  
"Five hundred dollars job  
urgent" come.  
Just put the number of comrades  
before the "hundred" or use any  
other device.

Kindly also send me  
names & addresses of the prominent  
anarchist comrades in Denmark,  
France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland,  
Italy, Germany, Austria & other  
European countries. Please also  
send letters of introduction for  
me to them from Russia &  
Germany, if you know them.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

799

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 4 p. ; 15 × 10 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000 through 8603002 and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171, and 810113173.

Please also write a letter  
at the same time, as the  
telegram may be intercepted  
in England. Please always  
use my assumed name—  
"Israel Aaronson."

I shall see comrades  
Kishinevskis in a few days.

With love & respect.

Yours for the Cause

Har Dayal

P.S. Please give the letters of  
introduction to the comrades  
in the com.

Address: Israel Aaronson  
c/o Madame Kercher  
116 Oude Scherrenengaweg  
Scherrenengaweg  
(Holland)

Comrades who come should stop with  
Madame Kercher at this address.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

800

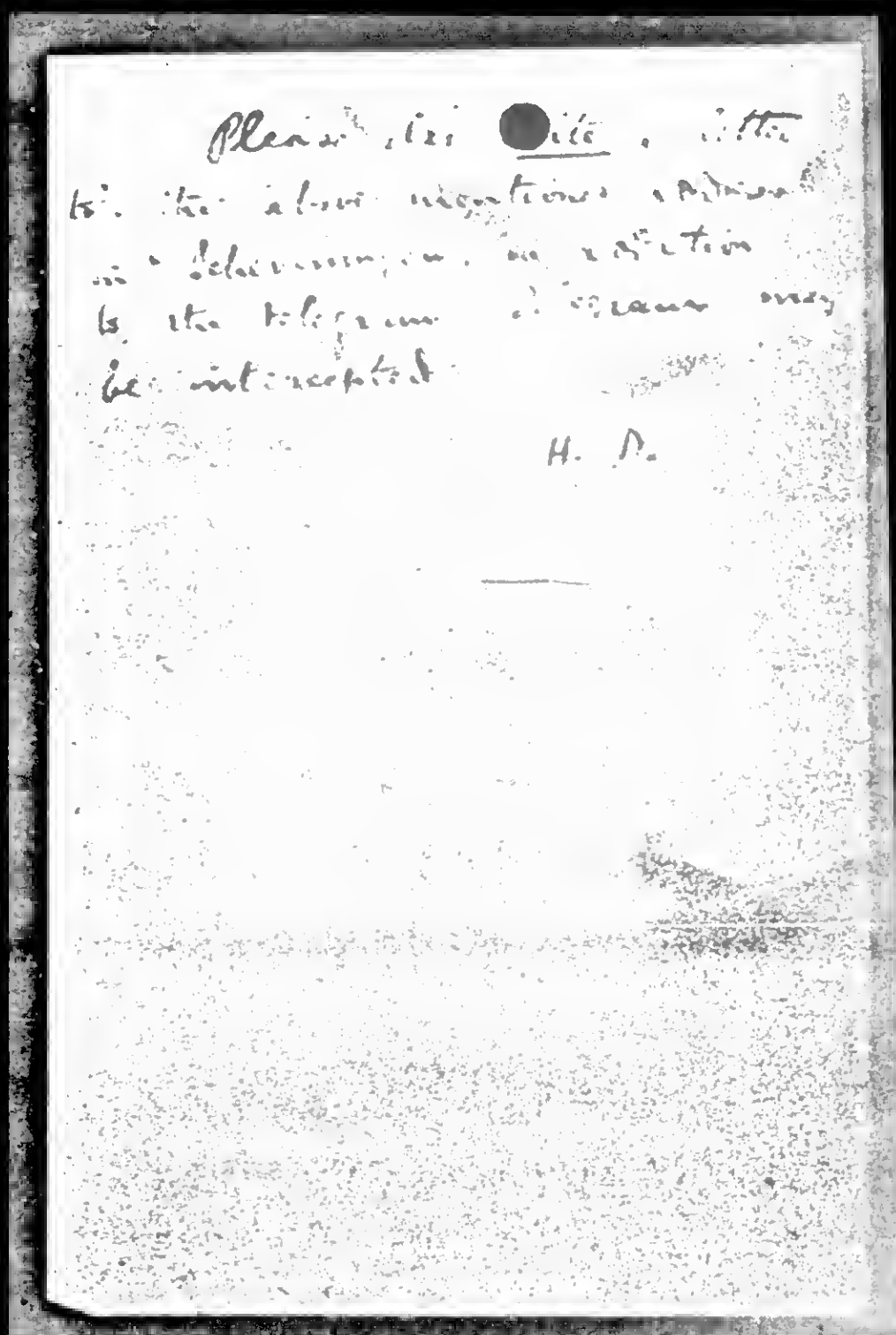
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 4 p. ; 15 × 10 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.*

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000 through 8603002 and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171, and 810113173.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

801

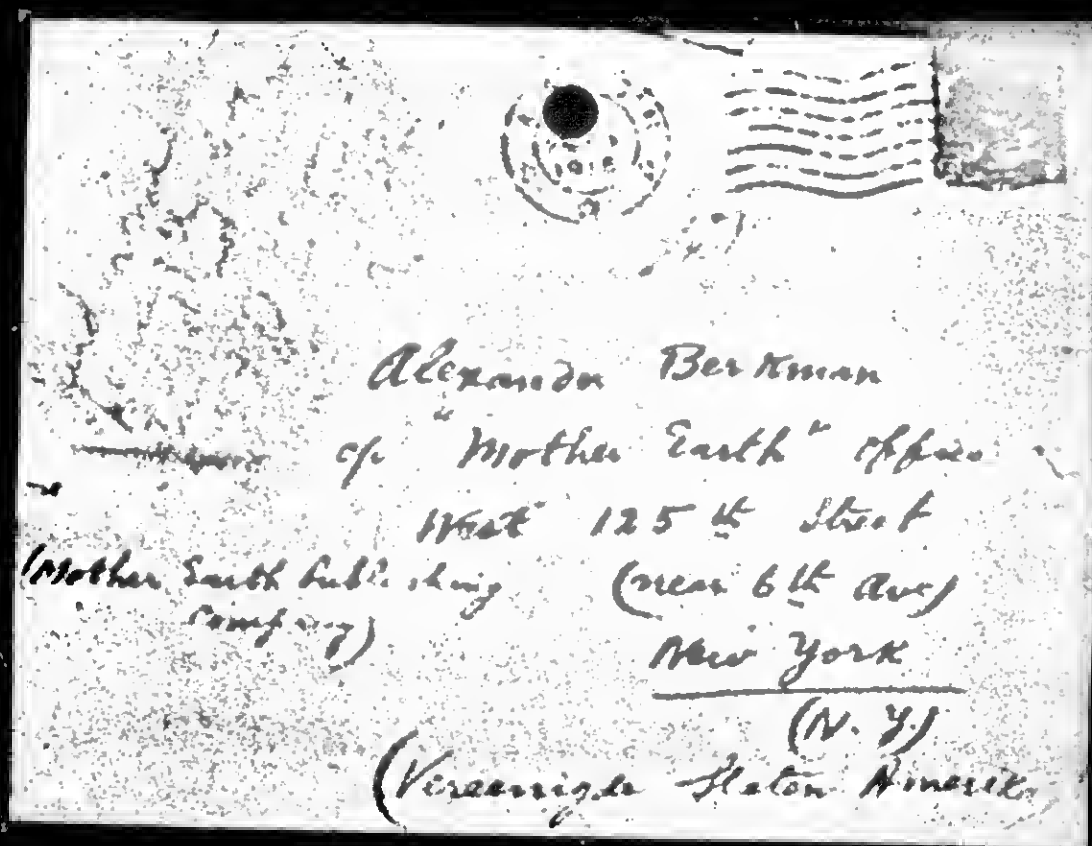


# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Envelope, 1915 Oct. 20, Amsterdam to] Alexander Berkman, New York / [Har Dayal]. — 1 p. ; 9 × 12 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: For enclosed letter, see 880603003.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

802

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 3 p. ; 16 × 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000, 880603001, 880603002, and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171 and 810113173.

Berkman

Amsterdam

Oct. 25. 1915

Dear Comrade,

I am well & busy  
& glad. Can you send me some  
earnest & sincere comrades, men &  
women, who would like to help  
our Indian revolutionary movement  
in some way or other? I need the  
cooperation of very earnest comrades.  
Perhaps you can find them in N.Y.  
or at Paterson. They should be real  
fighters. I.W.W. is an anarchist, but  
Indian Party will make all neces-  
sary arrangements.

If some comrades wish  
to come, they should come to Holland.  
We have a centre in Amsterdam,  
& Dutch comrades are working with  
us. If some comrades wish to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

803

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
- 3 p. ; 16 x 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000, 880603001, 880603002, and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171 and 810113173.

to copy, please telegraph <sup>me</sup> in a  
feminine name from New York  
to the following address:-

Israel Aronson  
c/o Madame Kercher  
116 Oude Scheveningseweg  
Scheveningen.  
(Holland)

My assumed name is "Israel Aronson".  
Kindly don't telegraph in your own name.  
The word "Yes" will suffice. The  
~~Amsterdam~~ Rotterdam - America  
Linic will receive instructions from  
us here to give tickets etc. to as  
many persons as you recommend.  
All financial arrangements will be  
made by our Party.

News from India is good.  
We have lost (2) some very brave  
comrades in the recent skirmishes.  
It would be better if you  
could ~~stimulate~~ in your telegram

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

804

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam [to Alexander Berkman], New York / Har Dayal.  
— 3 p. ; 16 × 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

**Summary:** Dyal asks Berkman to send him some comrades to help the Indian revolutionary movement. The Bureau of Investigation seized the letter in the June 1917 raid on the *Mother Earth* offices.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 880603000, 880603001, 880603002, and 810113174. For related documents, see 810113170, 810113171 and 810113173.

12/20/15  
now many comrades wish to come.  
In instances, put the number in  
some sentence. I shall understand.  
e.g. Five months' holiday coming.  
etc. etc.

The need for the services of  
comrades is urgent. Please do  
come to our help. We are  
fighting against heavy odds.

With love & respect,

Yours for the fight

Har Dayal

P.S. Kindly be very careful in  
keeping everything secret  
& confidential.

When comrades arrive, they should

go to see Domela Nieuwenhuis

20 Burgmeester Schoorlaan

Hilversum

(near Amsterdam)

He will tell them where to meet me.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

805

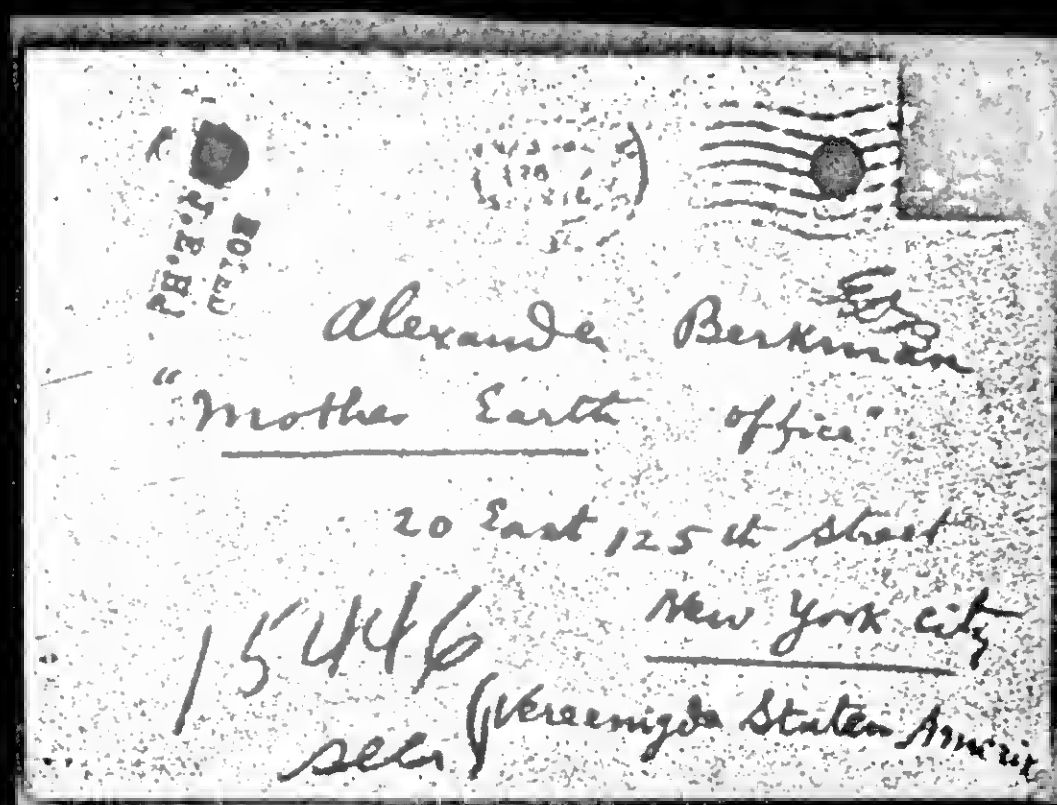


# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Envelope, 1915 Oct. 25, Amsterdam to] Alexander Berkman, New York / [Har Dayal]. — 1 p. ; 9 × 11 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Notes: For enclosed letter, see 880603001.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

806

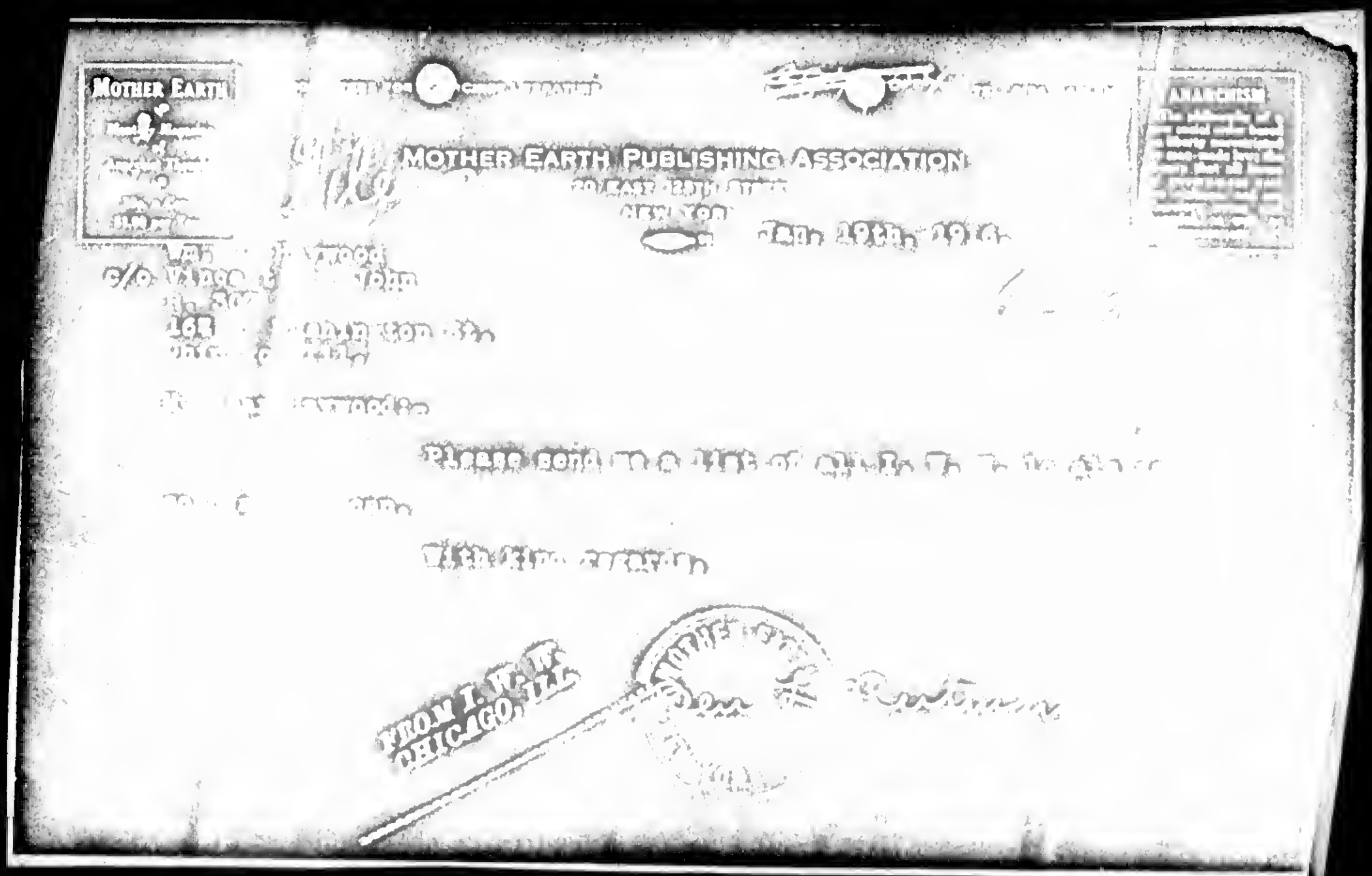
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 Jan. 19, New York [to] W[illia]m D. Haywood, Chicago / Ben L. Reitman. — 1 p. ; 14 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Reitman asks William Haywood for a list of the I.W.W. locals.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 811222034.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

807

**EXPLANATORY NOTE  
TWO BIRTH CONTROL CASES:  
PEOPLE OF NEW YORK v. EMMA GOLDMAN  
APRIL 1916 and OCTOBER 1916**

---

Emma Goldman faced criminal charges for distributing birth control information in New York City on two separate occasions in 1916. On February 11, 1916, the New York Police arrested her for lecturing on contraception at the New Star Casino on February 8th. Following a series of preliminary hearings and several well-attended protest meetings, the trial took place on April 20, 1916, before Judges O'Keefe, Moss, and Herbert in the Court of Special Sessions. Goldman conducted her own defense and used the trial as a public platform for her ideas on birth control. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars or spend fifteen days in jail. She served her sentence in the Queens County Jail.

Since the Municipal Archives of New York do not retain court documents from the Court of Special Sessions in the early 1900's, the trial documents included here are reproduced from contemporary accounts in *Mother Earth* and *The Masses*.

On October 20, 1916, the police again arrested Goldman, this time for distributing birth control pamphlets at a meeting in Union Square on May 20, 1916. Goldman fought these charges strenuously because she had not distributed pamphlets at this particular meeting. Harry Weinberger, acting as Goldman's attorney for the first time, petitioned unsuccessfully for a jury trial in November 1916. In December he requested a postponement until January 1917. Recognizing the weakness of the case, the District Attorney eventually dropped the charges. The fragmentary documents from this case were obtained from the Harry Weinberger Collection at the Yale University Library.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1916] April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].— 4 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The American Foundation for the Blind, Helen Keller Archives.*

**Summary:** Keller argues that it is a mistake to prosecute Goldman for distributing birth control information.

**Notes:** Page four is archive note on back of page three.

Wrentham, Massachusetts.

April seventh.

District Attorney Edward Swann,  
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Perhaps you will not consider it too forward of me to tell you how deeply I am interested, in common with a great number of women throughout the country, in the case of Emma Goldman, whom I understand your office will soon be called upon to prosecute on a charge of violating section 1142 of the statutes of your state, which forbids the sale, exhibition or advertising of drugs or appliances intended to prevent conception or cause abortion.

You will understand that I should not ask you to abate your praiseworthy diligence in enforcing the laws. I wish only to point out the grave importance of the issues involved in this case and to express the hope that you will personally examine the laws and facts pertaining to it.

Although I know little of such matters, it seems to me that the warrant against Emma Goldman is based on a very broad interpretation of the statute.

Original in  
Helen Keller Archives. American Foundation  
for the Blind, New York.  
Not to be reproduced or quoted without permission



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1916] April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].— 4 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The American Foundation for the Blind, Helen Keller Archives.*

**Summary:** Keller argues that it is a mistake to prosecute Goldman for distributing birth control information.

**Notes:** Page four is archive note on back of page three.

- 2 -

And the use of a law against persons whom it was not intended to affect is often more damaging to the public welfare than utter disregard of it.

The question in my mind is, did the legislature intend that this statute should prevent a graduate nurse from teaching mothers, nor for a profit but for the good of her kind, how to save themselves from the shame of bringing undesired children into the world? Was it designed to prevent intelligence from curbing a blind force of nature that brings babes into the world doomed to starvation, to ignorance, to crime, to child labor?

Of course I have not your facilities for learning the answers to these questions. [It seems to me, however, that when a family is already so large that its income will not feed it, and the mother of that family lives in deadly fear that another child will be conceived, it should not be a crime but is a duty to tell that woman how to prevent conception.

When the states are prohibiting the marriage of certain classes for fear that the offspring will be degenerate and a menace to the public, when some of them are going so far as to sterilize many convicts, it ought not to be a crime to co-operate in this work of safeguarding the public.

Original in  
Helen Keller Archives. American Foundation  
for the Blind, New York.  
Not to be reproduced or quoted without permission

810

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1916] April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].— 4 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The American Foundation for the Blind, Helen Keller Archives.*

**Summary:** Keller argues that it is a mistake to prosecute Goldman for distributing birth control information.

**Notes:** Page four is archive note on back of page three.

- 3 -

Settlement workers and reformers and criminologists of every shade of opinion agree that the commonweal will not be assured until only healthy children are born. Physicians of today tell us that such a condition cannot exist until there is intelligent control of births. If they are right, Emma Goldman does a public service each time she delivers the lecture for which she has been arrested.

Hoping that you will give this question the thoughtful consideration it merits, I am

Very truly yours,

Original in  
Helen Keller Archives. American Foundation  
for the Blind, New York.  
Not to be reproduced or quoted without permission

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1916] April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller].— 4 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The American Foundation for the Blind, Helen Keller Archives.*

**Summary:** Keller argues that it is a mistake to prosecute Goldman for distributing birth control information.

**Notes:** Page four is archive note on back of page three.

Letter to  
District Attorney  
Edward Swann  
for Emma Goldman  
call

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

812

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 April 7, Wrentham, Mass. [to] Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York / [Helen Keller]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The American Foundation for the Blind, Helen Keller Archives.*

**Summary:** Keller argues that Swann should not prosecute Goldman for distributing birth control information.

Wrentham, Massachusetts.

April seventh. 1916

District Attorney Edward Swann,  
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Like other women throughout the country, I am deeply interested in the case of Emma Goldman, whom you are called upon to prosecute for teaching methods of birth control. I believe that the welfare of the nation required intelligent restriction of births where parents are not able to provide for their children and assure them a fair education.

I hope that you will take a personal interest in this case, and that the law and public opinion of your state will support you in finding that it is not a crime to teach mothers how to prevent the conception of children that cannot be properly cared for and educated into healthy, useful citizens.

Very sincerely yours,

Original in  
Helen Keller Archives. American Foundation  
for the Blind, New York.  
Not to be reproduced or quoted without permission



Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the International Institute of Social History.  
Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Archive.

**Summary:** Hall pays taxes for property in Chappaqua, N.Y.

M Rotation Hall

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN TAXES 1913

[illegible]

DURING APRIL—NONE.  
DURING MAY—2 PER CENT.  
DURING JUNE & JULY—6 PER CENT.  
DURING AUG. & SEPT.—7 PER CENT.  
DURING OCT., NOV. & DEC.—10 PER CENT  
THEREAFTER—12 PER CENT.

TOTAL TAXES	10	72
PENALTIES %		
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID		

DATE OF PAYMENT OF TAX

No. 182

RECEIVER OF TAXES

814

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman's Defense [April 20, 1916] / Emma Goldman. — p. 27; 34 cm. In *The Masses* — Vol. 8, no. 8 (June 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: *The Masses* prints Goldman's speech given at her April 20, 1916, trial for lecturing on birth control.

THE MASSES

27

## EMMA GOLDMAN'S DEFENSE

On April 20th, Emma Goldman was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment for delivering a lecture on Birth Control. She conducted her own defense, and we print her speech below.

**YOUR HONOR.** My presence before you this afternoon proves conclusively that there is no free speech in the city or county of New York. I hope that there is free speech in your court.

I have delivered the lecture which caused my arrest in at least fifty cities throughout the country, always in the presence of detectives. I have never been arrested. I delivered the same address in New York City seven times, prior to my arrest, always in the presence of detectives, because in my case, your honor, "the police never cease out of the land." Yet for some reason unknown to me I have never been molested until February 11th, nor would I have been then, if free speech were a living factor, and not a dead letter to be celebrated only on the 4th of July.

Your Honor, I am charged with the crime of having given information to men and women as to how to prevent conception. For the last three weeks, every night before packed houses, a stirring social indictment is being played at the Candler Theatre. I refer to "Justice" by John Galsworthy. The council for the Defense in summing up the charge against the defendant says among other things: "Your Honor, back of the commission of every crime, is life, palpitating life."

Now that is the palpitating life back of my crime. I will tell you, Your Honor. According to the bulletin of the Department of Health, 30,000,000 people in America are underfed. They are always in a state of semi-starvation. Not only because their average income is too small to sustain them properly—the bulletin states that eight hundred dollars a year is the minimum income necessary for every family—but because there are too many members in each family to be sustained on a meagre income. Hence 30,000,000 people in this land go through life underfed and overworked.

Your Honor, what kind of children do you suppose these parents can bring into the world? I will tell you—children so poor and anemic that they take their leave from this, our kind world, before their first year of life. In that way, 300,000 babies, according to the baby welfare association, are sacrificed in the United States every year. This, Your Honor, is the palpitating life which has confronted me for many years, and which is back of the commission of my crime. I have been part of the great social struggle of this country for twenty-six years, as nurse, as lecturer, as publisher. During this time I have gone up and down the land in the large industrial centres, in the mining region, in the slums of our large cities. I have seen conditions appalling and heart-rending, which no creative genius could adequately describe. I do not intend to take up the time of the court to go into many of these cases, but I must mention a few.

A woman, married to a consumptive husband, has eight children, six are in the tuberculosis

hospital. She is on the way with the ninth child.

A woman whose husband earns \$12 per week, has six children, on the way with the seventh child.

A woman with twelve children living in three squalid rooms, dies in confinement with the 13th child, the oldest, now the mainstay of the 12 orphans, is 14 years of age.

These are but very few of the victims of our economic grinding mill, which sets a premium upon poverty, and our puritanic law which maintains a conspiracy of silence.

Your Honor, if giving one's life for the purpose of awakening race consciousness in the masses, a consciousness which will impel them to bring quality and not quantity into society, it that be a crime, I am glad to be such a criminal. But I assure you I am in good company. I have as my illustrious colleagues the greatest men and women of our time, scientists, political economists, artists, men of letters in Europe and America. And what is even more important, I have the working class, and women in every walk of life, to back me. No isolated individuals here and there, but thousands of them.

After all, the question of birth control is largely a workingman's question, above all a working woman's question. She it is who risks her health, her youth, her very life in giving out of herself the units of the race. She it is who ought to have the means and the knowledge to say how many children she shall give, and to what purpose she shall give them, and under what conditions she shall bring forth life.

Statesmen, politicians, men of the cloth, men who own the wealth of the world, need a large race, no matter how poor in quality. Who else would do their work, and fight their wars? But the people who toil and drudge and create, and receive a mere pittance in return, what reason have they to bring hapless children into the world? They are beginning to realize their debt to the children already in existence, and in order to make good their obligations, they absolutely refuse to go on like cattle breeding more and more.

That which constitutes my crime, Your Honor, is therefore, enabling the mass of humanity to give to the world fewer and better children—birth control, which in the last two years has grown to such gigantic dimensions that no amount of laws can possibly stop the ever increasing tide.

And this is true, not only because of what I may or may not say, or of how many propagandists may or may not be sent to jail; there is a much profounder reason for the tremendous growth and importance of birth control. That reason is conditioned in the great modern social conflict, or rather social war, I should say. A war not for military conquest or material supremacy, a war of the oppressed and disinherited of the earth against their enemies, capitalism and the state, a war for a seat at the table of life, a war for well-being for beauty, for liberty. Above all this war is for a free motherhood and a joyous playful, glorious childhood.

Birth control, Your Honor, is only one of the ways which leads to the victory in that war, and I am glad and proud to be able to indicate that way.

**YOU** have just read **THE MASSES REVIEW**. If not, turn back and read it! We shall continue to give in these pages each month a review of the progress of the Revolution in action and thought all over the world.

### The Threat of War

**W**I have been brought to the brink of war with Germany. Nobody—with the exception of a few war-mongers, and a little group of citizens who have forgotten for the moment that America is not one of the colonies of England—with these loud but negligible exceptions, nobody in America wants us to go to war. The President does not want war. Why are we walking straight into it?

Because of the diplomatic tradition which requires an official in Mr. Wilson's position to keep intact the established privileges which the citizens of his nation enjoy as "rights" under international law. Because that diplomatic tradition requires him to use the threat of war. And because there was no popular mandate bidding him take notice that the loss of those privileges would be less of a "crime against civilization" than the entrance of America into the war.

The McLeMORE and Gore resolutions were efforts to present such a mandate to the President. But Congress, not knowing what the will of the people was, and not having sufficient confidence in itself, reluctantly passed a vote of confidence in the President. He was thus left to tread the path of traditional diplomatic policy which has in Europe led straight into war.

There is the tradition, and it takes a stronger man than President Wilson to break it. The preservation of "rights"—the threat of war then war. Only a powerful expression of the will of the people can turn him aside.

But there are limits to the operation of this diplomatic logic. We cannot go to war with both Germany and England at once, so we have found it possible to endure the transgressions of international law which England has been guilty of—transgressions of exactly the same kind as once, in 1892, provoked us to a rash war with her. President Wilson has weighed these offenses of England, and has decided, apparently, that it is compatible with national honor to suffer these wrongs for the time being. England is not being threatened with war. Where there is a will to keep on good terms with the wicked, there is found a way.

True, it is easier to come to such a conclusion with regard to England, because England has confiscated our property and left us our lives. Human life has in international politics a sanctity and a value which it does not possess in the internal affairs of nations—a value ironically in contrast to that set upon it when international politics have brought about international war.

The people of the United States undoubtedly approve—or will if they hear about it—President Wilson's decision not to threaten to go to war with England. Most of the people of the United States would have approved, we believe, a similar decision by Congress in regard to Germany.

It is due to the inertia of tradition, and the lack of any means in our imperfect democracy for the popular will to break the spell of that tradition that we are now on the verge of an undesired war.

Before we have drifted into the European hell, will any national legislator propose a general plebiscite to find out if we really want to go?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

815

# The Emma Goldman Papers

900502001

Emma Goldman Before the Bar, April 20, 1916 / [Emma Goldman, *et al.*]. — p. 496-503 ; 22 cm. In *Mother Earth* — Vol. 9, no. 3 (May 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: *Mother Earth* publishes excerpts from Goldman's birth control trial in New York.

Notes: Four shots of eight pages.

496

EMMA GOLDMAN BEFORE THE BAR

## EMMA GOLDMAN BEFORE THE BAR THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against

EMMA GOLDMAN  
April 20, 1916

The Court of Special Sessions in the Criminal Court Building, New York, was crowded to the doors on the afternoon when Emma Goldman appeared before Judges O'Keefe, Moss and Herbert. Hundreds were prevented from entering the court-room. All sorts and conditions of people could be noted in the crowd—working girls and boys, society women, artists, literary men, doctors, lawyers. Some of the prominent figures were Dr. Charles Andrews, Dr. William J. Robinson, William Sanger, Leonard D. Abbott, Rose and Marie Yuster, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henri, Dr. Ben L. Reitman, Harry Weinberger, Robert Minor, George Bellows, Randall Davey, Miss Jessie Ashley, Bolton Hall, Anna Sloan, Rose Pastor Stokes and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram.

Emma Goldman found herself face to face with the representatives of the law that she had broken. She had elected to come into court without a lawyer. With rare courage and eloquence she proceeded to plead her case. Albert B. Unger, the young lawyer who had been sent to represent the District Attorney's office, did everything he could to stop and confuse her.

A detective was put on the witness stand and testified that he had listened to her lecture on birth control at the New Star Casino, New York, on February 8th, and that she had explained methods for the prevention of conception. He went into details, which, for reasons that our readers will understand, we are unable to reproduce.

The following then transpired; and here we quote directly from the official stenographer's minutes:

JUSTICE O'KEEFE (Addressing Defendant): Now The People have rested. That is their case. Now the case goes to you. You may make such motions as you may think proper regarding the sufficiency of the evidence adduced, in the direction of a motion for an

MOTHER EARTH

497

acquittal and your discharge at this time. Such a motion as that will be proper.

MISS GOLDMAN: Your Honor, the witness said, among other things, that there were men, women and children, and he emphasized the fact that there were children of the age of three years. Is it likely that children of three years would have been harmed by anything I might say on the platform? He also said that I pointed out in the speech that seventy-five thousand people, women, are killed every year through criminal abortions, and that, rather than to compel them to drive them to that, they ought to use prevention. This seems to me to indicate that the methods of prevention which he took down were merely a sequence of the lecture that preceded them.

Now, Your Honor, you have been very good indeed in giving me my right to express myself here, and, if I may go a little further, I wish to call your attention to the fact that if there were free speech in the City of New York, or in the County, I wouldn't be here this afternoon. There is no free speech there. I hope that there will be free speech in your Court.

Your Honor, I have delivered this lecture in fifty cities in America, always before representative people, among them always Detectives. I was never molested, never interfered with anywhere. I have delivered the identical lecture in English and Yiddish in New York City seven times last year before I delivered it on the eighth of February. Always in the presence of Detectives. For in my case, Your Honor, the Police and Detectives never cease out of the land; they are always at every meeting. They took copious notes; they had the opportunity to arrest me. They never arrested me when I delivered the lecture in English; they evidently waited until I delivered the lecture in Yiddish, when it could be misconstrued, and then perform the arrest.

Now, Your Honor, before, I think, any decision can be taken, if there is justice in the Court, the thing which is back of the commission of the crime ought to be considered. At the present time for the last three weeks every night before packed houses there is a tremendous social indictment being played in the Candler Theatre, called "Justice." The Attorney for the Defense in sum-

816

## The Emma Goldman Papers

900502001

Emma Goldman Before the Bar, April 20, 1916 / [Emma Goldman, *et al.*].— p. 496-503 ; 22 cm. In *Mother Earth* — Vol. 9, no. 3 (May 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: *Mother Earth* publishes excerpts from Goldman's birth control trial in New York.

Notes: Four shots of eight pages.

ming up for his Defendant, says that, "Back of every crime,—of the commission of every crime, there is palpitating life." Now, what is the palpitating life, Your Honor? That might mean,—take my crime for which I am indicted here. I will tell you what it is. The other day the Department of Health issued—

MR. UNGER: I have no desire unduly to interrupt this Defendant, but The People of the State of New York are interested in only one proposition, and that is, prosecuting for violations of the Indecency Article of the Penal Law. This address of the Defendant is not anywhere in point. I think we ought to cry a halt somewhere. We have no objection to free speech and we have no objection to any propaganda that may be spread decently and in a pure fashion.

JUSTICE HERBERT: You object to the statements of the Defendant as being incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

MR. UNGER: Yes, sir. I would suggest the Defendant make a formal motion to dismiss, if The Court please. The Court has treated her very kindly and had due regard for all her rights, and the District Attorney is likewise to preserve the rights of every Defendant who comes into this Court.

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: Of course, you have gone a little bit far afield on your motion. This statement that you now make must be construed as a motion to dismiss. Such a motion is predicated on what is before The Court up to this time. What is before The Court up to this point is the Information filed by the District Attorney and the testimony which has just been adduced.

Your attack must be directed to that Information and to that testimony just given. We have given you, of course, quite some latitude, in view of the fact that you are acting as your own Attorney. We want to give you every opportunity to protect your rights and raise every question that properly may be raised.

MISS GOLDMAN: Your Honor, I haven't any desire to go into an attack, but it seems to me—

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: When I say "attack," I mean to challenge the sufficiency. I mean attacking in a limited sense, as a motion to dismiss might be considered as attacking the sufficiency of the paper.

MISS GOLDMAN: That is exactly what I want to do, Your Honor. I want to challenge the indictment or Information, on the ground that the Information, or rather the Penal Law, the section of the Statute, 1142, refers exclusively to the sale or advertising for sale of such a thing, whereas I am trying to point out, in order to ask you for the dismissal of the indictment,—I am trying to point out that the Information is merely part of a vast movement which is backed on certain social and economic reasons. Surely this is part of a defense, and if, as the District Attorney says, there is free speech, I ought to be entitled to say some thing about it. I merely wanted to point out that according to the bulletin of the Board of Health thirty million people in the United States go through life half fed. What kind of children, does Your Honor think, do these or can these thirty million people bring into the world, if their wage is not sufficient to support themselves and many children? As a result of that, because of their meagre wage and because of the large number of children in each family, three hundred thousand children, Your Honor, are sacrificed every year, who die before the first year of their life. Such a situation then, it seems to me—

MR. UNGER: If The Court please, I regret very much that I must interrupt Miss Goldman, but this Court is not the place for a stump speech. This is not a motion directed toward the evidence in this case. If the Defendant wants to take the Stand and make those statements under oath, then there may be some reason for it, there may be some sense to it, and proper rules of evidence may be applied towards the admission or exclusion of it, but on the argument of motion it does seem to me it is highly improper and simply conducing toward notoriety and nothing else.

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: Will you try and confine yourself to the sufficiency on the motion, having in mind the section?

MISS GOLDMAN: Well, Your Honor, since I am not entitled, according to the District Attorney, to express my reasons for the birth control agitation and for the thing of which I am indicted, I merely wish to conclude that in propagating the ideas for the enlightenment of



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman Before the Bar, April 20, 1916 / [Emma Goldman, *et al.*]. — p. 496-503 ; 22 cm. In *Mother Earth* — Vol. 9, no. 3 (May 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

**Summary:** *Mother Earth* publishes excerpts from Goldman's birth control trial in New York.

**Notes:** Four shots of eight pages.

the human race, for the betterment of the condition of children, I am not doing it for personal gain or profit. I am doing it to bring to women the light and knowledge and opportunity to know under what conditions and by what means to bring children who are of quality to the race, instead of quantity, into the world. And therefore, since I have not committed a crime, since I am not gaining anything out of it personally, since it is not a question of dealing with quack ideas and with quack medicines, I move that the Information be dismissed; because I am not guilty of any crime in all of the tremendous movement known as Birth Control and sustained by the greatest men and women the world over. I wish that the motion be granted that the Indictment or Information against me be dismissed.

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: The motion is denied, with an Exception to the Defendant.

Now you may testify. The case is with you. You may testify in your own behalf or may call such witnesses in your own behalf as in your judgment may seem proper.

MISS GOLDMAN: What is meant by "testifying myself," Your Honor?

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: Going on the Stand and being sworn and telling your side of the case; what happened; just as the witness who had already been sworn. The witness who was sworn testified. He was sworn and he told what took place there. That is testifying.

MISS GOLDMAN: Well, I am willing to go on the Stand.

EMMA GOLDMAN, Defendant, called as a witness in her own behalf, being duly affirmed, testified as follows:—

Direct examination.

By JUSTICE O'KEEFE.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live at 20 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

Q.—You are familiar with the charge that is made against you? A.—I am.

Q.—And you have listened to the testimony that has been given by the witness, who was a Policeman, who was just on the Stand? A.—Yes.

Q.—You may make such statement in your own behalf

and by way of defense as you see fit to make. A.—Well, the first statement I wish to make is that there is a vast difference between Yiddish and German, and that I delivered the lecture in Yiddish and that the Officer does not understand Yiddish. He had demonstrated the fact that he does not understand any because he did not understand the Chairman, therefore couldn't have understood me. That is one thing. I furthermore testify that the various things which the Officer swore to are, in the first place, misleading, because they are mis-spelled, they are wrong and would not be used or advised by an intelligent person. I furthermore testify that before we came to what the Officer said, the methods of prevention, I spoke nearly an hour explaining from an educational point of view to men and women of the working class and poorly paid professional class, not, as he said before, men, women and children, but before men and women who were able to take care of themselves, I stated the reason, the purpose and the background of the movement known as Birth Control; so that if the Officer came down there with the deliberate purpose of taking down statements which he heard, it stands to reason that he would take them down as he understood them, not as they were in reality given. Furthermore, I believe that the witness does not know shorthand. How is it that he remembers everything so very well, according to his own testimony? We are not in the habit of remembering everything very clearly. The spoken word is easily forgotten. How is it that he remembers—he could read it off from his manuscript—if he does not know shorthand or knows it only poorly? Furthermore, I wish to testify, Your Honor, if I may, that the cause and reason for propagating Birth Control, is a pressing, imperative necessity. I, as a trained nurse, who have been among people everywhere, know that it is a pressing necessity and that therefore I am not isolated and alone in the propagation of Birth Control. I am backed by hundreds and thousands of men in the medical profession, in the scientific profession, artists, men of letters, women of affairs, who have all come to realize that prevention is better than cure. By that we mean that the conspiracy of silence is driving women, as the witness stated, to abortions, whereas intelligence and enlightenment would save the mothers

## The Emma Goldman Papers

900502001

Emma Goldman Before the Bar, April 20, 1916 / [Emma Goldman, *et al.*]. — p. 496-503 ; 22 cm. In *Mother Earth* — Vol. 9, no. 3 (May 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

Summary: *Mother Earth* publishes excerpts from Goldman's birth control trial in New York.

Notes: Four shots of eight pages.

and the children of the race. That is all I have to say.

Cross examination.

By MR. UNGER.

Now, Miss Goldman, to break that conspiracy of silence, do you believe it is essential and necessary to use the word \_\_\_\_\_ and spell that out in a public gathering? A.—I believe that it is necessary to enlighten the people how to prevent conception.

Q.—Have you ever been convicted of a crime before?

A.—Have I? Yes, twenty-three years ago, sir.

Q.—Of what crime? A.—I was supposed to have—

Q.—What crime were you convicted of? A.—I was supposed to have incited to riot, when no riot took place.

By JUSTICE HERBERT.

Q.—Do you deny, madam, that you said the things that the Officer says you did? A.—I deny that I said them in that way and in that manner, yes, sir.

A second detective was put on the stand, and testified that Miss Goldman spoke of different methods which she said would prevent child-birth.

Then Miss Goldman closed her defense as follows:

MISS GOLDMAN: Your Honor, I have been in the great social movement of this City for twenty-six years, as a trained nurse, as a lecturer and as a publisher. During this time I have seen conditions so appalling that the most creative artist could not adequately describe it. I am not going to take up the time of The Court or of Your Honor in going into details. I only want to call your attention to just a few such cases. I have come across a case of a woman who is married to a consumptive husband, who is the mother of eight children and is on the way with the ninth; those children are in the tuberculosis hospital. I have come across another case where the man makes Twelve Dollars a week, the woman is the mother of six children and is on the way with the seventh child. I have, myself, taken care of a case where a woman was the mother of twelve children; she died in confinement with the thirteenth, and the mainstay of the family, the oldest child, is only fourteen years old. These are but a very few cases of our economic

grinding mill, which places a premium upon poverty, and upon the laws which make a conspiracy of silence a virtue. As a result of these conditions, Your Honor, and also because of the demand and the insistence of the people themselves, the great idea to help the people to take care of themselves and bring better children into the world, is the idea which I represent before you and before the world to-day. If that is a crime, I am quite willing to be a criminal. But I call Your Honor's attention that I do not stand alone in that. I have as my illustrious colleagues the greatest men and women all over the world, including even America, and if to teach people how to bring better children into the world so that they shall not become paupers or fill the hospitals or reformatories, or end in crime, if that is considered a crime and an offense, I am willing to stand convicted. I want to call your attention, Your Honor, to the fact that Birth Control is a very important phase of human development. It is one phase in the larger social struggle; or, I would rather say, in the larger social war; not a war for military conquest, not for material supremacy, but a war for a seat at the table of life on the part of the people, the masses who create, who build the world and who have nothing in return. I look upon Birth Control as only one phase of that vast movement, and if I, through my agitation,—through my education, I should rather say,—can indicate a way towards the betterment of that human race, towards a finer quality, children who should have a joyous and glorious childhood, and women who shall have a healthy motherhood, if that is a crime, Your Honor, I am glad and proud to be a Criminal.

JUSTICE O'KEEFE: Of course, Miss Goldman, you must realize that we are not the law-making body; we are a Judicial body and must interpret the law as we find it.

The Sentence of The Court is that the Defendant pay a fine of One Hundred Dollars, and in default of the payment thereof to stand committed to the Workhouse until said fine be paid, but not exceeding Fifteen (15) days.

MISS GOLDMAN: I'll take the Workhouse, Your Honor.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

871105086

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: Information [1916 May?] / Edward Swann, District Attorney. — 1 p. ; 32 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: New York's district attorney charges Goldman with illegally giving away birth control information.

Notes: Broken type. Attached to 871105085 and filed in court with 850806159 and 850806160. For related document, see 850806158.

## INFORMATION.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

-----X

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

- against -

EMMA GOLDMAN,

Defendant.

-----X

BE IT REMEMBERED, that I, EDWARD SWANN, the District Attorney of the County of New York, by this information, did accuse the above named defendant of the crime of unlawfully giving away and having in her possession with intent to give away, a recipe purporting to be for the prevention of conception committed as follows:

The defendant on the 20th day of May, 1916, at the City of New York, in the County of New York, unlawfully did give away and had in her possession with intent to give away a printed paper and recipe in words and figures as follows:

"Why and how the poor should not have many children."

Against the form of the statute in such case provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

EDWARD SWANN,  
District Attorney of the County of  
New York.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

820

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850806158

[People of New York v. Emma Goldman: Affidavit] 1916 May 23 [in support of indictment]. / Thomas A. Price [New York Police Department]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Price swears that he saw Goldman distributing birth control pamphlets and asks the court to arrest her.

Notes: For related documents, see 850806159 through 850806161, 850806163, 850806164, 871105085, and 871105086. Bracketed date provided by Yale University Library.

[May. 23, 1916]

CITY MAGISTRATES COURT : FIRST DIVISION.

CITY, COUNTY & STATE OF NEW YORK: SS:

THOMAS A. PRICE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a member of the Police Department of the City of New York, and assigned to duty in the Third Inspection District. That at 2:30 P.M., May 20th, 1916, in accompany with Ptl. Smith - 8991 Third Inspection District ----- at Union Square (17th Street) between 4th Avenue and Broadway --- I saw the defendant, Emma Goldman, distribute certain pamphlets relating to birth control ---- in violation of Section 1142 ---

WHEREFORE your deponent prays that said defendant be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me this  
25rd day of May, 1916.

THOMAS A. PRICE,

McCoo,  
Chief Magistrate.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 June 5, Washington [D.C. to William H. Lamar] Solicitor [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / A.M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Dockery requests a legal opinion as to the mailability of *Mother Earth*.

Notes: For reply, see 880329007.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

June 5, 1916.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO  
C. D. No.

104504

Solicitor:

Inclosed are copies of the issues for December, 1915, and January, February, March, April, and May, 1916, of "*Mother Earth*," an Anarchist publication entered as second-class matter at New York, New York, and I will thank you to advise me whether these copies or any of them, and if so, which, are unmailable under the provisions of the law embodied in section 480, P.L. and R.

Please return the copies with your reply.

*A.M. Dockery*  
Third Assistant

Inc.  
SAM-jm

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum in re: Mother Earth, 1916 June? 26?] / [Post Office Department]. —  
1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

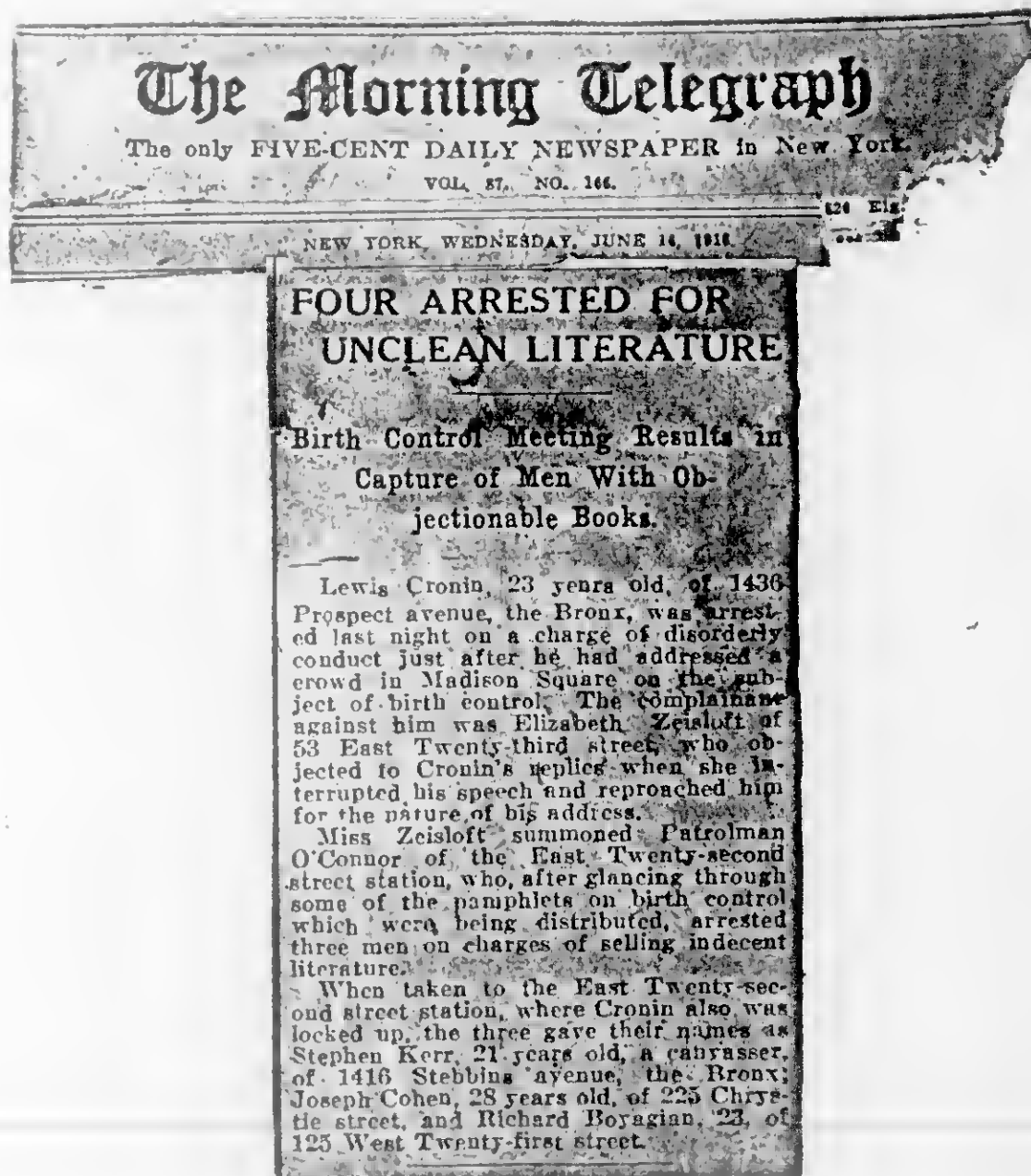
Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: The Post Office Department notes that the Canadian government has excluded *Mother Earth* from the mail.

Notes: Typed below unrelated newspaper clipping.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28



MOTHER EARTH excluded from Canadian Mails on June 26, 1916.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

823

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 July 3, New York [to A.M. Dockery] Third Assistant Postmaster General [Post Office Department, Washington, D.C. (transcript)] / E.M. Morgan, Postmaster [Post Office Department]. — 1 p. ; 34 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** Morgan asks if he should keep the July 1916 issue of *Mother Earth* out of the mail.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 880329002. For response, see 880329007.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

(COPY)

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.  
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

2 Encls.

July 3, 1916

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Classification Division.

Enclosed is a copy of the July 1916 issue of  
"Mother Earth", (Vol. XI, No. 4). This issue should properly  
be numbered Vol. XI, No. 5, and the enclosed communication  
from the publishers has been received regarding this  
irregularity.

As copies of certain issues of this publication  
were called for by the Department and as some of the matter  
in this issue may possibly be regarded as being of the  
character referred to in the Department's letter of May  
6th, the matter is presented for your information and  
instructions, pending the receipt of which the mailing will  
be held.

E. M. Morgan

Postmaster

M-JJ

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 July 6, Washington [D.C. to William H. Lamar] Solicitor, Post Office Department, [Washington, D.C.] / A.M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department. — 1 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: Dockery asks if the July 1916 issue of *Mother Earth* is mailable.

Notes: For enclosure, see 880329003. For reply, see 880329007. Follow-up to 880329008.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

Post Office Department  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL  
Washington

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

C. D. No.  
104504

July 6, 1916.

Solicitor for the  
Post Office Department.

Inclosed for your consideration in connection with my letter of the 5th ultimo and exhibits transmitted therewith are a copy of the July, 1916, issue of "Mother Earth" and a copy of a communication, dated the 3rd instant, from the postmaster at New York relative thereto.

Please return the copy of the publication with information as to whether it is unmailable under the provisions of the law embodied in section 480, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Third Assistant  
*TR*

*78H* Inc.  
SAL-r



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 July 7 [Washington, D.C. to A.M. Dockery] Third Assistant [Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.] / Acting Solicitor [Post Office Department]. — 1 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.*

**Summary:** The acting solicitor states that the issues of *Mother Earth* for December 1915 through May 1916 and the July 1916 issue do not violate the law and may be mailed.

**Notes:** Reply to 880329002 and 880329008.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

28

A- 42550

July 7, 1916.

Third Assistant,  
Division of Classification.

The copies of "Mother Earth" for December, 1915,  
January, February, March, April, May and July, 1916, Sub-  
mitted for opinion as to their mailability under section  
480, Postal Laws and Regulations, are returned with the  
information that the marked articles therein do not war-  
rant their exclusion from the mails.

Acting Solicitor.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Down With the Anarchists! / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916]. — 4 p. ; 24 x 32 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Goldman and Berkman explain, in their leaflet, *Down With the Anarchists!*, why anarchism threatens organized government.

**Notes:** Dark copy. Originally printed in *The Blast*, August 15, 1916. Submitted as Exhibit 7 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 830214027 and 830214184.

## Down With the Anarchists!

**W**e must get rid of the Anarchists! They are a menace to society. They are not feared by us. We are not the A. S. M. and the Parliament of Commerce. We have also declared war on labor, assure us that the Anarchists are dangerous and that they are responsible for all our troubles. Do not let every skinner of labor and every grunting politician about against the Anarchists! Isn't that enough to prove that the Anarchists are dangerous?

But why are all the money bags and their hirelings so unanimous in condemning the Anarchists? Generally they disagree on many questions and they bitterly fight each other in their business and social life. But on two questions they are always in accord.

What are those two questions that all the capitalists and profit mongers are always in perfect agreement on? They are these:

1. Smash the Labor Unions!  
2. Smash the Anarchists!

**WHY?** Because the Labor Unions are cutting the bosses' profits by constantly demanding higher wages. And the Anarchists want to abolish the boss altogether.

Now, what is the matter with the Anarchists? What do you really know about them, except the lies and misrepresentations of the Labor Unions and the bosses of the Labor Unions and objects to every Anarchist? If you stop to think of it, you really know nothing of the Anarchists and their teachings. Your masters and their press have taken good care that you don't know the truth about them. They say as long as they can keep you shouting against the Anarchists, they are safe in their seats on the throne of the people.

That's the whole story. The Labor Unions and the bosses of the Labor Unions are the only ones who are able to keep you shouting against the Anarchists. They are the only ones who are able to keep you shouting against the Anarchists. They are the only ones who are able to keep you shouting against the Anarchists. They are the only ones who are able to keep you shouting against the Anarchists.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

827



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Down With the Anarchists! / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916]. — 4 p. ; 24 × 32 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

Summary: Goldman and Berkman explain, in their leaflet, *Down With the Anarchists!*, why anarchism threatens organized government.

Notes: Dark copy. Originally printed in *The Blast*, August 15, 1916. Submitted as Exhibit 7 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 830214027 and 830214184.

...a handful of people have monopolized the earth and all the wealth of the country. But who produces that wealth? Who builds the railroads, who digs the coal, who works in the fields and factories? You can answer that question for yourself. It is the toilers who do all the work and who produce all that we have in the world.

The Anarchists say: The products of Labor should belong to the producers. The industries should be carried on to minister to the needs of the people instead of for profit, as at present. Abolishing monopoly in land and in the sources of production, and making the opportunity for production accessible to all, would do away with capitalists and introduce free and equal distribution. That, in turn, would do away with laws and government, as there would be no need for them. Government serving only to conserve the institutions of today and to protect the masters in their exploitation of the people. It would abolish war and crime, because the incentive to either would be lacking. It would be a society of real freedom, without coercion or violence, based on the voluntary communal arrangement of "To each according to his needs; from each according to his ability."

That is what the Anarchists teach. Suppose they are all wrong. Are you going to prove it by hanging them? If they are wrong, the people will not accept their ideas, and therefore there can be no danger from them. But if they are right, it would be good for us to find it out, for any time it is a question of learning what these Anarchists really want. Let the people hear them.

But how about violence? you say. Don't the Anarchists preach and practice violence and murder?

They don't. On the contrary, the Anarchists hold life as the most sacred thing. That's why they want to change the present order of things where every man has is against his brother, and where war, wholesale slaughter is the pursuit of the dollar, bloodshed in the field, factory and workshop is the order of the day. The poverty, misery and bitter industrial warfare, the crimes, suicides and general debauchery every day of our lives in this country, will convince any man of intelligence that in present society we have plenty of Law, but mighty little order or peace.

Anarchism means **OPPOSITION** to violence, by whomever committed, even by the government. The government has no more right to murder than an individual. Anarchism is therefore opposed to violence as well as to government forcibly imposed on man.

The Anarchists value human life. In fact, we value it more. Why, then, are the Anarchists always blamed for every act of violence? Because your rulers and police want to keep you prejudiced against the Anarchists, so you will

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

828



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Down With the Anarchists! / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916]. — 4 p. ; 24 × 32 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Goldman and Berkman explain, in their leaflet, *Down With the Anarchists!*, why anarchism threatens organized government.

**Notes:** Dark copy. Originally printed in *The Blast*, August 15, 1916. Submitted as Exhibit 7 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 830214027 and 830214184.

never find out what the Anarchists really want, and the masters will remain safe in their monopoly of life.

Now, what are facts about violence? Crimes of every kind happen every day. Are the Anarchists responsible for them? Or is it not rather misery and desperation that drive people to commit such acts? Does a millionaire go out on the street and knock you down with a gasp to rob you of a few dollars? Or does he build a factory and rob his workers in a way that is much safer, more profitable and within the law.

Who, then, commits acts of violence? The desperate men, of course. He to whom no other resort seems open. Violence is committed by all kinds of people. Such violence is mostly for the purpose of theft or robbery. But there are also cases where it is done for social reasons. Such impersonal acts of violence have, from time immemorial, been the reply of goaded and desperate classes, and goaded and desperate individuals, to wrongs from their fellow-men, which they felt to be intolerable. Such acts are the violent RECOIL from violence, whether aggressive or repressive; they are the last desperate struggle of outraged and exasperated human nature for breathing space and life. And their CAUSE LIES NOT IN ANY SPECIAL CONVICTION, BUT IN HUMAN NATURE ITSELF. The whole course of history, political and social, is strewn with evidence of this fact. To go no further, take the Revolutionaries of Russia, the Fenians and Clan Fehiners of Ireland, the Republicans of Italy. Were those people Anarchists? No. Did they all hold the same political opinions? No. But all were driven by desperate circumstances into this terrible form of revolt.

Anarchists, as well as others, have sometimes committed acts of violence. Do you hold the Republican responsible for every act committed by a Republican? Or the Democrat? Or the Presbyterian or Methodist Church responsible for acts of individual members? It would be stupid to do so.

Under miserable conditions of life, any vision of the possibility of better things makes the poorest man, woman and child who suffers so the most energetic struggle to improve their lot, and if these struggles only immediately result in sharper misery, the outcome is sheer desperation. In our present society, for instance, an exploited wage worker, who catches a glimpse of what work and life might and ought to be, finds the toilsome routine and the squalor of his existence almost intolerable, and even when he has the resolve and courage to continue quietly working his best, and waiting until new ideas have so permeated society as to pave the way for better times, the mere fact that he has such ideas and tries to spread them brings him into difficulties with his employers. How many thousands of rebel workers, of Socialists, of Industrialists and Syndicalists, but above all of Anarchists, have lost work and even the chance

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

829



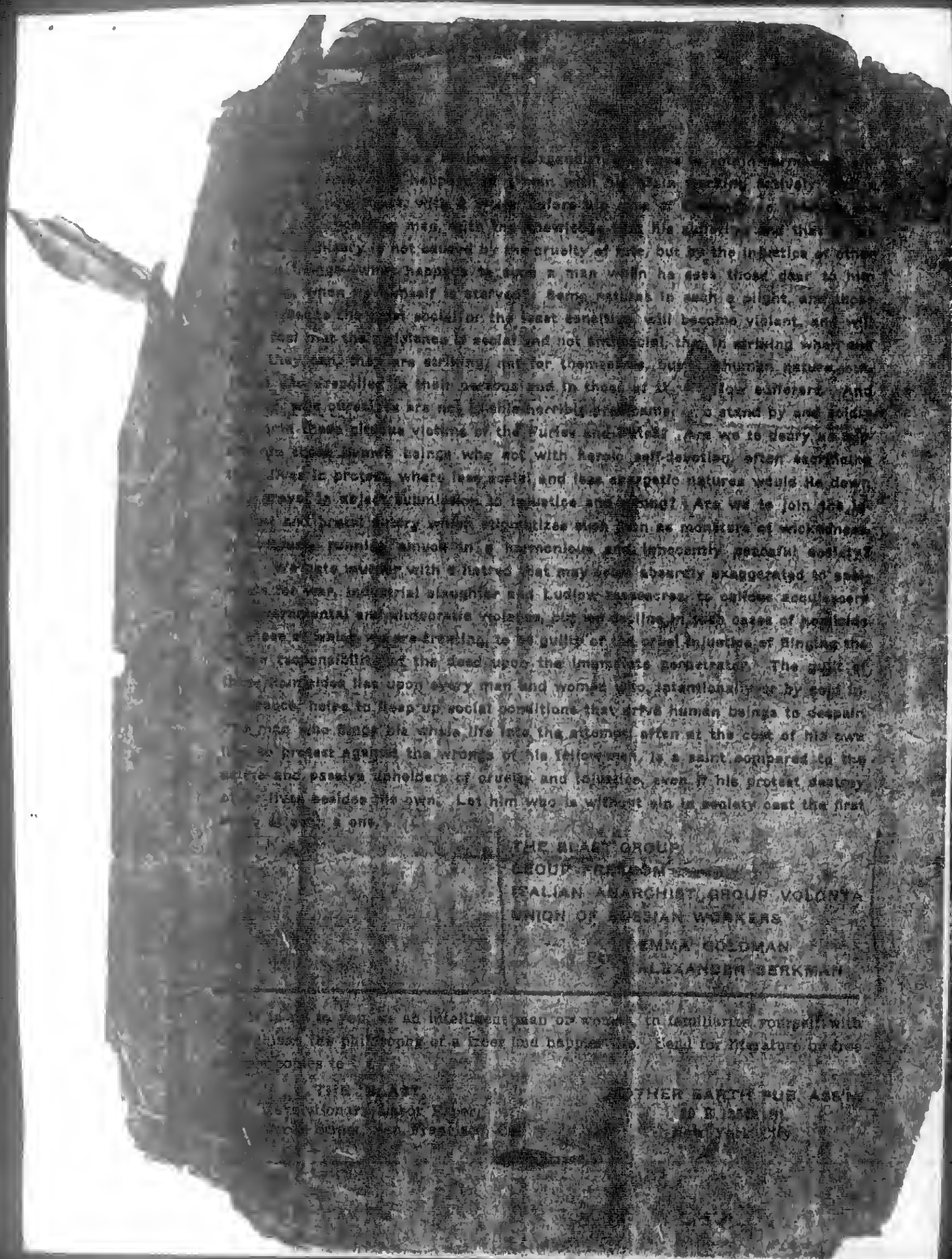
# The Emma Goldman Papers

Down With the Anarchists! / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916]. — 4 p. ; 24 × 32 cm.

Obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service via FOIA.

**Summary:** Goldman and Berkman explain, in their leaflet, *Down With the Anarchists!*, why anarchism threatens organized government.

**Notes:** Dark copy. Originally printed in *The Blast*, August 15, 1916. Submitted as Exhibit 7 at Goldman's deportation hearing. For related documents, see 830214027 and 830214184.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

830

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 Oct. 28, Chicago [to unknown recipient, Chicago] / Ben L. Reitman. —  
 1 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.  
 Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.  
 Summary: Reitman outlines Goldman's fall 1916 lecture series in Chicago and encloses a set of tickets.  
 Notes: Barely legible. Enclosed with 811222034.

3628 Ellis Park  
 Phone Douglas 88-5  
 Chicago, October 28th, 1916

Dear Friend:-

You will be interested to know that Emma Goldman is returning to Chicago soon to deliver two courses of important lectures.

Sunday, Nov. 13th., 8-15 P.M. Miss Goldman will give a series of eight lectures on Russian Literature at East End Hall, 1000 East Erie St. These lectures are timely and essential. Russian Literature is coming into its own in America. Most of the great Russian writers have been translated into English and are now being widely read. I need not tell you about Miss Goldman's ability to lecture on this subject or to unfold the messages of the writer whom she will discuss. It is agreed by all whose judgement is worth while that Emma Goldman is one of the few who really understand the spirit of Russian literature.

Miss Goldman will begin her four propaganda lectures at East End Hall, Erie & Clark Sts. Monday, Nov. 13th., 8:00 P.M. with a lecture on free or forced Motherhood. This is the Birth Control lecture about which she had so much trouble in New York.

These lectures are the first of the new season and if you are sufficiently interested to help make them a success, I am enclosing you a few circulars, 1 Course Ticket for the Russian Literature lectures that costs \$2.00 and includes one year's subscription to Mother Earth Magazine and 6 tickets for the Propaganda lectures that cost 25 cents each. I hope you will want to use these tickets or sell them to your friends. If you can use more tickets or circulars please let me know. I also enclose a circular for our November 21st. Meeting. Hoping to see you at the Meetings, I am

Yours for Freedom

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

831



# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Nov. 2 [in support of motion for grand jury indictment] / Emma Goldman. — 2 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Goldman pleads not guilty to distributing birth control information and formally requests a jury trial.

Notes: Attached to 871105086 and enclosed with 850806159 and 850806160.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In and for the County of New York.

-----X  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF :  
NEW YORK, :

- against - :

EMMA GOLDMAN, :

Defendant. :  
-----X

STATE OF NEW YORK:

SS:

COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

EMMA GOLDMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she is the defendant herein.

That on the 28th day of October, 1916, she was arraigned before the Hon. Peter B. Barlow, Magistrate of the City of New York, having been charged with the violation of Section 1142 of the Penal Law of the State of New York. That deponent waived examination, and was held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, First Division, in the County of New York. That an information has been filed by Honorable Edward Swann, District Attorney of New York County, with said Court accusing the defendant of violation of said Section 1142 of the Penal Law, a copy of which information is hereto attached for reference, and made a part hereof.

That deponent earnestly prays that the charge against her above described, now pending in the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, in the County of New York, be prosecuted by indictment in order that the question of whether defendant actually distributed pamphlets in violation of said section, upon which issue has been joined, may be passed upon by a jury of her peers drawn from various walks of life and qualified by knowledge and experience to pass upon the question.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Nov. 2 [in support of motion for grand jury indictment] / Emma Goldman. — 2 p. ; 34 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Goldman pleads not guilty to distributing birth control information and formally requests a jury trial.

Notes: Attached to 871105086 and enclosed with 850806159 and 850806160.

of the actual distribution of pamphlets raised by her plea of Not Guilty.

That deponent has been convicted before of giving birth control information, but on deponent's trial, your deponent admitted that she had given such information, but in the present trial, denies that she distributed pamphlets. She feels that this question, which is solely a question of fact, should be passed upon by a jury of twelve men.

WHEREFORE, your deponent respectfully prays for an order that it is reasonable that the charge now pending against her in said Court of Special Sessions, First Division, be prosecuted by indictment, and for such other and further relief in the premises as may be just and proper. That no previous application has been made for the relief herein prayed for.

Sworn to before me this

*2nd* day of November, 1916. *Emma Goldman*

*Joseph B. Breuer*

*Notary Public, N.Y. Co # 213*



850806199

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Notice of Motion] 1916 Nov. 4 [for grand jury indictment] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 36 × 20 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger notifies the New York Court of General Sessions that he will ask for a jury trial in Goldman's birth control case.

Notes: Enclosed with 871105085 and 871105086 under cover page, 850806160. For related document, see 850806161. Bracketed date provided by Yale University Library.

[Nov. 4, 1916]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In and for the County of New York.

-----X  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF :  
NEW YORK. :

- against - :

EMMA GOLDMAN, :

Defendant. :  
-----X

S I R:

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE, that upon all the papers and proceedings had herein, and upon the annexed affidavit of Emma Goldman, verified the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of November, 1916, the undersigned will move this court at a stated term thereof, to be held at Part I in the Criminal Courts Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that it is reasonable that the above action now pending in the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, City of New York, against the defendant, charging her with violation of Section 1142 of the Penal Law, be prosecuted by indictment, and for such other and further relief as to this Court may seem just and proper. Dated, New York, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1916.

Yours etc.,

HARRY WEINBERGER,  
Attorney for Defendant,  
Office & P.O. Address,  
261 Broadway,  
Borough of Manhattan,  
City of New York.

To HON. EDWARD SWANN,  
District Attorney for New York County.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

850806160

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: Affidavit & Notice of Motion [1916 Nov. 4? (cover page)] / Harry Weinberger. — 1 p. ; 22 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

**Summary:**

**Notes:** For enclosures, see 850806159, 871105085, and 871105086. Handwritten date at bottom right is not date of submission.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF ENTRY</b></p> <p>Sir:—</p> <p>Please take notice that the within is a true copy of a..... this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the.....</p> <p>Dated, N. Y.,.....191.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yours, &amp;c.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARRY WEINBERGER</b></p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR..... Office and Post Office Address 261 BROADWAY</p> <p>Borough of Manhattan New York City</p> <p>To..... Esq.</p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR.....</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.</b></p> <p>Sir:—</p> <p>Please take notice that an order of which the within is a true copy, will be presented for settlement and entry herein to Mr. Justice..... at..... of this Court at.....</p> <p>.....in the Borough of .....in the City of New York, on the..... day of..... 191..... at..... o'clock, in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.</p> <p>Dated, N. Y.,.....191.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yours, &amp;c.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARRY WEINBERGER</b></p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR..... Office and Post Office Address 261 BROADWAY</p> <p>Borough of Manhattan New York City</p> <p>To..... Esq.</p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLERK'S INDEX NO. YEAR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, In and for the County of N.Y.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><del>Blakely</del></p> <p style="text-align: center;">against</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EMMA GOLDMAN,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">COPY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AFFIDAVIT &amp; NOTICE OF MOTION.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARRY WEINBERGER</b></p> <p>ATTORNEY FOR Defendant..... Office and Post Office Address 261 BROADWAY</p> <p>Borough of Manhattan New York City</p> <p>TO HON. EDWARD SWANN, Esq. District Attorney for N.Y. Co. <del>ATTEST XERO</del></p> <hr/> <p>Due and timely service of a copy of the within ..... is, hereby admitted.</p> <p>Dated, N. Y.,..... 191.....</p> <p>Attorney for.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Dec 11/16</p>
--	---

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

835

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 Nov. [6? Chicago to] Ben [L.] Reitman, Chicago / [William D. Haywood]. — 1 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

*Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.*

**Summary:** Haywood discusses Reitman's proposed contribution to the I.W.W. defense fund. He expects to be too busy to see Goldman when she comes to Chicago.

**Notes:** Light copy; portions illegible. Enclosed with 811222034.

FROM I. W. W.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

836

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1916 Nov. 7] Chicago [to William D. Haywood, Chicago] / Ben L. Reitman. —  
1 p. ; 27 x 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Reitman offers William Haywood his help in fund raising for the Seattle I.W.W. workers.

Notes: Enclosed with 811222034.



## COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB

CHICAGO

3828 Ellis Park  
Election 1916

My Dear Bill:

I have a good deal of feeling about the horrible way our Seattle Comrades were butchered and I want to really do something substantial to help.

As you may know we spent a good deal of time in Seattle and know most all of the boys also we were stopped and arrested in Everett.

Sam Goldman come in Thursday and I hope you will find the time to have a chat with him.

While we have arranged to take up a collection for Hoony Billings and Caplan I am very much in favor of taking up a special collection for the Seattle Comrades at the 11th. of Nov. meeting. Any thing that I may be able to do in order to serve the Seattle workers. Please call on me.

For Freedom

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

837



# The Emma Goldman Papers

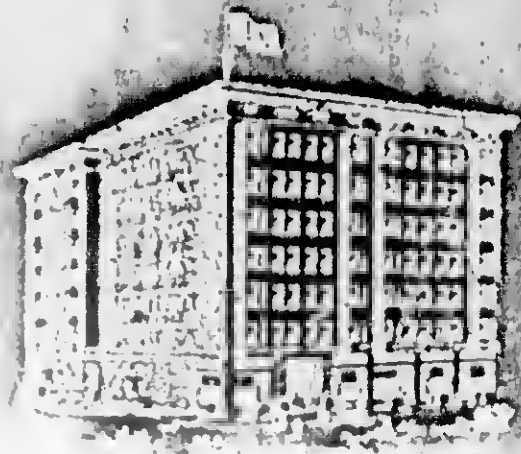
[Letter] 1916 Nov. 14, Chicago [to] William D. Haywood, Chicago / Ben L. Reitman. — 1 p. ; 27 × 21 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Reitman sends Haywood sixty-eight dollars for the Defense of Tresca, Scarlett and Strikers.

Notes: Light copy; barely legible. Enclosed with 811222034.

Southern



Hotel

Auto

to William D. Haywood,

20. Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

from the City of Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Ben L. Reitman

FROM I. W. W.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

838

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Memorandum] 1916 Nov. 20 [New York to] Harry Weinberger, [New York] / [Clerk?] Court of General Sessions [of the Peace]. — 1 p. ; 22 × 13 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

**Summary:** The New York Court of General Sessions notifies Harry Weinberger that his motion for a jury trial was denied.

**Notes:** Reply to 850806159, 850806160, 871105085, and 871105086. Bracketed date provided by Yale University Library.

156 D-1-16-B-12,300

[1916 Nov 20]

Cal. No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Court of General Sessions CLERK'S OFFICE

PEOPLE

vs.

Emma Goldman.

*Motion for a certificate  
of transfer from Special  
Sessions to Grand Jury  
denied by Judge DeLoach.*

*To Harry Weinberger, Esq.  
261 Broadway*

*Nov 20/16.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Dec. 1 [in support of motion for postponement]. / Harry Weinberger. — 2 p. ; 36 × 20 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger asks the court to adjourn Goldman's birth control trial until January 1917.

Notes: For related documents, see 850806158 through 850806161, 871105085, and 871105086.

Sir:—

## NOTICE OF ENTRY

Please take notice that the within is a true copy of a.....  
this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the.....

Dated N. Y.,..... 191

Yours, &c.,

**HARRY WEINBERGER**

ATTORNEY FOR.....  
Office and Post Office Address

261 BROADWAY

Borough of Manhattan New York City  
To..... Esq.

ATTORNEY FOR.....

## NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Sir:—

Please take notice that an order of which the within is a true copy, will be presented for settlement and entry herein to Mr. Justice.....

at..... of  
this Court at.....

.....in the Borough of  
.....in the City of New York,  
on the..... day of..... 191  
at..... o'clock, in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

Dated N. Y.,..... 191

Yours, &c.,

**HARRY WEINBERGER**

ATTORNEY FOR.....  
Office and Post Office Address  
261 BROADWAY

Borough of Manhattan New York City

To..... Esq.

ATTORNEY FOR.....

CLERK'S INDEX NO.

YEAR

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

In and for the County of N.Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK,

~~XXXXXXXX~~

against

EMMA GOLDMAN,

Defendant

## COPY

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF  
ADJOURNMENT.

**HARRY WEINBERGER**

Defendant,

ATTORNEY FOR.....  
Office and Post Office Address  
261 BROADWAY

Borough of Manhattan New York City

TO..... Esq.

ATTORNEY FOR.....

Due and timely service of a copy of the  
within .....

..... is, hereby admitted.

Dated, N. Y.,..... 191

Attorney for.....

# The Emma Goldman Papers

People of New York [v.] Emma Goldman: [Affidavit] 1916 Dec. 1 [in support of motion for postponement]. / Harry Weinberger. — 2 p. ; 36 × 20 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.  
 Summary: Weinberger asks the court to adjourn Goldman's birth control trial until January 1917.  
 Notes: For related documents, see 850806158 through 850806161, 871105085, and 871105086.

[Dec. 1, 1916]

Fol. 1

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,

In and for the County of New York.

-----X  
 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF :  
 NEW YORK, :

- against - :

EMMA GOLDMAN, :

Defendant. :

-----X  
 CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK: SS:

HARRY WEINBERGER being duly sworn, deposes and

says:

I am the attorney for the defendant in the above entitled action.

This case is on for the first time for trial.

That the defendant has just returned, Thursday afternoon, from a lecture tour and I have not had the opportunity to prepare this case for trial, especially because of the great number of witnesses it would be necessary to subpoena. In addition thereto, as I am informed by the defendant, her health has been bad and she has been under the doctor's care, and though physically able to be about, she does not feel that she is in a condition to go to trial at the present

time. A very important witness, Walter J. Merchant is now in Oklahoma and will not return until latter part of December.

WHEREFORE, your deponent respectfully asks that this case be adjourned to some time in January.

Sworn to before me this

1st day of December, 1916.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

People v. Byrne—30 cm. In N[ew] Y[ork] Law Journal (Dec. 5, 1916) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: To assist him in preparing Goldman's defense to charges of dispensing birth control information, Harry Weinberger clips a news report of a similar case in which the defendant argued for a right to copulation without conception. The court denied her motion.

Notes: Margin note by Harry Weinberger.

Starke—Motion granted. Order of reference to Edward V. Farley.  
N. Y. v. Moore—Motion granted. Order of reference to Jacob M. Gold.  
evy v. Lindon—Motion granted. Order signed discharging receiver.  
Clarke v. Farrell—Motion granted. Order of reference to Chester Lack.  
By Mr. Justice KELLER.  
Teschner v. Teschner—Motion granted. Alimony, \$25 a week; counsel fee.  
This award is made without prejudice to a further award at the trial if the  
come of the defendant is proven to warrant it. From the affidavits it is difficult  
to determine what the real income of defendant is.  
McCarthy v. Snlinski—Motion to restrain defendants from transferring judg-  
ment or collecting or receiving any money in payment or on account of said judg-  
ment granted, with \$10 costs, upon plaintiff filing an undertaking in the sum of  
\$500, conditioned to pay costs and interest on the amount of McKeeon judgment if  
this action be against plaintiff.  
Schultheis v. Schultheis—The validity of the outstanding deed may be attacked  
in partition action (see Barker v. Barker, 168 App. Div., 863; Curran v. Hoxey,  
153 App. Div., 557). Motion denied. Costs, \$10.  
Kingsbury (Lewis) v. Sandin—There is no action or proceeding pending in  
this court, and therefore I cannot grant the relief demanded. It is hard to under-  
stand the position taken by the commissioner of public charities. Maximilian San-  
din was adjudged father of a child. In lieu of the ordinary undertaking in a case  
of bastardy, after an order of filiation has been entered, the petitioner herein, Leo-  
pold Lewis, deposited \$200 with the commissioner and corporation counsel. This  
deposit was subject to the same conditions as an undertaking, viz. it was chargeable  
for the support and maintenance of the child so long as the child's support shall  
be chargeable to the City of New York. The mother and child are now in Porto  
Rico and their maintenance not now chargeable to the city. In spite of this fact  
the commissioner has voluntarily made himself a disbursing officer, and is sending  
the surety's money to Porto Rico. I think this should not be continued. Motion  
denied, without costs.  
Traina v. Traina—Motion granted unless plaintiff pays counsel fee of \$25 on or  
before the 11th day of December, 1916. Upon such payment being made, motion  
denied. No costs.  
Weinsheker v. Frankel—Proposed injunction order does not comply with sec-  
tion 610, Code of Civil Procedure.  
Wilber v. Wilber—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.  
Hayes v. McCann—Desire to see counsel.  
In re Hedges (Town of Brookhaven)—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.  
Brandt v. Voorhis—Motion for suspension of judgment pending appeal denied.  
Self v. Weinsheker—Motion granted upon payment of \$10 costs.  
People, &c., v. Byrne—The defendant is charged with a violation of section  
1142 of the Penal Law of this state in that she sold, gave away, or in any  
article and instrument of indecent and immoral use, namely, for the  
prevention of conception. The action is pending in the Court of Special Sessions,  
and the defendant now moves for a certificate that said charge be prosecuted by  
indictment, with the resultant trial by jury. Upon the argument of the motion  
counsel for defendant admitted that one of the articles prohibited by the statute  
had been sold to a woman known to be a detective; that a two-dollar bill had been  
accepted in payment; and that the bill had been exhibited about the premises with  
a written statement upon it that it had been received from a detective. It would  
thus appear that there is an issue of fact concerning the crime charged. Counsel's  
main argument is that defendant had a right to do what she did and that the  
people of this state had no right to enact through their Legislature any law which  
prohibits the sale of articles, instruments or drugs calculated to prevent women  
from having children. A right of copulation without conception is asserted upon  
behalf of women in general; defendant claims this is a personal right that cannot  
be invaded by the Legislature, forbidding the sale of articles necessary to the free  
enjoyment of such right. The prohibition in the statute, section 1142, termed gen-  
erally "indecent articles" is modified by section 1143. The latter section in express  
terms states that "an article or instrument used or applied by physicians lawfully  
practicing, or by their direction or prescription, for the cure or prevention of disease,  
is not an article of indecent or immoral nature or use within this article." The  
supplying of such articles to such physicians, or by their direction or prescription, is  
not an offense under this article. This amounts to a declaration by the Legislature  
that conception shall not be prevented except when physicians in good faith believe  
it to be inimical to the health of the particular individual under a physician's care.  
But this construction of the statute is not satisfactory to the defendant, because  
through her counsel it is argued that, apart from health, a woman has the right to  
copulate with a feeling of security that there will be no resulting conception. Or  
as counsel puts it: "She is denied her absolute right of enjoyment of intercourse  
unless the act be so conducted that pregnancy be the result of the exercise. This  
clearly is an infringement upon her free exercise of conscience and pursuit of happi-  
ness. Indeed, counsel goes further and says the statute 'makes mandatory upon  
married persons, or even single persons, having sexual intercourse that which it is  
contended rests solely and entirely in their discretion and conscience and compels  
them to exercise their conscience in a manner contrary to their personal desires, and  
thus clearly interferes with their happiness.' So that a right of copulation of  
single persons without fear of resulting conception is asserted. It seems clear to  
me that the Legislature in its broad power to legislate on matters in aid of public  
morals clearly has the right to prevent the sale of these goods to unmarried people.  
Moral uprightness and fortitude is not now subjected to the temptation of fornication  
without fear of conception. That men and women and boys and girls lacking in  
moral stamina are deterred from fornication by the fear of detection through the  
pregnancy of the female cannot be doubted. The legislative act deals with all kinds  
of people—moral, immoral, strong and weak. Surely the Legislature has a right  
to declare certain acts illegal which are in conflict with the moral sense of the  
people. While fornication is not a crime it surely offends the moral sense of a  
large portion of the people of this state. Nor is it to be doubted, in my opinion,  
that the Legislature has the power to declare that articles should not be used to  
prevent conception of married women except in cases where attending physicians  
believe that pregnancy would be dangerous to the health of the woman. There is  
no contention that the defendant is a licensed physician, she rather appears with  
her associates as self-constituted agents of womankind asserting alleged rights that  
are not entertained by many women. It is a prime right of a state to pass laws  
that tend to aid its continuance. An attack is made upon one of the justices of the  
Court of Special Sessions for alleged bias. He told counsel that the court of which  
he was a member had held the act constitutional and that he would follow that  
ruling; and, furthermore, that testimony of doctors was in his opinion inadmissible  
on the issue. This was simply stating that he would enforce the laws of this state  
which he has sworn to perform. There is no legal ground for the charge of bias.  
The question of constitutionality of the statute can be determined in the Special  
Sessions, and if the decision be adverse to defendant it can be reviewed upon appeal  
quite as readily as if the trial were in the Supreme Court. The motion is therefore  
denied.  
Ploes v. Weeks—Order of reference to S. Bishop Marks, Esq., signed.  
Same v. Same—Order of reference to William M. Benedict, Esq., signed.  
Wadler v. Same—Order of reference to James Taylor, Esq., signed.  
Banks v. Ericsson; Noll v. Noll; Goetz v. Goetz; Yerkes v. Betts & Betts  
Corp'n; Dunphy v. Dunphy; N. Y. Municipal R'y v. Story; Bielli v. Levison;  
O'Leary v. Fluhr; Jensen v. Baldwin; Moody v. Fluhr—Orders signed.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850712517

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] War Department, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: In preparation for Goldman's trial for distributing birth control literature, Weinberger asks the War Department to send him information on sexual prophylactic kits which the army issues.

Notes: Broken type; barely legible.

Re: New York vs. Goldman

December 26th, 1916

War Department,  
Washington,  
D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Will you kindly send me any orders that the army has in reference to prophylactics, instructions to the army with reference to same, especially instructions with reference to sexual relations.

I understand that in the army they have something called a "Package K", and also punishments where certain care is not taken and instructions followed.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours truly,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

843

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850712141

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] Leonard Wood [United States Army], New York / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** In preparation for Goldman's trial for distributing birth control literature, Weinberger asks Wood for whatever prophylactics instructions the Army issues.

**Notes:** Broken type. For reply, see 850712143.

Re: New York vs. Goldman

December 26th, 1916

General Leonard Wood,  
Governors Island,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly send me any orders that the army has in reference to prophylactics instructions to the army with reference to same, especially instructions with reference to sexual relations.

I understand that in the army they have something called a "Package K", and also punishments where certain care is not taken and instructions followed.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours truly,

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 26 [New York to] Department [of the] Navy, Washington, D.C. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** In preparation for Goldman's trial on distributing birth control literature, Weinberger asks the Navy Department to send him information on the sexual prophylactic kits which they issue to sailors.

**Notes:** Broken type; barely legible.

Re: New York vs. Goldman.

December 26th, 1916

Navy Department,  
Washington,  
D. C.

Gentlemen:-

I understand that the United States Navy has certain instructions to sailors in reference to prophylactics and that you have what is known, as I understand, as "Package K", and also certain other things which are issued to sailors when they have shore leave when arriving at port.

Will you kindly send me a copy of all instructions and orders of the department in reference to prophylactics especially along the sexual line and also a description of what "Package K" consists of, and whether or not any instruments are issued by the government.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Respectfully yours,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

845



## The Emma Goldman Papers

850712390

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 27 [New York to] J.M. Holmes, Brooklyn, N.Y. / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: In preparation for Goldman's trial for distributing birth control literature, Weinberger asks Holmes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for information on sexual prophylactic kits issued to sailors.

Notes: Broken type.

Re: New York vs. Goldman

December 27th, 1916.

*Emma Goldman*  
J. M. Holmes, Esq.,  
Receiving Ship,  
Brooklyn Navy Yard,  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Holmes:-

Can you get me copies of any orders of the U. S. Navy Department to sailors in re prophylactics, especially in sexual matters, and can you get me the actual "Package K", also any other instruments that the government may issue and instructions in reference to sailors keeping their health?

I would appreciate if I could get this as soon as possible, preferably before January 10th, 1917.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am

Yours very truly,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

846

## The Emma Goldman Papers

850712143

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 30, New York [to] Harry Weinberger, New York / Ira Richard, Department Surgeon, Headquarters Eastern Department [United States Army]. — 1 p.; 28 × 22 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.*

**Summary:** Richard sends Weinberger the Army's birth control pamphlet and explains that they do not issue prophylactics.

**Notes:** Broken type. Reply to 850712141.

### HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE DEPARTMENT SURGEON,  
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

December 30, 1916.

Mr. Harry Weinberger,

261 Broadway,

New York City

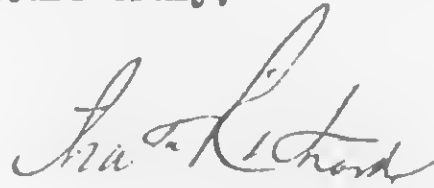
Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 26th to General Wood was referred to me for reply, and in compliance therewith I beg to enclose herewith a publication which has been issued in our service on the subject of your inquiry.

The Army does not issue a "Package K." You will note from the general order enclosed herewith, that men absent from duty by reason of disease due to their own misconduct, under which heading venereal diseases are included, are deprived of pay during such absence.

Trusting this answers your questions, I remain

Yours truly,



Colonel, Medical Corps  
Department Surgeon.

2 enc.

847

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1916 Dec. 30 [New York to] Clerk, Court of Special Sessions, New York / [Harry Weinberger]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Yale University Library. Institutional Location: Harry Weinberger Papers, Department of Manuscripts and Archives.

Summary: Weinberger requests sixty subpoena forms for Goldman's upcoming birth control trial.

Notes: Broken type. For related document, see 850806164.

December 30th, 1916

Clerk, Court of Special Sessions,  
32 Franklin Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Re: People vs. / Emma Goldman.

Please deliver to bearer about sixty blank subpoenas which I will need in order to subpoena my witnesses in the above entitled action, now set for trial for January 8th, 1917.

Thanking you, I am

Yours truly,

FOR REFERENCE USE ONLY  
Reproduced from the original in.  
The Yale University Library  
Permission necessary  
for reproduction or publication

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

848

The  
Emma  
Goldman  
Papers

*A Microfilm Edition*

---

**Reel 56**

**Government Documents**

**October 18, 1884 to December 31, 1916**

Edited by

Candace Falk

Ronald J. Zboray

and

Daniel Cornford

Government Documents Editor:

Alice Hall

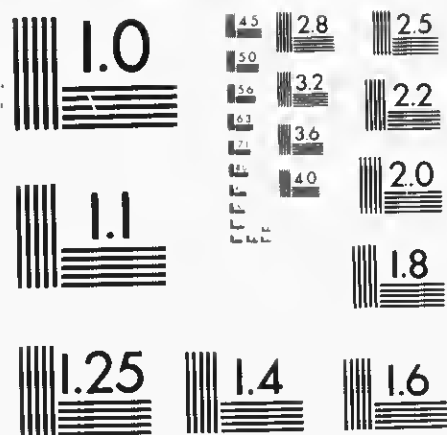
**CHADWYCK-HEALEY INC.**

Alexandria, Virginia

Cambridge, England



# 16x



END

